

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

**1899/1900
Vol. 1**

(Washington, DC)

1900

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REF.

352.0753

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 28, 1900.

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, as required by law, their annual report for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1900.

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES.

The appropriations for the year which were payable out of the general revenues, and embraced all but the appropriations for the water department, were \$7,132,841.58. This included \$258,295.70 of disbursements on account of damages incident to the extension of streets, and for other purposes, wholly out of the revenues derived from taxation of private property and privileges.

The receipts from taxes and other resources applicable to the payment of said appropriations (including the amount contributable by the United States as its share of the District expenses and a surplus of \$603,255.28 of District revenues of former years) were \$7,520,418.76.

The expenditures of the water department were \$407,174.42, and were wholly payable out of the revenues received from water rents and assessments. The revenues of said department, including a balance of former years amounting to \$351,712.08, were \$715,661.42.

The details of the revenues and expenditures for the year are stated in the accompanying reports of the collector of taxes and the auditor, respectively.

DEBT.

FUNDED DEBT.

The funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1900, was \$15,094,570.18. No portion of it was incurred under the present form

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of the District government. The Treasurer of the United States, who is charged with its management, reports it in detail as follows:

Description of bonds.	Date of maturity.	Rate of interest.	When due.	Total.
Of the District of Columbia:		<i>Per cent.</i>		
Water stock.....	Oct. 1, 1901	7	Jan. 1 and July 1.....	\$320,000.00
Do	July 1, 1903	7	do	14,000.00
Fifty-year funding.....	Aug. 1, 1924	3.65	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.....	14,224,100.00
Of the late corporation of Washington:				
Three-year (Emery)	July 30, 1873	7.3	Interest ceased	100.00
Thirty-year funding	Nov. 1, 1902	6	May 1 and Nov. 1.....	533,100.00
Total.....				15,091,300.00
Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the United States Treasury:				
Corporation of Washington ten-year bonds.....				\$150.00
Corporation of Washington 5 per cent general stock				1,340.01
Corporation of Washington 6 per cent general stock				780.17
District of Columbia permanent improvement 6 per cent bonds				200.00
Corporation of Washington twenty-year funding 6 per cent bonds				600.00
District of Columbia twenty-year funding 5 per cent bonds				200.00
				3,270.18
Total				15,094,570.18

In addition to this indebtedness the District had a small floating debt for current and emergent expenses not authorized by antecedent appropriations; but this floating debt was not more than the revenues were sufficient to meet, as well as to provide for the current annual expenses.

TRUST OBLIGATIONS.

The District of Columbia is required to receive in payment of special assessments or of arrears of general taxes \$10,447.20 of drawback certificates which were issued under acts of Congress approved June 19, 1878, vol. 20, page 166; June 27, 1879, vol. 21, page 166; June 27, 1879, vol. 21, page 36; July 5, 1884, vol. 23, page 132, and June 2, 1890, vol. 26, page 124, as rebates for overcharges or interest on account of special assessments levied by former municipal governments; and is also under obligations to pay out of the general fund, under section two of the act of March 1, 1899, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of assessment certificates of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," about \$600 whenever a certain outstanding invalid special assessment lien for \$207.74 bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum to July 2, 1890, is presented for redemption. To the extent of those two amounts the District is practically indebted to the owners of the certificates and the holder of the lien. The issue of drawback certificates after June 30, 1899, is prohibited by the District of Columbia appropriation law approved March 3, 1899.

There was outstanding July 1, 1899, in the hands of private holders, \$3,756.38 of liens against private property for special improvements and secured by special assessments of like amount, and \$1,343.48 of scrip issued against private property for the cost of abutting public improvements by the late corporation of the city of Washington, and also secured by an equal amount of special assessments. In case any of said assessments should for any reason become uncollectible, the liens or scrip would be redeemable out of the general fund under said act of March 1, 1899, and to that extent are an obligation of the District.

Any obligation that the District is under on account of any of said certificates is much more than offset by the special assessments due the District, amounting to \$17,198.21, and accrued interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for an average of more than twenty years, and cash collections of such assessments now in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$1,000.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL BONDS.

The District of Columbia, as the successor of the municipal corporations of Washington and Georgetown, also possesses a nominal asset of \$75,000 in bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. These bonds are 6 per cent coupon bonds, \$50,000 of which were issued to the city of Washington and \$25,000 to Georgetown, in exchange for a like amount of stock of said municipalities. They were prepared under an act of the State of Maryland approved in 1844, which authorized the canal company to utter \$1,700,000 of such securities to complete the canal, and making them a lien on the revenues of the company. The bonds matured May 31, 1885; interest is due on them since July 1, 1864. These securities are in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the District of Columbia sinking fund, who refers at length to their status on pages 15 and 16 of his sixth annual report, pages 15 and 16 of his seventh annual report, and pages 14 and 15 of his eighth annual report.

ESTIMATES FOR 1901.

Estimates for the support of the government of the District for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1901, were prepared and submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with law. They amounted to \$7,657,773.31, including \$135,341 to be paid out of the water funds. The details of these estimates are contained in the Book of Estimates for that year, which was published by the Treasury Department.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

The assessor reports the assessment of taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia, on June 30, 1900, and the estimated tax derivable therefrom, as follows:

Washington City:		
Taxable on land	\$82,737,086.00	
Taxable on improvements	70,843,235.00	
		\$153,580,321.00
Washington County:		
Taxable on land, at \$1.50	11,643,067.00	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.50	8,707,100.00	
		20,350,167.00
Taxable on land, at \$1	4,501,423.00	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1	919,900.00	
		5,421,323.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate		179,351,811.00
Personal property	10,326,585.00	
Street railways, taxed on gross receipts	1,371,348.00	
		11,697,933.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal prop- erty in the District of Columbia on July 1, 1900		<u>191,049,744.00</u>

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Amount of tax:

Washington City, at \$1.50	\$2, 303, 704. 82	
Washington County, at \$1.50	305, 252. 51	
Washington County, at \$1	54, 213. 23	
Total real-estate tax		\$2, 663, 170. 56
\$10,326,585 personal property, at \$1.50	154, 898. 78	
\$1,371,348 gross receipts street railways, at 4 per cent.	54, 853. 92	
Total tax on personal property		209, 752. 70
Total tax on real and personal property		2, 872, 923. 26

RATE OF GENERAL TAX.

The rate of general tax for the year was fixed at \$1.50 on each \$100 of all taxable personal property, and of all real property, except that used solely for agricultural purposes, the rate of which was \$1 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

POPULATION.

The population of the District of Columbia, according to the census of 1900, is 278,718.

THE ASSESSOR.

In the office of the assessor the card-index system has been instituted with regard to arrears of taxes, the numerical index, and all outstanding tax sales since 1878. The inauguration of this system will greatly expedite the transaction of the public business, and will conduce to the convenience of all who have business with that office. Recently the office of the clerk in charge of special assessments and that of the clerk having charge of assessments for water mains have been consolidated with the assessor's office. It is believed that thereby the convenience of taxpayers will be subserved and a better system of facilitating the issuance of tax bills and certificates of taxes will ensue.

THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

The Commissioners invite special attention to the estimate for an increase of the force in the collector's office, the business of which has grown far beyond the ability of the present employees to properly perform it. The numerous subdivisions of land which have been made in recent years have, by increasing the number of separate parcels of land, correspondingly added to the number of tax accounts with which the collector's office has to deal. While this increase in the number of accounts is burdensome in every branch of the office, it makes particularly onerous the work of preparing the statements and certificates in connection with the sales for delinquent taxes, which have to be completed within a very limited period. Over 5,000 of such certificates have been prepared and issued during each of the last two years, and the number will probably be as large or larger in the future. This work has made it necessary to provide assistance for the collector during its progress by detailing clerks from other offices, to the prejudice of the work in the offices to which they belong.

As the most of those so detailed are unfamiliar with the tax records, frequent and serious errors occur, which might be avoided by clerks

accustomed to the records by reason of their regular employment. From time to time new duties with respect to various forms of special assessments and permits have been imposed, and contribute to augment an amount of work already largely disproportionate to the force allotted to its performance, and render the recommended increase necessary for the adequate accommodation of the public, and the keeping of a proper system of accounts.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Congress having provided at its last session, as a result of an investigation made by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, for a reorganization of the public school system—creating a board of education of seven members in place of the board of school trustees of the public schools, and a superintendent with two assistant superintendents in place of the superintendent of white schools and the superintendent of colored schools—the Commissioners, according to the direction of Congress, appointed the board of education to serve, beginning the 1st of July. As the act required that members of the board must have been for five years immediately preceding the appointment residents and taxpayers, and as the work of reorganization which the board was to do had to be performed largely between the 1st of July and the 1st of September, the Commissioners were much limited in the number of men and women from whom selection could be made, but the Commissioners were fortunate in obtaining the services of C. J. Bell, George H. Harries, Dr. Richard Kingsman, J. Holdsworth Gordon, Mrs. Henry Litchfield West, Mrs. J. R. Francis, and James F. Bundy.

As the work devolving upon them required them to forego in part their summer vacations and to spend a great deal of time by day and by night in beginning their task, the Commissioners feel that great credit is due them, and that they deserve the thanks of all interested in the welfare of the school system. They worked so expeditiously, and so successfully, that within a month they had announced the new organization of the school system. Following a conservative policy they made no changes, either in personnel or curriculum, except such as had been shown to be necessary. They gratified the citizens by promoting to the new office of superintendent A. T. Stuart, who had been for years supervising principal of the community. They promoted to the new offices of assistant superintendent Mrs. Ida G. Myers, principal of the normal school, and W. S. Montgomery, principal of the ninth division. With very few exceptions no other changes were made in the teaching force but those caused by these promotions.

The board, upon the recommendation of the superintendent, altered the curriculum so as to make it more practical, and to reduce the amount of home study required of the pupils. It also made improvements in the business management of the school system, which has been most faithfully conducted by its executive officer, H. H. Twombly, secretary to the board of education.

During the past fiscal year the public school system expanded in a normal ratio to the increase of the population and in proportion to the development of different localities and by the increase of rapid transit. In all, nearly 49,113 persons were given instruction in the schools, at either day or night sessions, yet it is still true that there is not suffi-

cient accommodation for the schools, and that more buildings are greatly needed to meet the growing needs.

The Commissioners, therefore, heartily indorse the recommendations of the board of education in this regard in their estimates. It is also necessary that additional land for playgrounds should be purchased for school buildings that have no such facilities. The improvement of the sanitary conditions of the schools, carried on efficiently during the year, should be continued as rapidly as possible in the interest of public health. In this relation the Commissioners commend the suggestion of the board of education that physicians of standing should be employed to make frequent medical inspections for the information of the school authorities and the parents of the children.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of charities, Herbert W. Lewis, who crowned his faithful service to the District with this act, and in response to the request of many of the citizens who are interested in philanthropic work, Congress abolished, at its last session, the office of the superintendent of charities, and created in its stead a board of charities to be appointed by the President of the United States, and to have supervision, under the authority of the Commissioners, of all penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions sustained in whole or in part by public funds within the District of Columbia. The Board of Charities was provided by Congress "to promote the effective and economical management of the affairs" of the institutions under its supervision, and to coordinate their efforts so as to bring them into genuine cooperation. It is believed that such a board, made up of eminent citizens serving without compensation, will be able to do this work better than a superintendent of charities required by law to be a nonresident and receiving a salary for his services.

The people of the District were gratified by the appointment of S. W. Woodward, John Joy Edson, Simon Wolf, George W. Cook, and Charles P. Neill as members of this Board of Charities. They promptly took up the work assigned to them by the act of Congress, and will be prepared to submit the preliminary report respecting it at the coming session of Congress, transmitting, in the meantime, an estimate for substantially the same appropriation as was made last year for the institutions under the supervision of the board. It is believed that this board will be able to carry out the purpose of the act, and thus bring about a better system of public charities. The board has selected an efficient secretary, Mr. George S. Wilson. The reports of the charitable and reformatory institutions for the past fiscal year indicate that they have done their work as well as in former years. The completion of the new building at the Reform School for Girls will give increased accommodations that will greatly facilitate its work. The plans for a chapel and assembly hall at the Reform School for Boys have been approved and preparations made for beginning building.

STREET CLEANING.

The hand system of cleaning the streets of Washington, which was adopted July 1, 1897, has been continued with unqualified success, and the area cleaned by hand is being increased as rapidly as the appropri-

ations therefor will allow. The daily area cleaned during the first year was 394,128 square yards, at a contract price of 32 cents per 1,000 square yards. The second year the daily hand-cleaning schedule was increased to 702,640 square yards, of which 308,512 were cleaned directly by the District, the average cost of which was 18 cents per 1,000 square yards as compared with 32 cents per 1,000 square yards paid the contractor for the same work.

The excellent showing made by the superintendent of street cleaning in demonstrating that the work for which a contractor was paid 32 cents per 1,000 square yards could be done under his supervision without contract for 18 cents per 1,000 square yards caused the insertion of a provision in the appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, which limited the rate to be paid under contract to 22 cents per 1,000 square yards, thereby enabling the Commissioners to secure a contract at the rate of 21½ cents per 1,000 square yards. By this reduction in the rate they were enabled to increase the daily schedule to 1,230,778 square yards.

In the current appropriation act Congress further reduced the limit to be paid under contract to 20 cents per 1,000 square yards, and, in the event of failure to secure a contract at 20 cents or less, authorized the commissioners to do the work without contract. As no bids were received, the work is being done by day labor without contract, the cost of which will be not more than 18 cents per 1,000 square yards, in which is included the expenses of equipping the department with 20 horses, 8 large modern wagons, bag carriers, bags, brooms, sprinklers, shovels, and all other implements necessary to perfect organization. This reduction in the cost has enabled them to further enlarge the daily schedule to 1,565,809 square yards, upon which are employed 201 deserving men at a fair rate of compensation promptly paid.

The machine sweeping, which comprises a daily schedule of 730,000 square yards of street service, the most of which is swept between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m., is being done under contract at the low rate of 18 cents per 1,000 square yards. The work under the present contractor is being performed in a very efficient and satisfactory manner; but, as under the allotment of \$35,000 it is impossible to sweep any of the streets oftener than twice a week, it is hoped that the appropriation may be so increased as to allow some of the more important streets to be swept three times per week.

DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

The collection and disposal of city refuse has been one of the long-standing problems with which the Commissioners have had to contend.

In the appropriation act for the current year an appropriation of \$115,000 was made for the collection and disposal of all kinds of city refuse; and the Commissioners were authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for a period of five years for the performance of such work. The method of disposal of garbage heretofore has to a certain extent resulted in nuisance. The collection thereof, under the careful supervision of the health officer, has for several years past been performed in a most efficient and thorough manner; but the method of conveying the material down the river upon scows and depositing it along the shores has been a source of endless complaint.

The Commissioners, after careful consideration, decided that the

entire subject-matter of the disposal of city waste should be placed under the supervision of the superintendent of street cleaning, his department appearing to them to be the one to which the work most properly belonged. The health office, which had supervised the collection of garbage and night soil so efficiently for many years, was thereby relieved of this burdensome duty and left to devote its entire time to the special duties for which it was established.

Regulations and specifications were therefore prepared, under the supervision of the superintendent of street cleaning, and proposals were solicited for the various classes of work. For the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals the Washington Fertilizer Company was the successful bidder, at the contract price of \$51,600 per annum. The garbage and dead animals will, under the contract with this company, be disposed of by what is known as a reduction process, in regard to which it is claimed that in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction. The material will be conveyed 20 miles beyond the city limits, and in such air-tight receptacles as to cause the least possible nuisance, and the people of Washington are to be congratulated upon the fact that the shores of the Potomac River will be freed from the deposits of garbage and refuse whose offensive odors have so long been a source of annoyance to travelers upon that river. The contract with the Washington Fertilizer Company will go into effect December 1, 1900.

The accepted proposal for the collection of ashes was that made by R. V. Rusk, for a weekly collection service from private residences at \$29,979 per annum. The appropriation was not sufficient to allow the acceptance of proposals for such removals from other than private residences, nor for more frequent collections. The contractor began operations August 1, 1900, and while the service is not yet all that might be desired, yet it is very commendable considering the time it has been in operation and the time required to inaugurate a new system.

The proposals of R. V. Rusk for the collection and disposal of night soil at \$17,000, and waste paper and miscellaneous refuse at \$8,000 were accepted, and the services rendered have been found to be a marked improvement over the old methods.

With a proper spirit of cooperation between the citizens and the collectors in the various branches of the service, Washington will soon realize an ideal condition of cleanliness and comfort.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

During the past fiscal year the police force of the District has maintained the high record of efficiency which has characterized it for a long period of time.

On the 30th of June, 1900, the force consisted of 571 members. By reason of sickness, details, and assignments to post duty, only 315 privates could be assigned to patrol duty. Of these only 78 men could be assigned to duty during the daytime and 157 during the night. Yet this insufficient force upon actual patrol duty is expected to protect the capital city of the United States with its population of 278,718 and an area of 71 square miles.

In the list of cities given in the report of the major and superintendent showing police areas and numbers of policemen, it appears that St. Louis, with a precinct area of 40,000 acres, has a force of 976 men.

while the District of Columbia, with an area of 44,320 acres, has a force numbering only 571. Of this force 57 are assigned to important post duties and 84 to special duty at localities where the services of policemen can not be dispensed with. The major and superintendent has asked for an increase in his force of 160 men. The Commissioners have approved this estimate, and they will earnestly urge that an appropriation embodying this increase be enacted into law.

This increase would be but just were the interests here to be protected merely those of an ordinary municipality. When it is considered that the police force of Washington have in their keeping the security of the Executive Mansion, the homes of the representatives of foreign powers, of Senators and Representatives, and of all of the resident officials of the Federal Government, it will be seen that the responsibilities resting upon them are of the most serious and delicate nature, and that no policy of unwise economy should curtail this important branch of the public service to a number inconsistent with the dignity of Washington among the great capitals of the world.

The major and superintendent notes many recommendations in his report looking to the improvement of existing conditions, to which the attention of the Congress is earnestly invited.

There is embodied in his last annual report the codification of the statutes relating to the police force and analogous subjects. This proposed legislation has, as to the general subject matter, received the approval of the courts, the board of trade, and the bar association, and should, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be enacted into law.

The Commissioners invite the favorable consideration of the Congress to the recommendation of the major and superintendent that appropriate legislation be enacted in order that the superior facilities afforded by the institution known as the Junior Republic, located in the State of Maryland, for the reformation of youthful offenders, may be utilized for the wayward youth of the District.

There should also be made adequate provision for the payment of pensions to the disabled members of the metropolitan police force, including its officers highest in rank. While the half-and-half provision for the payment of all legitimate expenses of the District should apply also to the police-pension fund, yet, in case the committees of the two Houses should refuse to authorize such equal payment on the part of the United States, there will be an absolute necessity of providing by law in some manner for the deficiency which annually exists in the fund provided for this most just recognition of faithful men who have become disabled in the line of duty.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The health department, whose operations are of such vital importance to the welfare of the District, has been rendering as efficient service as possible with its inadequate force. The health officer has done all that could possibly be expected to improve the health conditions of the District, administering his office with intelligence and energy. The Commissioners cordially approve the recommendations he makes in his annual report.

The population of the District, as shown by the United States census, taken in June, 1900, was 278,718, considerably less than had been anticipated, in view of the police census of April, 1897. The total

number of deaths during the twelve months covered by this report was 5,953. The death rate was, therefore, 21.37 per thousand, and shows a slight decrease since last year; it is, however, slightly in excess of the average for the past five years. Of the decedents 3,325 were white, and 2,628 colored.

No definite statement can be made, however, as to the relative death rates in the two races, in view of the fact that the Federal census has not yet reached a point where it will permit such calculations to be made. The most regrettable feature of the reported mortality is the increase in the number of deaths from typhoid fever. The total number of such deaths, 221, is not large, yet it points to the existence of a considerable number of cases of this disease which, being preventable, should not have existed. It is hoped and expected that the proposed filtration of the public water supply will materially diminish the prevalence of typhoid fever in this District, even if it does not prevent it altogether.

Scarlet fever has been less prevalent than during last year, but the number of cases of diphtheria has increased. The health department was enabled, through the agency of the milk law, to suppress an outbreak of the former disease, involving 33 cases, due to milk infection. The wards for the reception of minor contagious diseases, which have been constructed in connection with Providence and Garfield Memorial hospitals, have been constantly occupied by patients suffering from such diseases, for whom, prior to the existence of such wards, no hospital accommodations whatsoever were available. Many of these patients were treated at public expense, but some came from well-to-do families and sought hospital treatment solely on account of the advantages offered by it. Smallpox has been present during the greater part of the year. The mild character of the disease, and the repeated importation of it from other places, have rendered its suppression difficult, and a few cases remain under treatment at the close of the period covered by this report.

The abolition of the box-privy nuisance proceeds more slowly each year as the total number of such structures diminishes. Only 381 have been done away with during the year. Difficulty has been experienced in securing the abolition of box privies on property belonging to non-residents because of the absence of an appropriation enabling the Commissioners to have such connections made and to assess the cost against the property benefited. This difficulty has, however, been removed to a certain extent by a small appropriation for use during the present fiscal year. A further obstacle is being placed in the way of the abatement of this nuisance by secret conveyances of property on which box privies exist. In such cases no deeds are placed on record, so that the health department is unable to discover either the name or the address of the supposed real owner, the owner of record relieving himself from liability by filing with the district attorney an affidavit alleging a sale of the property, or by going on the witness stand at the trial and alleging such a sale. The manifest purpose of such transactions is the evasion of responsibility for the sanitary condition of premises in this District. It suggests the advisability of legislation requiring deeds to be recorded within some specified length of time after they take effect.

Prosecutions instituted during the year for violation of the provisions of an act to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated

foods and drugs resulted in an appeal in one case to the court of appeals. The court, however, in an opinion handed down on February 7, 1900, sustained the law. The authority of the health department with reference to such matters has, therefore, been strengthened.

Inspection of dairy farms and of dairy products under the laws enacted for that purpose has been carried on as thoroughly as the available inspection force would permit. The general quality of milk brought into the District has, from a chemical standpoint, been good. There is, however, need for the extension of the inspection service to outlying farms from which milk is shipped into this District. The sanitary condition of the premises on which milk is produced, and the physical condition of the cows producing it, are of vital importance to the consumer, and yet can not be satisfactorily determined by chemical methods. The milk law needs certain amendments which have been pointed out in a special report made during the year.

The inspection of live stock is on an unsatisfactory basis because of the absence of needed legislation and of a sufficient inspection force. The establishment of one or two public abattoirs would solve the problem in respect to this work. In the absence of such abattoirs, however, legislation is needed to authorize the licensing of slaughterhouses and to regulate the hours of slaughter. Slaughtering at night and on Sunday so as to avoid inspection has been resorted to in some cases, and can not be prevented under existing law.

In the preceding report of the Commissioners it was noted that a case involving the validity of the act for the prevention of smoke was pending in the court of appeals. The opinion in this case was handed down on May 8, 1900, and fully sustained the law. Prosecutions that were instituted prior to this test case have been discontinued, as in view of the length of time since the alleged offenses occurred it was believed that no good results could be secured by continuing them.

Since the decision of the court of appeals all reasonable effort has been made to induce parties responsible for smoky chimneys to adopt such measures as were necessary to enable them to comply with the law. In some cases such efforts have been successful, but in others violations of the statute continue. One prosecution has already been instituted and is now pending, and others are about to be begun. It has been suggested that the smoke law requires certain amendments, but in view of the fact that its validity, and, to a certain extent, its construction, have already been passed upon by the court of appeals, it seems undesirable to tamper with it.

An effort has been made to enforce the act to cause the removal of weeds, but without perceptible effect. The weed nuisance is so extensive that it has been impossible to undertake more than to secure the removal of weeds upon complaint and in cases in which they were causing nuisance in fact. No effort has been made to cause the removal of all such vegetation, as the inspection force at the disposal of the health department has been entirely inadequate for such a task and as there has been no appropriation to enable the Commissioners to cause the removal of weeds from the property of nonresident owners under the assessment system. Such an appropriation having been made, it will be possible during the present fiscal year to do something toward removing vegetation of this character from property belonging to non-residents, but until the inspection force of the health department is increased the law can not be enforced generally.

It has been suggested that the removal of weeds could be more effectually secured by requiring all owners or occupants of property to cut them and carry them away on or before certain specified dates without notice, and authorizing the Commissioners to have them cut in all cases where the law has not been thus complied with, without further notice, the cost of such work to be assessed against the property, whether belonging to residents or nonresidents. It is respectfully recommended that the legislation necessary to secure this result be enacted.

The increased work done by the pound service during the year has demonstrated more forcibly than has ever been demonstrated before the necessity for a new pound. The present structure used for this purpose was designed for temporary occupancy only; it is badly located and poorly constructed. It is urged that provision be made for the erection of a new pound, and in connection with it a suitable stable for the use of the health department to replace the unsatisfactory rented structure now occupied.

It is a remarkable fact that in this District there are no public bathing facilities available during cool and cold weather, and that the only such facilities available during the summer season at the bathing beach are at best a makeshift so far as regards purposes of simple cleanliness. As a large number of citizens are so unfortunately situated as to have no bathing facilities in their residences, they are in actual need of public baths. The example of other cities points to the importance of establishing public bath houses for the accommodation of these classes. It is respectfully recommended that action be taken toward that end.

CORONER.

The most important statement in the annual report of the coroner is that which calls attention once more to the need for a suitable morgue, which, as he says, "is so self-evident as to require no demonstration." The Commissioners recommend an appropriation of \$15,000 for a building for that purpose. It is hoped that the District may no longer be obliged to use a portion of the stable in the rear of one of the police stations, which is the only place now available for a morgue.

The total number of deaths investigated by the coroner during the fiscal year was 775, a decrease of 6 from the number investigated in the year before.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

The greatly increased use of electricity in the District of Columbia has made it necessary to establish a new department of the District government which ought to have full recognition commensurate with the importance of its work, which also includes the gas and naphtha lighting systems, telephone service, and fire-alarm telegraph. A portion of the officers and employees of this department are on the permanent rolls of the District government, but a considerable number are simply on the per diem rolls. The efficient head of the department, the electrical engineer, is himself carried on the per diem rolls. As a matter of business organization and for the good effect it would have upon the men engaged in the work, this department ought to be placed on the same basis as other departments of the District government. The volume and importance of the work done by the electrical engineer appear in his annual report.

GAS LIGHTING.

The results obtained from the new Welsbach street lights now maintained are so successful as to warrant the recommendation that the system be extended, and for that purpose it is recommended that the amount be increased from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The extension of this satisfactory system of lighting is prohibited east of Rock Creek by lack of authority in the Commissioners to grant permission for the stringing of the necessary wires and the erection of poles. It is recommended that the Commissioners be given such authority as will enable them to erect wires and poles east of Rock Creek and outside of the fire limits.

ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING.

The extension of this system of lighting beyond the city limits can be made under the present wording of the appropriation act only where conduits exist, or where the building of conduits would be remunerative to the electric-lighting company. There are a few main thoroughfares into the city where the gas-lighting facilities are wholly inadequate, and where arc lights could be maintained to great advantage. To do this, however, it would be necessary to erect overhead wires either upon existing poles or upon poles erected especially for that purpose. It is recommended therefore that the wording of this appropriation be changed as follows:

Provided, however, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to permit the erection of poles and the stringing of wires thereon, outside of the limits of the city of Washington, as in their judgment may be necessary for the maintenance of public electric arc lamps; such poles and wires to be used only for public electric arc lighting.

Another change which seems desirable is that where there are railroad conduits now laid, having sufficient available duct room for lighting wires, the Commissioners should be authorized to grant permission to the owners of said conduits to connect them to public arc lamps. On New York avenue, from Seventh street NW. to Florida avenue NE., on C and D streets NE., from Second to Thirteenth streets, and on Fifth street NW., from Massachusetts to New York avenues, there are conduits originally laid by the City and Suburban Railway Company, in which there are available ducts controlled by the two lighting companies. By the wording of the act approved June 27, 1898, amending the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, the railway company is prohibited from using their conduit, or cables, or electrical conductors of any character whatever for the purpose of electric lighting and power, except for the operation of their road. It is suggested that this act be amended as follows:

That so much of public act No. 156, approved June 27, 1898, amending the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which provides "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting said company to use their conduits or cables or electrical conductors of any character whatever for the purpose of electric lighting or power, except such as may be necessary for the lighting and propelling of the cars and other machinery of such road and the power house of said company, or other property owned or acquired by said company adjacent to the lines of the road

and necessary for the operation of said road," is hereby repealed and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized in their judgment to permit the use of the conduits and cables and electrical conductors of the City and Suburban Railway Company to be used for public lighting purposes, and are authorized to permit connections for such purposes to be made to the conduits of this company.

It is very desirable that a portion, at least, of the above-mentioned streets should be lighted by means of arc lights, and this proposed legislation will permit this to be done without the building of additional street conduit.

TELEPHONE CONDUITS.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is prevented from building conduits either to bury its existing wires or to make extensions to its existing underground system, while the electric-lighting companies enjoy unlimited privileges in this direction. The telephone company is ready and willing to take down a great many of its overhead lines, which it can not do, however, without the building of additional conduits. A carefully drawn bill was introduced in Congress at its last session, which would not only relieve this restricted condition of affairs, but enable the company to extend its house connections by means of overhead wires outside of the city limits, which it is now prohibited from doing by the existing law. This bill (H. R. 9053) has many features which it would be desirable to have enacted.

Under the present law no telephone wires of any description or character can be erected outside of the city limits, and within those limits only such wires as can be strung from alley pole to alley pole. This restriction has resulted in depriving numerous citizens of telephone service and has worked hardship to many. Some relief in this direction is urgently demanded.

DISTRICT WIRES.

The electric department has succeeded in rebuilding the majority of the telephone lines maintained by the District, substituting metallic circuits for old grounded circuits. There remain but 3 engine houses, 1 police station, and 5 schools to be changed. In addition to this about 1 mile of pole line, carrying over 37 miles of wire, has been removed, and the equivalent wires placed in underground conduits of the telephone company. With liberal appropriations from Congress this work will be carried on until a large portion of the District wires are placed under ground.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

A bill was again introduced at the last session of Congress requiring each and every railway company in the District to install and use metallic-circuit trolley systems, either overhead or underground, and to abandon the use of rail and ground returns. This bill is of considerable importance in affording protection to subservice pipes, cables, wires, and other metallic constructions, and should be passed. The Washington Traction and Electric Company, anticipating such legislation, has rebuilt a large portion of the overhead trolley lines controlled by it with the double trolley system, but is operating only one of such lines with that system.

ELECTRIC WIRING.

A bill requiring that all electrical contractors and wiremen should be licensed, creating a board of electrical control to supervise the electrical installations, and requiring that the District shall inspect the installation of all electrical wires and plants in buildings, has been introduced and its passage will be urged by the Commissioners. With this enacted the danger from cheap and unworkmanlike construction in electric wiring would be reduced to a minimum and the danger from fires greatly reduced.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department has maintained its reputation for efficiency, although during the year it had no remarkable fires to fight. It responded, however, to 639 alarms during the fiscal year, and did good service as usual. The need for an enlargement of the department, and for the improvement of the existing buildings belonging to it is still great, notwithstanding the fact that through the action of Congress two additional truck companies and one chemical engine company have been provided. The increased facilities for rapid transit have spread the population of the District over all portions of it, so that there has been a general and rapid increase in the number of buildings in the suburban places which, therefore, appeal with reason for fire protection that can not be given without weakening that to which the older portions of the District are entitled. At the same time the normal increase of population and the number of buildings in the city of Washington, including Georgetown, demand an increase of fire protection.

The chief of the fire department gives good reasons in his annual report for an increase of 3 new engine companies and 2 new truck companies. The Commissioners would gladly ask for all of these, but, in view of the other pressing needs of the District, they have asked in their estimates for only 1 new engine company and 1 new truck company, and defer the others until next year. A stable where the sick and disabled horses of the fire department may be treated and extra horses kept is greatly needed, and is once more asked for.

As a mere matter of justice a 15 per cent increase of the salaries of the officers and men of the fire department, which has been asked in this year's estimates by the Commissioners, should be granted. For some reason the fire department has never received the same rates of compensation as other departments under the District government, although its members work as hard and with as great and constant risk as any other employees of the District, while they are separated from their families as no other employees are. It has become difficult to retain first-class men in the department because of the fact that their compensation is so inadequate.

The increase of the department and the expansion of the city demand that the number of assistant chiefs shall be increased from two to four. At present each of the assistant chiefs has to respond to all alarms in one-half of the District night and day. This is more than any man can do easily and well, and there is no doubt that the service will be improved by doubling the number of these officers.

The fire-alarm system of the District of Columbia continues to give great satisfaction. The electrical engineer and his assistants in imme-

diate charge of fire-alarm headquarters have adopted every improvement that can be devised to increase its efficiency. The employees in charge of it show a singular fidelity and industry under very uncomfortable conditions at headquarters.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The sealer of weights and measures is able to report continued improvement in the work of his office, which has been carried forward with zeal and discretion. He reports that there is very evident improvement made in the scales and measures in use in the District. He recommends that there should be an annual inspection of all measures, instead of simply one inspection in each case. He also recommends an inspection and sealing of milk jars for the protection of the public, which would require an additional assistant sealer at a salary of \$900 per annum, which outgo would be more than counterbalanced by the income from fees. The sealer makes other intelligent and interesting suggestions, which are worthy of consideration.

HARBOR MASTER.

The harbor master has done the best he could to police the waters of the District of Columbia with the police boat *Vigilant*, and has accomplished wonders when it is considered that his boat is probably the slowest on the river and that he has only a day crew. It is high time that the District should have a suitable boat for this necessary business and that the harbor master should have a night crew as well as a day crew. This is more necessary than ever, now that new duties have been placed upon the Commissioners respecting the wharfage of the water front. It seems plain that there should be no further delay in this matter, and the modest estimate submitted by the harbor master will be earnestly commended to the attention of Congress.

EXCISE BOARD.

The excise board reports that 515 retail licenses were issued in the year ending October 31, 1900, which is one less than during the same period of the preceding year; while the total number of wholesale licenses issued was 125, the same as in the former period.

The Commissioners desire to repeat their commendation of the excise bill now pending in Congress, providing needed amendments for the excise law.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Under the action of Congress and the steps taken by the committees authorized to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, Wednesday, December 12, has been selected as the day for the ceremonies. A simple but dignified and worthy celebration is provided in the programme prepared by the executive committee, representing Congress, the governors of the States and Territories, and the citizens of the District of Columbia, who have had the cooperation of the President of the United States in their preparations.

A reception by the President in honor of the governors of the States and Territories at the Executive Mansion in the morning, during which brief addresses on the history of the White House, the history of the District of Columbia, and the development of the nation will be delivered, and addresses on the subject of the celebration by eminent Senators and Representatives at a joint session of the Senate and House, in the afternoon, are the principal features of the programme.

A military and naval parade is to escort the President and his distinguished guests from the White House to the Capitol at noon. The people of the District of Columbia have shown a deep interest in the preparations for the celebration of this memorable anniversary, and there is every reason to believe that it will prove to be a notable occasion.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commissioners believe thoroughly in the merit system of appointments and promotions in the District service which has been established and maintained by the action of the Commissioners, but ought to have the formal protection of an act of Congress. As the Attorney-General of the United States has held that the President is not authorized under the civil-service act to extend the civil-service rules over the District offices the Commissioners are constrained to ask once more that Congress will pass a civil-service act for the District of Columbia.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

The Commissioners are heartily in sympathy with the proposition for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River to Arlington Cemetery. They believe that such "a memorial to American patriotism" ought to be erected at an early date.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

As the buildings of the city of Washington spread over the District of Columbia and the city itself becomes more compact, the need for additional parks and playgrounds becomes more apparent. In some sections of the city there is no provision of this kind. Children especially suffer from having no playground except the street. In the summer time it is particularly hard upon those who can not leave the city for any length of time. Women with infants are in many cases obliged to go long distances to get to a park. The Commissioners, therefore, view with sympathy the different suggestions that have been made in recent years for increasing the public grounds in the District of Columbia.

A MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Among the many pressing needs of the District government there is not one which constitutes more of an emergency than the want of a fire-proof municipal building. For nearly thirty years the local government has been compelled to rely upon such rented buildings as could from time to time be found most available.

When it is considered that all plats and records of underground construction, as well as all records relating to assessments and taxes, are stored in a building which may be destroyed by fire, and that such

destruction would involve an injury to United States and District interests which would be irreparable and wholly beyond computation in money values, the investment of an amount necessary to construct an appropriate fire-proof District building, which would avoid such a catastrophe, would seem to be required by common sense and by the ordinary precautions which a business man would take for the protection of his own interests.

NEEDED GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There is a pressing demand for certain municipal improvements which have from time to time received consideration from the committees of Congress and which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, can not longer be ignored. It would be an insult to the public spirit of our national legislators to intimate that these necessary improvements would for a moment be postponed if the revenues of the District were now sufficient to meet the District's one-half of the expenditures required for their completion.

This demand includes a municipal building, the completion of the sewage disposal system, the construction of a water filtration plant, and the installation of a complete system for the maintenance of an abundant water supply to all parts of the District.

The Commissioners do not believe that these important and urgent matters should be postponed until the revenues of the District become sufficient in amount to provide for the payment of the one-half chargeable to the municipality. In view of their paramount importance to the very well-being of the people of the District and, so far as the most of them are concerned, to the health of the public officials residing here, the public works mentioned should be begun at once and carried to their earliest possible completion.

To accomplish this purpose one of two plans should be authorized by the Congress: First, an advance by the United States of the amount necessary to meet the District's one-half of the necessary expenditures, to be repaid in annual installments; or, second, the issuance of bonds to an amount necessary to meet the District's one-half of the necessary expenditures, to bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, with the payment of the principal and interest guaranteed by the United States.

The benefits to be derived from these proposed public works would inure to the benefit of the people of the United States and the District of Columbia during the next century. The Commissioners believe that it would be a wise policy to make these improvements for the Washington of the future and to pledge future revenues for the payment of the same.

BATHING BEACH.

The Commissioners are gratified to note the continued popularity of the bathing beach and commend it to general favor. The reports of the superintendent and of the committee having general supervision of this branch of the municipal service give an interesting and instructive account of its operations during the bathing season of 1900, and point to measures by which its efficiency may be enhanced. It has passed beyond the stage of experiment and is regarded by thousands as an indispensable adjunct to the facilities afforded to the public for diversion, comfort, and useful instruction.

The experience on which those recommendations are based entitles the views therein expressed to the favorable consideration of Congress.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ANACOSTIA RIVER.

In response to a joint resolution approved April 11, 1898, which required the Secretary of War to prepare and submit to the Congress forthwith a project for the improvement of the Anacostia River, and the reclamation of its flats from the line of the District of Columbia to the mouth of said river, and an estimate of the cost of the same, and to report on the area and ownership of the land to be reclaimed, and if any portion of the said land be vested in private persons to estimate the cost of acquiring the same, the Acting Secretary of War submitted a report on the 14th of December, 1898, embodying a communication from Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., and a report with maps by Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, of a survey of Anacostia River, estimating the cost of the reclamation of the Potomac flats from the mouth of the Anacostia to the Navy-Yard Bridge, and from the Navy-Yard Bridge to Benning Bridge, at \$2,194,720, with a statement that \$400,000 would be judiciously expended annually under that plan.

While this matter is wholly under the control of the Federal Government, the Commissioners deem it only fair to the people of the District to state that they regard this proposed improvement as one of the highest importance to the best interests of the national capital.

A recent statement has been prepared for the use of the Commissioners, showing the number of cases of malarial disease reported by 433 physicians during the months of July, August, and September, 1900. For the purpose of the computation an estimate made by the health officer in December, 1898, showing a population of 287,462, was used. From the said report it appears that in the northeast section of the city, with a population of 11 per cent of the said total, there were found 21 per cent of the total number of malarial cases; in the southeast section, with 10 per cent of the total population, 17 per cent of the total number of malarial cases were found; and east of the Anacostia River, with 4 per cent of the total population, the number of malarial cases amounted to 14 per cent of the total.

The annual report of Surgeon-General Van Reypen states that in 1895 98 per cent of the persons employed at the navy-yard became ill with malaria at various times during that year.

A report to the Commissioners from the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, during the months of July, August, and September, 1900, shows as follows: Intermittent, 317; remittent, 67; irregular, 119; making a total of 503 malarial cases in that institution during three months.

The Commissioners believe that no stronger argument could be presented showing the urgent necessity for an immediate beginning of this important work.

OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The engineer department of the District of Columbia was, during the fiscal year, under the charge of Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. He had as assistants Capt. William P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, from July 1 to about September 15; Capt. D. D.

Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, from September 11, and Capt. H. C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, from January 15 to the close of the fiscal year.

Captain Gaillard was placed in charge of the water, sewer, plumbing, and building divisions, and Captain Newcomer was given supervision over streets, county roads, bridges, surveyor's office, and parking commission.

STREET AND ALLEY PAVEMENTS.

Details of the work relating to street and alley pavements and county roads will be found in the report of the computing engineer, Mr. C. B. Hunt, for which see page 77, Vol. II [Eng'r Dept.].

Sheet asphalt and asphalt block were the only materials used for street pavements during the year. Vitrified block was used mainly in alleys, a few of which, however, were paved with asphalt block.

The prices paid for sheet asphalt were \$1.78 and \$1.80 per square yard; asphalt block, \$1.77 per square yard. For the coming year the prices will be \$1.79½ for sheet asphalt and \$1.77 for asphalt block.

It is again recommended that the granite-block pavements throughout the city be replaced as rapidly as possible with sheet asphalt or asphalt block. Business men generally on streets paved with this class of material have petitioned repeatedly for a smooth and less noisy pavement. The granite block is undoubtedly a detriment to a business street under the conditions prevailing in Washington, as such pavements are more or less avoided by traffic and trade diverted thereby. The Commissioners earnestly urge that the improvements desired be carried out as rapidly as possible.

While granite block is a most economical pavement as far as maintenance is concerned, its noise and roughness, compared with the smooth pavements and light traffic which prevail generally in this city, make it highly undesirable in Washington. This condition of affairs has been recognized by the various Government departments and by Congress in several instances. The granite block pavement has been removed from Seventh street, between E and G streets, in front of the Post-Office and Interior Department buildings, the Secretaries of these departments having urged the matter. The Director of the Census now desires to have the granite block adjacent to the Census building removed also. This can not be done, however, unless Congress makes an appropriation for the purpose.

Excellent use can be made of the blocks removed in paving the main thoroughfares leading into the city from the county. An example of work of this character may be seen on the Benning road, where a pavement consisting of a central strip of asphalt 10 feet wide, flanked on either side with strips of granite block filling the remainder of the roadway width, has been completed during the year, which has resulted in a vast improvement in the condition of the road. If all of the main thoroughfares leading into the city could be treated in like manner, the cost of repairs would be greatly reduced and much more work accomplished with the repair appropriation, of which there is urgent need, as owing to the small funds provided for their care and maintenance, the county roads of the District are not in the condition that they should be, and on the main highways connecting the city with the country macadam has not the qualities to enable it to sustain the heavy travel.

BRIDGES.

Attention is again invited to the need of a better bridge in place of the present Navy-Yard Bridge over the Anacostia River. In addition to being entirely too narrow for the traffic passing over it, the bridge is structurally weak, and it is believed that the only satisfactory action would be to replace it with a modern structure of ample width. The Commissioners have frequently included this item in their estimates to Congress.

After considerable trouble and delay the necessary right of way has been secured for the Massachusetts Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek. A contract has been let for the work, which is now being rapidly pushed.

The current District appropriation act contains an item of \$40,000 for the foundations for the Connecticut Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek, work upon which will commence shortly.

DISTRICT QUARRY.

During the year the District quarry at Dickerson, Md., has been operated in a satisfactory manner. A contract has been awarded to the Standard Lime and Stone Company, of Baltimore, Md., for operating the quarry for a period of five years. Three powerful new crushing machines are now being installed, and the contractor will soon be able to turn out large quantities of material.

The stone obtained from the quarry is a trap rock of excellent quality. It is to be used in the construction of macadam roadways, for which purpose it is most admirable, as it binds well and on account of its hardness it grinds very slowly under traffic, and therefore causes but little dust. Copy of a test made by the department of road inquiry is here inserted, which shows that the stone from this particular quarry is one of the best macadamizing materials to be found in this country.

TEST No. 1.—*Abrasion test for wearing quality.*

LOSS BY RUBBING AND KNOCKING SPECIMENS TOGETHER IN AND OUT OF WATER.

[Tests made by M. O. Eldridge, November, 1897, for the information of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.]

Locality or name of stone.	Weight before testing.	After testing.	Loss.
	<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>
Goose Creek (Virginia) trap.....	110.600	109.700	0.900
Hudson River trap.....	101.200	100.500	.700
Goose Creek (Virginia) trap.....	110.850	109.900	.950
Potomac River bluestone, Gilbert's.....	120.550	118.550	2.000
Dickerson (Md.) trap.....	55.250	54.450	.700
Rockyhill (N. J.) trap.....	55.550	54.825	.725
Goose Creek (Virginia) trap.....	108.100	107.300	.800
Boundbrook (N. J.) trap.....	109.050	108.200	.850
Goose Creek (Virginia) trap.....	84.735	82.975	1.400
Buck Lodge (Md.) trap.....	103.850	102.550	1.300
Do.....	175.150	173.150	2.000
Hudson River (New York) trap.....	141.950	139.875	2.075

N. B.—Small samples had to be used in this hand test. Larger samples can be used where the necessary apparatus is available; consequently the results are usually more accurate and satisfactory.

TEST No. 2.—*Specific gravity test.*

Location or name of stone.	Specific gravity.
Rockland Lake or Hudson River (New York) trap	2.90
Boundbrook (N.J.) trap	2.97
Potomac River graystone	2.80
Potomac River bluestone	2.81
Dickerson (Md.) trap (Baltimore and Ohio)	2.915
Goose Creek, Virginia, near Belmont, on Southern R. R.	3.02
Buck Lodge (Md.) trap	3.10

TEST No. 3.—*Absorption test.*

PERCENTAGE OF MOISTURE ABSORBED AFTER FORTY-TWO HOURS IMMERSION IN WATER.

Name.	Weight, dry.	Weight, wet.	Gain.	Per cent of gain.
Potomac River bluestone	122.750	122.950	0.200	0.163
Halpine (Md.) diorite	102.100	102.300	.200	.196
Goose Creek (Virginia) trap	112.750	112.850	.100	.089
Lambardsville (N.J.) trap	99.200	99.300	.100	.100
Potomac River graystone	89.675	89.750	.075	.084
Palisades (Hudson River) trap	139.475	139.500	.025	.019
Boundbrook (N.J.) trap	108.200	108.200		
Dickerson (Md.) trap ¹	166.050	166.050		

¹These tests demonstrated that the Dickerson (Md.) stone possesses, first, remarkable resistance to physical force, hence great wearing quality; second, great density or specific gravity; third, little or no absorption, consequently great resistance to frost, and for these reasons was selected by the District Commissioners for road metal for the city of Washington and vicinity. A large crushing plant has been erected at Dickerson, Md., and first-class trap rock is now being prepared and used for road building in the District.

Owing to the situation of the quarry upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the manner in which the road runs through the District, a minimum wagon haul is involved in delivering the stone at the necessary points on the county roads, so that greater economy results from the use of this stone than from the ordinary local stone; the gain is, therefore, not only in quality, but also in a greatly reduced price.

The difference in the wear was very distinctly shown during the past year upon the road along the line of Rock Creek. A portion of the road was covered with broken limestone and a portion with trap rock from the District quarry. Owing to the failure of the appropriation it was impossible to cover the broken stone (which was 2 inches in size) for a distance of about half a mile. As there were no points at which vehicles could turn off from the road, both classes of stone received exactly the same amount of wear. The limestone was worn quite smooth and rounded. The trap rock failed to show even the wheel marks, and the edges were as sharp after several months' wear as when the stone was first laid.

In making roads with this material stone from one-half inch to 2 inches in size is first placed on the road, generally to a depth of about 8 inches; upon this layer a finer material, half an inch and smaller in diameter, including dust, is deposited. It has been found that the grinding action of vehicles passing over the road is practically so little that no account can be taken of this wear with the trap rock, and a larger quantity of finer material has to be used than is necessary with other local stones which wear down and make a binding material. Although a larger portion of the finer stone is required, the result is most excellent, and the stone binds exceedingly well without the addition of any binder.

SIDEWALKS.

During the year 56,505 square yards of cement sidewalks were laid. The price for this work was 96 cents per square yard. The cement walk costs but little more than brick, and its life and advantages are so much greater that but a comparatively small amount of brick walk is now laid, only 8,300 square yards being constructed during the year.

The highly desirable work of replacing the defective brick walks of the city with cement is being pushed as fast as the appropriations for the purpose will permit. The superiority of the cement walk is fully recognized by the people, as it is exceptional now to receive a request for a brick walk from any portion of the District. The advantages of cement over brick in this climate are very great, as during the long summer with brick walks there is certain to be more or less vegetation springing up between the bricks. This of course does not occur with the cement walk, and in the outlying sections it is actually cheaper to construct a cement walk at the contract price than to haul brick from the lower portion of the city to these localities and then lay it.

It has been found necessary to lay expansion joints in the cement walks, as experience showed a number of the walks injured by expansion due to heat.

RAILWAYS.

At last there seem to be good grounds for hope that steps will be soon inaugurated to improve the steam railroad situation in Washington. Plans for the abolition of grade crossings in the city of Washington along the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads were submitted to Congress at its last session, and bills to authorize the proposed changes were introduced in the Senate and passed by that body. It is believed that the plans proposed are the most practicable for the purpose, and it is earnestly hoped that these highly important improvements may be authorized by Congress at its next session.

During the year the suburban street railways of the city were rebuilt and reequipped and are now giving a better service than at any other period in their history.

SEWERS.

Details of the work done by the sewer divisions are shown by the report of Mr. D. E. McComb, superintendent of sewers, for which see page 40.

It is believed that the most vital question now before the Commissioners is that of proper sewage disposal. The sewage which is now deposited in the Potomac and on the flats of the Anacostia River constitutes a noisome nuisance and a constant menace to the health of the city, which should be abolished at the earliest possible date. Congress at its last session appropriated \$20,000 for the preparation of detail plans and specifications for the sewage-disposal system. Work upon these plans is being pushed to completion, and as soon as they are finished the matter will be presented to Congress with recommendation for their immediate execution.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Details of the work of this department are given in the report of Mr. W. A. McFarland, superintendent of the department, on page 21, Vol. II [Eng'r Dept.].

During the year several material improvements have been made in the water service of the District. One of the two basins of the Brightwood reservoir was completed and put in service, which resulted in an increase in pressure on Capitol Hill and relieved to a considerable extent the inadequateness of the supply in that locality. Work upon the second basin of this reservoir is now in progress, and it is expected that it will be completed during the fiscal year.

A pumping station has been recently established in Anacostia, which has greatly improved the water service of that neighborhood.

A large pumping station will be also established near the Howard University reservoir. Competitive plans for this station have been received and work upon the building will be commenced during the present fiscal year.

BUILDING AND BUILDING INSPECTION.

Details of the work of this division are given in the report of Mr. John B. Brady, inspector of buildings, for which see page 69, Vol. II [Eng'r Dept.].

The value of the building operations during the year amounted to \$1,250,000 more than they did during the preceding year. A noticeable fact in this connection is the comparatively large number of apartment houses and the small number of dwellings which were erected.

Well-founded complaints have been received from prominent builders during the year of the delay in getting plans acted upon and permits issued by the office of the inspector of buildings. This trouble is not due to any dereliction on the part of the employees of the building division. On the contrary, these employees are probably the hardest worked of any in the District service. They come to the office before the opening hour and work daily until long past the regular closing time, and they get only a small portion of the thirty days' leave allowed by law. Several of them during the year have been broken down from overwork, which has made the burden that much heavier for those remaining on duty. The force of the office is utterly inadequate to handle the volume of business devolving upon it. The building operations have grown to such an extent and have spread over so much territory that it is physically impossible for the present force to keep buildings and elevators under proper inspection, and the Commissioners feel it to be their duty to let this fact be known in order that the office may not be held responsible for conditions which, under present circumstances, it is powerless to prevent. An adequate increase of the force of this office is submitted in the annual estimates, and it is earnestly recommended that it be granted.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

It was found impossible during the last fiscal year to construct the school buildings, with a single exception, for which appropriations were made. This failure to erect the buildings was due to the great rise in the price of building materials, which caused the cost of the

buildings to exceed the appropriations made. However, Congress at its last session made the necessary increase in the amounts, and all of the buildings are now in process of construction and it is hoped to have them available for occupancy by the beginning of the next school year.

The system of having the plans prepared by various architects has been followed with advantage, and it is believed that it ought to be kept up, as it has been found that plans prepared by the same architect are marked by more or less similarity, and by engaging different persons for the different buildings a pleasing diversity is secured.

Congress at its last session, at the request of the Commissioners, made a proviso that hereafter in purchasing school sites sufficient ground should be obtained to permit an eight-room building to be enlarged to a twelve-room one, and in the purchase of school lots during the year this object was kept in view.

Competitive designs will be shortly received from all architects who desire to enter the competition for a typical eight-room building which can be erected in such manner as will admit of economical, ready, and practical enlargement to a twelve-room building. It is also proposed to construct the four-room buildings for which appropriations have been made so that they can be readily enlarged should the needs of the locality require.

Formerly it was the custom to construct a four or eight room building complete in itself and of such design that additions could not be made without practically destroying the use of some of the rooms. In some sections of the city this has made necessary the existence of a number of school buildings in very close proximity, and while the school authorities are believed to be right in not favoring large school buildings in order to avoid the collection of too many children in one place, it is believed that the eight-room building is inadequate for some of the densely populated localities, and that a twelve-room building will meet the demands much better. It has been preferred in this city to make the school buildings but two stories high, as parents and school authorities are not in favor of requiring the children to climb more than one flight of stairs.

It is believed that due attention should be given to the securing of proper playgrounds for the children, both at school and also in the various neighborhoods during hours when they are not at school. The streets of Washington are wide and provided with good pavements and form attractive playgrounds for the children, greatly to the inconvenience of vehicle traffic and to the danger of the little ones. Grounds in some of the outlying sections can be purchased now at a reasonable cost and can be set aside for public playgrounds hereafter. There also exist in the city a large number of vacant lots which could be now secured at reasonable figures for the purpose. It is believed that the money outlay involved in this direction would be more than saved to the public by the reduction in costs in other lines of charity, doctors' bills, etc., and the sooner the action is taken the sooner the improvement in the general health, as well as the removal from danger, of the children of the community will be effected.

PARKING COMMISSION.

On September 11, 1900, the parking commission lost by death one of its oldest and most valued members, Mr. William Saunders. Mr. Saunders had served upon the commission continuously since its

organization in 1871, without any compensation whatever, and the city is largely indebted to him for the present system of shade trees which add so much to the beauty and attractiveness of Washington. The vacancy caused by his death has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Trueman Lanham, for many years superintendent of parking. Mr. Lanham has had long experience in this line of work and is well fitted for the duties of the position.

The question of the use and arrangement of parkings along public streets is one which is becoming a matter of great importance, which importance is likely to increase rather than diminish. The streets of Washington consist of three parts—the driveway, ordinarily in the center of the street; the sidewalks, generally on each side of the driveway, and the parking, between the sidewalk and houses. The parking thus forms the front yards of the houses on nearly all residence streets in the District, and the property owners thus get from the municipality what in all other cities they have to pay large prices for. Projections have been allowed in the past of steps, bay windows, and porches, but the people are beginning to construct houses so as to practically narrow the parking by the extent of the building projections allowed. This being 5 feet for bay windows, the practical effect is to reduce a 90-foot street to an actual width of 80 feet, and a secondary effect is to ruin the architecture of the capital city. It seems to be a part of human nature to take all that can be obtained for nothing; and, as no charge is made for these encroachments upon the public streets, very few seem to be willing to build a house without securing a bay window, thus producing a uniformity in the appearance of residences which is rapidly becoming such an invariable feature as to mar, as beforesaid, the architectural appearance of the city. It is recommended that the schedule of projections in front of buildings be modified so that the present narrowing of the streets, which is going on all over the District, will be restricted to a reasonable degree. The extent to which this is carried in individual cases may be realized when it is stated that in a recent application for permit to build upon a corner lot the proposed house was so designed that 27 per cent of it was to stand on the public street, and numbers of very similar cases could be cited if necessary.

The appearance of the national capital would also be greatly improved if the property owners would take a little more care of the grass in front of their premises. Where street pavements are furnished without any charge whatever against the abutting property, and the property has to pay only half the cost of sidewalks and curbs, and the trees are set out and cared for by the municipality, it would seem as if it were but a small service to ask of the property owner to keep the parking in an attractive condition.

An attempt was made by one of the Engineer Commissioners a few years ago to construct walks leaving a space for a grass plat between the walk and the curb, an arrangement that is adopted in many of our cities with success and with great advantage to the appearance of the streets, but as the property owner in Washington would not keep this space in condition, the result was unsightly bare spots or mud holes bordering the streets where the attempt was made, so that recent sidewalks have been laid to the curb, leaving a space only 4 by 7 feet around each tree. This is not sufficient to secure proper nourishment for the trees; it of course has the mineral constituents of the soil, but it

does not allow the ready application of fertilizers to assist in its growth. The result is that trees soon reach their maturity and decay and die long before what should be their allotted period of life. This makes great expense in replacing trees and deprives the property of the advantage of well-shaped trees just at that period of tree life when it should be worth the most. If property owners would take care to keep the grass between the curb and sidewalk in good condition, it is known that the effect on the enhanced beauty of the city would be very great and also a similar effect could be produced on the life and character of the trees. That grass can be well grown under these conditions is amply proved by the fact that these continuous tree spaces or grass plats have been left where the property owners have informed the office that care would be taken of the grass, and there is no case on record where such promise has been given of the grass not being of such quality and character as to add to the beauty of the city.

Statements are made that grass can not be retained under these circumstances, but observation shows that in many cases the manner of sprinkling the grass is responsible for this bad condition, for by turning the hose on with too much power the water practically washes the grass out of the soil, or washes the fine soil away, leaving nothing but hardened material. If citizens would take some pains to keep the grass in good condition, it is believed that the effect upon the beauty of Washington would be surprising, even to its oldest inhabitants.

HIGHWAY-EXTENSION PLANS.

The work of this department is shown in detail by the report of Mr. W. P. Richards, assistant engineer in charge.

During the year the last section of the highway plans was completed and placed on record. These plans now cover the entire District of Columbia and are of inestimable value as a guide in laying out streets and subdividing land. Now an owner in any part of the District, however remote from the city, can, if he so desires, lay out his streets and subdivide his property with the knowledge that ultimately, when the city reaches him, his subdivision will be in accord with the city plan and connect smoothly with streets extended from the city. This has been a work of considerable magnitude, and the Commissioners are largely indebted to Mr. W. P. Richards, who has been assistant engineer in charge since the inception of the work, for the manner in which the many difficult problems in connection therewith have been met and overcome.

In conclusion, it is deemed only fitting to acknowledge the good work of the assistants and of the clerical force of the various departments of the office, who have not spared themselves in carrying out their duties to the best of their ability.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
JOHN W. ROSS,
LANSING H. BEACH,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

JULY 1, 1899.

To secure proper light and ventilation no dwelling, hotel, nor apartment house shall be erected within 10 feet of the rear of the lot on which it stands, except when the rear abuts on a public alley at least 10 feet in width, a street or other public space, or where the side abuts for the full depth of the lot upon a public alley, or when there is reserved a side lot extending the full depth of the building and at least 250 square feet in area: *Provided*, That any corner lot adjacent for its full depth to a street or avenue may be built upon for its full depth to a width of 25 feet. Angular corner lots abutting lots that extend from street to street may be excluded from the above restrictions. Buildings may cover the entire area of a lot for such of the stories beginning with the lower as are used for business purposes only.

JULY 15, 1899.

Ordered, That section 11 of Article IV of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by the substitution of the word "north" for the word "south" in the phrase "next to the curb on the south side of north B street," so that the section will read as follows:

SEC. 11. The market master of the wholesale market shall assign, under such regulations as shall be established by the Commissioners, spaces or stands on the sidewalk next to the curb on the north side of north B street, between Tenth and Twelfth streets west, in the city of Washington, to farmers and gardeners who bring farm produce of their own raising for sale at retail on said street. No person or persons shall sell, or offer for sale, or expose for sale from such spaces or stands any farm or garden produce without first having had a space assigned to him or them for that purpose, to be evidenced by a written permit signed by the market master of the wholesale market. That no person not a farmer or gardener raising the produce sold by him shall be permitted to sell on said designated places; that the space to be assigned shall not be more than is necessary and sufficient for the accommodation of one wagon; that each farmer or gardener occupying any one of said spaces shall each day before leaving the same sweep and clean the sidewalk and the street to a distance of 12 feet from the curb line thereof, and remove therefrom all deposits, dirt, and litter, and any produce which shall have accumulated or been placed thereon during his occupancy of such space.

JULY 22, 1899.

That for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1900, and pursuant to the act of Congress providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878, and the tenth section of "An act to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real-estate values in the District of Columbia; also to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896, and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1894, a tax be, and the same is hereby, levied of \$1.50 on every \$100 of real estate within the District of Columbia not exempt by law, except upon the real property held and used exclusively for agricultural purposes without the limits of the vicinity of the city of Washington, and so designated by the assessor in his annual report, the rate on which shall be \$1 on every \$100; and upon all personal property in the District of Columbia not taxable elsewhere \$1.50 on every \$100, according to the assessed valuation thereof.

AUGUST 1, 1899.

That barber poles are hereby classed as signs, and the regulations governing the erection of signs on buildings are hereby made applicable thereto.

Stands for the display or sale of goods must not encroach on public space more than 4 feet beyond the building line on streets not designated by the Commissioners as business streets. These stands are restricted to places where the persons using them also occupy, in connection with the business conducted at the stands, contiguous portions of the buildings adjoining the stands, with direct access between such portions of such buildings and the stands.

That permits, revocable at the pleasure of the Commissioners, to place stands on sidewalks for the business of bootblackening will be issued by the permit clerk when such stands are recommended by the major of police as being for the public convenience and in the interest of the public.

When taxes erroneously paid by a taxpayer upon property not his own have been furnished, the owner thereof not having paid the taxes aforesaid, the assessor shall cause a line in red ink to be drawn through the erroneous payment and these words, or their equivalent, entered opposite thereto on the record:

"This amount, erroneously paid by _____, has been refunded, leaving the tax hereon still due this _____ day of _____, 189-."

Whenever a claim for refundment has been allowed, the auditor will promptly notify the assessor of the fact.

AUGUST 18, 1899.

Ordered, That section 24 of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding after the words "said city" therein the words "except between proposed Flint street north and Pearce Mill road, within the village of Tennallytown, where they shall not move at a greater rate of speed than 12 miles per hour," so that said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 24. No street car shall move at a greater rate of speed than 12 miles an hour in the city of Washington, nor at a greater rate of speed than 15 miles an hour outside of said city, except between proposed Flint street north and Pearce Mill road, within the village of Tennytown, where street cars shall not move at a greater rate of speed than 12 miles an hour. Street cars shall not exceed a rate of speed greater than 6 miles an hour at street crossings, and when necessary to stop shall stop on the near side thereof, except where the mechanical appliances make it impracticable to do so: *Provided*, that street cars running along the parking through the middle of Pennsylvania avenue, east of the Capitol, shall be permitted to stop on the far side of the crossings of intersecting streets instead of the near side of such crossings; nor shall any street car stand upon a street or avenue for a longer period than five minutes unless the way be obstructed, nor stop so as to obstruct a street crossing or intersecting street; and no street car shall follow a preceding car moving in the same direction at a less interval than 100 feet, unless coupled thereto. Every street car in motion after sundown shall have two lights, one displayed at each end thereof, and all vehicles moving in streets with car tracks shall keep on the right side thereof, between the right side and curb.

AUGUST 24, 1899.

Ordered, That Article II of the police regulations is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person holding a license as steam engineer under the Act of Congress approved February 28, 1887, to absent himself from the engine or plant of which he has charge, either temporarily or by vacating his place as such engineer while the same is in operation, without leaving a licensed engineer in charge thereof.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$40.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1899.

The Commissioners adopted the following form of memorial to Admiral George Dewey, and directed that it be suitably engrossed and presented to him:

The freedom of the national capital is hereby tendered to Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, as the guest of the people of the District of Columbia on the occasion of the ceremonies in honor of the achievements of the forces under his command in the harbor of Manila, and as a mark of respect for his official and personal conduct under all the trying circumstances of that momentous period.

OCTOBER 21, 1899.

Ordered, That Article IV of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by striking out the word "two-horse," in section 2 thereof, and by striking out the first paragraph in section 3, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. That the following be, and the same are hereby, designated as stands for licensed one-horse hacks carrying passengers for hire."

NOVEMBER 22, 1899.

Ordered, That section 3 of Article V of the police regulations is hereby amended by the substitution of the following paragraphs, viz:

"SEC. 3. Every hack shall have permanently affixed to the interior thereof, in a place readily to be seen by the passenger, a receptacle that shall contain at all times folders upon which shall be printed the foregoing schedule of rates and no other; the said receptacle and folders to be approved by the inspector of hacks.

"Every hack shall have plainly indicated on the glass of its lamps the number of its license."

That section 6 of said article is hereby amended by the substitution of the figure 8 for the figure 7 after the word "section" in the last line thereof.

DECEMBER 8, 1899.

Ordered, That section 12 of Article VIII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. No wood shall be sawed or split in or upon any of the places designated in section 1 of this article. No one shall place or leave, for a longer period than two hours, either in or upon any of such places, further than 4 feet from the building line, any wood, coal, cask, keg, crate, barrel, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, except as provided in Article XXII of these regulations. Neither meat, fish, nor fowls shall be placed on or hung over any sidewalk or parking space. The privilege herein granted does not authorize the permanent occupation of public space."

DECEMBER —, 1899.

Ordered, That section 28 of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding after the word "bicycle" in the first line thereof the following words: "or other horseless vehicle;" so that the section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 28. No bicycle or other horseless vehicle shall be propelled across any intersecting streets on which there are car tracks in the city of Washington at a greater rate of speed than 6 miles an hour, nor at a greater rate of speed between intersecting streets and avenues or cross streets on which there are no car lines than 12 miles an hour, nor at a greater rate of speed on any public street or roadway outside of said city than 15 miles an hour. Every bicycle in motion on a public highway shall at all times be under the control of the rider. Inasmuch as safety in passing with rapidly moving vehicles requires that the riders or drivers approaching each other shall each be able to judge of the probable movement of the approaching vehicle, no bicycle shall be ridden on the streets within the city limits with the lower end of the handle bars on a plane lower than 4 inches below the top of the saddle at its center, and the rider shall at all times keep his head in such a position as to command a view ahead of not less than 300 feet. This provision shall not be applicable to members of the bicycle squad of the police force."

JANUARY 3, 1900.

Ordered, That section 5 of Article XI of the police regulations is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. No permit to string any additional wire or to change the location of or to repair or replace any pole or wire shall be issued to any telegraph, telephone, messenger, signal, or electric-lighting company, or to any person or company owning, operating, or maintaining overhead wires or poles in the District of Columbia, until such company or person shall have filed in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a complete list of his or its poles and overhead wires, giving their locations and designating such poles and overhead wires by numbers, and it shall be unlawful to string any additional telegraph, telephone, messenger, signal, or electric-lighting wire, or to change the location of any pole or wire, or to repair or replace any pole or wire without a permit specifying particularly the proposed location and change or repair thereof. For every violation of any of the provisions of this section the party offending shall, on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each and every offense."

That Article XI of the police regulations is further amended by adding the following section:

"SEC. 6. Each lineman, repair man, or other employee of any telegraph, telephone, messenger, signal, or electric-lighting company, while engaged in stringing, repairing, or replacing any overhead wire, or while engaged in erecting, restoring, or repairing any pole of such company, or while doing other work in connection with such poles or wires, shall wear a conspicuously numbered badge indicating the name of the company by which he is employed. For every violation of the provision of this section the party offending shall, on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$25 for each and every offense."

JANUARY 3, 1900.

Ordered, That article 2, section 3, of the police regulations is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. No person shall have, put or keep any hay or straw, uncovered, in any stack or pile, or in any other manner exposed, within 100 yards of any building in said city, or shall have, put or keep within said city any hay, straw, hemp, flax, shavings, or rushes in any building not built of stone, or brick, or iron, and covered with tile, or slate, or other fireproof material. And it shall be unlawful for any person to have, put or keep any of the aforesaid material in any manner, except in accordance with the provisions of this article and after a license has been procured from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the recommendation of the fire marshal of the fire department of said District. Whoever shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, after notice from said fire marshal of its requirements, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$40."

FEBRUARY 6, 1900.

Ordered, That article 1 of the police regulations is hereby amended by striking out the words "or person engaged in the second-hand clothing business," in sections 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 of said article, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or dealer in second-hand personal property," so that said article shall apply to "every pawnbroker, junk dealer, or dealer in second-hand personal property."

FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

That all special assessments for local improvements heretofore made against property exempt from taxation by existing law be entered of record by the special assessment clerk as "Canceled—see decision of Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of the District of Columbia, appellant, v. The Sisters of the Visitation of Washington." And hereafter no special assessment for local improvements shall be made against such property.

MARCH 19, 1900.

Ordered, That article 5 of the police regulations in and for the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as section 8, and by changing the designation of the section now known as section 8 to section 9, and by substituting "nine" for "eight" in the last line of section 6 of said article.

Pursuant to the requirements of the "Joint resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to locate a cab service and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1898, the rates of charges for the electric cab service to be rendered by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the District of Columbia are hereby fixed as follows:

Within the following boundaries the rates of fare for said service from hotels or residences to the Baltimore and Ohio depot, or vice versa, shall be fifty cents for each passenger, including ordinary hand-baggage of said passenger; for each additional one-half mile or less beyond said boundaries, twenty-five cents for each passenger; for each stop en route not exceeding fifteen minutes each, twenty-five cents per stop, and for each trunk twenty-five cents—beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Twentieth street and Virginia avenue northwest; thence via the west line of said Twentieth street to the north line of S street north; thence via the north line of said S street to the north line of Florida avenue; thence via the north line of said avenue to the east line of Eleventh street east; thence via the east line of said Eleventh street to the south line of E street south; thence west via the south line of said E street to the west line of Thirteenth street west; thence north via the west line of said Thirteenth street to the south line of D street south; thence west via the south line of said D street to the west line of Fourteenth street west; thence north via the west line of said Fourteenth street to the south line of B street south; thence west via the south line of said B street to the west line of Fifteenth street west, and thence in a northwesterly direction via a line corresponding to the south line of Virginia avenue west of said Fifteenth street to the place of beginning.

Any provisions contained in any existing regulation inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed as to the cab service established by this section.

MARCH 9, 1900.

Ordered, That for the purpose of providing that street cars shall stop on the far side instead of the near side of crossings as at present, that portions of section 24, article 10, of the police regulations, beginning with the word "street" in line 10, and ending with the word "crossings" in line 20, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Street cars shall not exceed a rate of speed greater than six miles an hour at street crossings, and when necessary to stop shall stop on the far side thereof; the rear end of the car or train to rest on a line with the curb on the far side of the intersecting street: *Provided*, That in cases where stops are now allowed on both sides of a crossing such stops may be continued if the railroad companies so desire."

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, *September 12, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, together with an estimate of the assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901; also a few suggestions and recommendations for the future good of the service, as called for by your order of June 15, 1900.

Washington City:

Taxable on land	\$82,737,086.00	
Taxable on improvements	70,843,235.00	
		\$153,580,321.00

Washington County:

Taxable on land at \$1.50	11,643,067.00	
Taxable on improvements at \$1.50	8,707,100.00	
		20,350,167.00
Taxable on land at \$1	4,501,423.00	
Taxable on improvements at \$1	919,900.00	
		5,421,323.00

Total assessed value of taxable real estate		179,351,811.00
Personal property	10,326,585.00	
Street railways taxed on gross receipts	1,371,348.00	
		11,697,933.00

Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on July 1, 1900		191,049,744.00
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Amount of tax:

Washington City, at \$1.50	\$2,303,704.82	
Washington County, at \$1.50	305,252.51	
Washington County, at \$1	54,213.23	
		2,663,170.56
Total real estate tax		
\$10,326,585 personal property, at \$1.50	154,898.78	
\$1,371,348 gross receipts street railways, at 4 per cent.	54,853.92	
		209,752.70
Total tax on personal property		
Total tax on real and personal property		2,872,923.26

The foregoing estimates are based on the assessment of 1900, the books for 1901 not having been prepared for the annual tax due and payable in May, 1901.

The deduction of exempt property, transfer of Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio railroads assessment of tracks from personal to real estate, new improvements, etc., have been carefully computed, and it is assumed the figures are approximately correct.

CARD INDEX SYSTEM.

It is with pleasure I refer to the successful inauguration of the card index. The compilation of arrears of taxes has been listed on cards, and affords a ready and useful means for reference and in facilitating the business of the office. The numerical index, embracing about 100,000 pieces in the city and 50,000 in the county, is nearing completion, and will be of valuable assistance, affording easy reference as to owners, square feet, front feet, values, and complete description of each piece, and, besides, it is contemplated to note daily transfers on each card, so that the record of changes in ownership will be up to date. A card index is now being prepared of all outstanding tax sales since 1878, which will afford great convenience to this office and the public generally. Other additions and improvements to this system will be made as circumstances require. The appropriation of \$4,000 for improvements in tax departments was apportioned to the assessor and collector in amounts of \$3,000 and \$1,000, respectively, and said amounts have been judiciously and wisely expended for the purpose.

TIME FOR PAYMENT OF TAXES.

At the last session of Congress provision was made for payment of taxes for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, in one installment during the month of May, 1901, in order to enable this office to install improved methods for the collection of taxes. This provision of law will result in great advantage to the office, affording special facilities for the correct listing of tax accounts and in having bills made out in advance, thus giving the office ample time for examination and correction prior to time of payment. The system of one payment is adopted in all our prominent cities, and meets with general favor. There seems to be no good reason why it should not be in vogue here. The payment in two installments is, in many cases, embarrassing to the taxpayers, especially nonresidents, and many letters are received after the last half becomes due, complaining of having to pay penalties, they being in ignorance of the fact that the penalty attaches on the first half. There appears to be no formidable opposition to this one-payment plan, and I feel justified in the assumption that if permanently enacted into law, 90 per cent of our taxpaying citizens would consider it advantageous to their business interests. I earnestly commend this matter to the consideration of the Commissioners and Congress.

DUPLICATE PAYMENTS.

During the past year the matter of payments in duplicate has received attention, and circulars have been prepared and mailed to the parties interested, notifying them of the duplicate payment, and that upon written application, accompanied by the duplicate receipts, refundment will be recommended. This system is desirable from the fact that it clears the records at once and metes out justice and equity to the innocent parties involved. It is proper to state in this connection that about 80 per cent of the duplicate payments are chargeable to the agents and owners, and not to the office.

ANNUAL TAX SALE.

The delinquent tax list is prepared in this office, assisted by the collector's force, commencing about the latter part of January of each year, in time for completion on the third Tuesday in March, and subsequent sale at least three weeks after the first publication, as required by law. Experience has shown that many citizens, unintentionally, no doubt, neglect payment of their taxes and allow them to go to advertisement and sale, with the attendant expenses, occasioning petitions for relief, which the office is without authority to grant. It is proposed to notify all delinquents by mail before sale and subsequent to sale prior to issuance of deed, so far as practicable, to come forward in order to avoid further expense. While this method will tax the capacity of our force, it would appear to be in the interest of taxpayers and District alike to make an effort to accomplish this much-desired reform.

TAX BILLS.

The custom has been, in rendering current tax bills, to give only such bills as were applied for, and in many instances there were unpaid taxes dating back many years of which the taxpayer was not informed, but owing to the limited force of clerks it was found practically impossible to give the necessary information. It is now proposed, with the aid of the clerical force embodied in my estimate, to note on the reverse side of the current tax bill any arrears of general taxes, so that the complaints so often made that they were not informed as to arrears will be avoided, thus for all time settling the question of notice.

In this connection I recommend that all taxes and assessments in arrears prior to July 1, 1899, where the liens are held by the District of Columbia, be received with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum in lieu of the penalties and interest now fixed by law, provided payment be made between the 1st day of May, 1901, and December 31, 1901, both dates inclusive.

TAX LEDGERS.

In the year 1890 the tax ledgers of the District of Columbia, containing an alphabetical list of all taxable real estate, consisted of 11 books, with 3,777 folios, but in 1900, just in one decade, the compilation of District property requires 16 books and 5,500 folios, showing a percentage of increase of over 31 per cent. The clerical work required for this service has been performed without a corresponding increase of the force, but it could not have been done without involving extra labor before and after the regular official hours. During the past year the clerical force employed in the preparation of these books has been reduced by the detail of one of our most efficient clerks in copying and transferring the daily court records of real-estate conveyances, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1899, section 3, Public—No. 221.

HOUSE NUMBERING.

The identification of property would be much facilitated by establishing a connection between the numbers of houses and the numbers of lots. Apart from the fact that the business of this and other offices

of the District building would be transacted with much less difficulty—a difficulty which is growing to such an extent that its removal now amounts to quite a necessity—the confusion of numbers of houses in the city and county should be corrected for the benefit of all persons in the District. The draftsman of this office has prepared a map of the city and county, which is kept up to date, on which the numbers of houses should be written, according to a scheme previously submitted.

REMISSION OF PENALTIES AND INTEREST.

In the course of a year a great many cases are presented to this office for the remission of penalties and interest, where the equities are so strong as to warrant relief. Some of these cases are occasioned by the lack of education on the part of poor, ignorant persons, and are really pitiable, but from the lack of authority at law to adjust them have to be acted upon adversely.

I would suggest that some provision of law be enacted vesting the Commissioners with power to remit penalties and interest and even cancel taxes where the equities are strong enough to warrant it, and thus save the property owner the expense of court proceedings.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

During the past fiscal year 3,057 items of transfers of real estate in the city of Washington and 1,667 in the county of Washington have been copied on books from the records of the Recorder of Deeds, and the many changes of names, parcels, etc., prepared for entry on the records of this office. This work requires expert knowledge and experience, involving great caution and care in its performance, and special adaption of the clerks employed thereon. It is deemed an important branch of this office, as indiscriminate and careless execution would result in interminable confusion of the records. On assuming charge of the office I found this particular branch of the office work far behind, and it has been my utmost endeavor to have it brought up to date, which will be accomplished in a very short while, and then kept there.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Communications are frequently addressed to this office requesting bills for all taxes and assessments, which requests are promptly complied with as to all general taxes, but the information as to special assessments and water-main taxes form no part of the record of this office, and we are consequently unable to give an official reply. In such cases it is customary to forward the letter to the special assessment and water-main offices for their action, subjecting the applicant to unnecessary delay. A remedy for this would be the requirement of each of the offices to note on the card records of this office all unpaid assessments, so that satisfactory replies could be made to all such communications, thus facilitating the business of the office and furnishing interested parties with intelligent replies.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

Being well satisfied that an equitable enforcement of the law relating to personal property is absolutely impossible, I deem it my duty to

make recommendation for its repeal. I claim that this law is wrong in principle, that it invites perjury, and is calculated to demoralize the standard of public morality. The comparatively small revenue derived from this tax could be compensated by a revision of our license laws, by substituting in lieu of the present system a tax on all mercantile business and corporations of one-half of 1 per cent on each \$100 of the gross volume of business done each year. This plan seems to be equitable and just, and would simplify the assessment and collection of the tax. Street railways pay 4 per cent on their gross earnings under existing law, which is recommended to be continued in force.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

In the past year this office has recommended that certain religious and educational institutions be listed as exempt from taxation, each time the institution so recommended coming within the meaning of the law relating to exemptions. The system of exemption from taxation, to my mind, has long been very much abused, and it is about time that a halt be called by getting necessary legislation through correcting the evil. I do not think that any property not belonging to the Government should be exempt from special assessment and water-main taxes. This matter deserves serious consideration, as the many exemptions are gradually depleting the revenues of the District to an alarming extent.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

Some months ago Mr. C. H. Wiltsie, attorney for Mrs. Elizabeth J. Watson, of Rochester, N. Y., applied for deeds on certain properties that were in arrears for several years' taxes, furnishing a long list and urging immediate action. I did not think it advisable at that time to accede to his request, and so reported, and while his request was pending this office notified the owners of the property contained in his list of his proposition to buy, and further requested them to attend to the matter at once, with the result that thousands of dollars of back taxes were collected, and many tangles straightened out.

BARRY FARM SUBDIVISION AND BEATTY AND HAWKINS'S ADDITION.

The records of this office as to the present limits and boundaries of the Barry farm subdivision, and that part of what was formerly Georgetown, designated as Beatty and Hawkins's addition, are in a chaotic condition, and it is hoped some provision of law will be enacted that will enable the surveyor of the District of Columbia to furnish this office with such data by actual survey of these localities, with a view to an intelligent and satisfactory listing for taxation of the various accounts involved.

CURRENT BUSINESS.

It is estimated that about 90,000 tax bills have been made out and delivered to parties interested within the past ten months, involving the posting of about 50,000 items. This important branch of the service has been attended to with accuracy and promptness, and reflects credit upon the clerks engaged thereon. About 4,500 communications,

involving careful examination in each case, have been the subject of reports to the Commissioners and letters to individuals during the past year.

CERTIFICATES OF TAXES.

During the past fiscal year 6,174 certificates of taxes have been issued, an increase of 385 over the previous year. The work in this branch of the office requires the services of three clerks, one in receiving orders, locating the property, typewriting, press copying, and two in making the examinations and verifying. Extraordinary care is required to avoid errors on these certificates, and I am pleased to note that the examinations have been uniformly correct.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

I desire to invite special attention to the insurance bill now pending in Congress, which as it passed the House committee met with the approval of parties interested in the business of insurance, and has been scrutinized by the officers of some of the largest States in the Union and approved. This bill, although not intended as a revenue bill, does increase the District revenues somewhat. It provides rules and regulations for the protection of good, reliable companies, and shuts out irresponsible or what are known as "wildcat" companies, whose existence is on paper only, and thereby is a great source of protection to all classes, more especially the ignorant, who are more susceptible to being defrauded. The office of the assessor of the District is flooded with inquiries about certain companies doing business in the community, and from the lack of supervision can not intelligently answer. The importance of this bill suggests urgent action, with a view to its enactment into law at the next session of Congress.

LICENSES.

There should be a general revision of our present license laws, which were passed by the old legislative assembly of Washington, and consequently are in no wise up to date; they therefore should be repealed and an act passed instead which would meet the present demands, reducing some and bringing others justly liable to license within its scope, and giving this office desired latitude as to whether certain licenses should be issued or not. As the law stands to-day we have no discretion, and if money for a license is offered and declined, the party so offering can operate thereafter without license for the ensuing license year, except barroom licenses, which are under the excise board.

The Commissioners have always been handicapped in the matter of licenses to theaters by not having the power to refuse or to revoke licenses for immoral and vulgar performances, and I think some clause should be framed and action taken to prohibit any performance calculated to offend the public decency or decrease the standard of public morality.

TO FACILITATE TAX PAYMENTS.

The urgent demand from taxpayers for reform in the system of facilitating the payment of taxes and avoiding unnecessary delays in the general conduct of the business of this office is deserving of special attention, with a view to such increases in the force by Congress as will remedy the existing defects.

SALARIES.

In my annual estimate I have submitted recommendations for slight increases in the salaries of such officials and employees whose services are considered valuable, to enable me to perfect the present system of reforms found necessary for the convenience of taxpayers and to facilitate the dispatch of the public business, and have limited my estimate in that respect to what I consider the actual requirements of the office. It is confidently hoped that they may meet the views of the Commissioners and Congress.

PERSONNEL OF THE OFFICE.

It affords me much gratification to attest to the general efficiency of the officials and employees of this office, their marked courtesy and attention to all having business with the office, their willingness to perform service during and after the regular official hours, in every way contributing to successful and satisfactory results. Without this cordial cooperation on their part I would be powerless to carry out the many intricate details required. They merit and deserve my special commendation.

LEGISLATION.

It affords me pleasurable satisfaction to know that my humble efforts in promoting some necessary and important legislation at the close of the last session of Congress met with your cordial approbation. It shall be my endeavor at all times when designated by you, my superior officers, to represent the District's interest before the committees in Congress with pride and the realization of a due appreciation by your honorable body.

Thanking you for my elevation and the marked evidences of confidence and consideration, I have the honor to be.

Very respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 29, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of June 15, 1900, I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the amount required for the proper support of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Assessor.....	\$3,500
1 first assistant assessor.....	2,000
1 assistant assessor.....	1,600
1 chief clerk arrears division.....	1,500
3 clerks, at \$1,100 each.....	4,200
4 clerks, at \$1,200 each.....	4,800
1 license clerk.....	1,200
1 inspector of licenses.....	1,200
1 draftsman.....	1,400
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	4,000
1 clerk in charge of records.....	1,000
3 clerks, at \$900 each.....	2,700
2 clerks on arrears of taxes, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
1 messenger.....	600
Contingent expenses.....	1,800
Total.....	33,500

In the foregoing I have seen fit to recommend some slight increases, not so much as could be profitably used, but what from my point of view is absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the office.

In years past there has been a great deal of complaint, and justly so, from citizen taxpayers on account of having to wait at the office quite a time before receiving attention—occasioned by the lack of force to attend to them—and the public generally has awakened to the fact, as demonstrated by the many offers from some of our most highly esteemed citizens to help to get our appropriation increased, which would enable us to have an office of which you can be justly proud.

In the first instance, I have recommended an increase of \$400 in the salary of my first assistant assessor. The duties required of him are principally of an executive character, combined with a general supervision of the various details of the office, entailing responsibility entirely incommensurate with the compensation attached to the position. In my absence, from sickness or any other cause, he has to assume control of the office, and I trust this just recognition will be accorded.

The place desired to be created, chief clerk arrears division at \$1,500, is a long-felt want, and would be followed by very good results.

In submitting my estimate I have left out the board of assistant assessors, with the hope that they may be carried into the new estimates as a separate establishment—which they are—and are only on our pay roll, which, to my mind, is a drawback to getting the increases desired, by making the total expenditures of this office very large, when \$10,800 of the amount is for a separate branch.

The increase in the pay of draftsman is urgently recommended. He is an accomplished draftsman and performs his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

The creation of a messenger's place in this office is very important.

The other new places requested are a necessity for a proper and satisfactory performance of the arduous duties of the office.

Very respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimated receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, exclusive of the water department.

Tax on real estate, \$176,930,488, at \$1.50.....	\$2,653,957.32
Tax on real estate, \$5,461,323, at \$1.....	54,613.23
	2,708,570.55
Washington City at \$1.50, \$155,680,321: \$2,335,204.81, at 90 per cent.....	2,101,684.32
Washington County at \$1.50, \$21,250,167; \$318,752.51, at 90 per cent.....	286,877.25
Washington County at \$1, \$5,461,323: \$54,613.23, at 90 per cent.....	49,151.90
Tax on personal property, \$154,807.50, at 60 per cent.....	92,884.50
Tax on gross receipts of street railways.....	58,853.92
Arrears of real estate taxes.....	500,000.00
Arrears of personal taxes.....	15,000.00
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	80,000.00
Advertising property for arrears of taxes.....	7,800.00
Licenses.....	325,000.00
Market rents.....	16,740.00
Fines from police courts.....	40,000.00
Building permit fees.....	3,300.00
Rent of wharves and District property.....	6,300.00
Sale of fish wharf.....	300.00
Certificates of arrears of taxes.....	3,000.00
Surveyor's fees.....	4,900.00
Fees of sealer of weights and measures.....	5,500.00
Water permits.....	1,000.00
Dog tags.....	16,000.00
Pound fees.....	1,800.00
Hay scales.....	1,800.00
Sale of old material.....	1,300.00
Interest on assessments for permit work.....	6,600.00
Permit fund.....	25,000.00
Miscellaneous, including fees of inspector of gas meters, sewer permits, etc.....	10,000.00
Total estimated receipts.....	3,660,791.89

The estimated receipts for 1902 are based upon the assessment for 1900, the estimates for 1901, and the actual collections of the various items of revenue from all sources other than real estate during the year 1900.

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1901, inclusive.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1871.....	\$66,818,886	\$6,213,467	\$6,965,101	\$79,997,454
1872.....	62,421,331	6,036,434	6,500,000	74,957,765
1873.....	72,880,380	6,366,488	8,623,056	87,869,924
1874.....	80,539,782	6,272,010	9,621,280	96,433,072
1875.....	82,292,906	6,312,099	9,270,036	97,875,041
1876.....	78,818,934	5,849,317	8,784,433	93,452,684
1877.....	81,246,847	5,953,932	8,728,622	95,929,401
1878.....	83,101,481	6,028,041	8,480,365	97,609,890
1879.....	75,555,801	5,242,224	6,693,417	87,491,442
1880.....	76,085,940	5,291,313	6,603,103	87,980,356
1881.....	77,256,610	5,282,096	6,414,372	88,953,078
1882.....	78,515,793	5,266,943	6,525,759	90,308,495
1883.....	80,615,448	5,307,116	6,611,101	92,533,665
1884.....	80,293,418	4,013,888	6,541,368	90,848,674
1885.....	82,825,255	4,074,358	6,602,851	93,502,464
1886.....	85,132,151	4,160,222	6,760,956	96,053,329
1887.....	96,383,486	4,741,540	7,172,075	108,302,101
1888.....	99,430,297	4,908,315	7,406,186	111,744,830
1889.....	102,886,043	4,987,632	7,611,678	115,485,353
1890.....	119,613,603	5,395,021	12,617,795	137,626,419
1891.....	123,110,219	5,550,976	12,948,696	141,609,891
1892.....	126,383,584	5,682,676	13,415,018	145,481,278
1893.....	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894.....	190,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895.....	161,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046
1896.....	165,399,819	.....	23,522,524	188,922,343
1897.....	156,854,384	.....	23,522,524	180,376,908
1898.....	158,532,366	.....	22,723,918	181,256,284
1899.....	159,559,921	.....	23,596,450	183,156,371
1900.....	151,498,504	.....	25,069,045	176,567,549
1901 (estimated).....	153,580,321	.....	25,771,490	179,351,811

Value of personal property in the District of Columbia assessed for taxation from 1877 to 1901, inclusive.

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1877.....	\$15,429,873	1890.....	\$11,023,167
1878.....	17,239,051	1891.....	11,697,650
1879.....	13,336,920	1892.....	11,826,190
1880.....	11,421,431	1893.....	12,045,290
1881.....	10,895,712	1894.....	11,206,364
1882.....	9,666,272	1895.....	11,449,485
1883.....	9,028,812	1896.....	10,971,737
1884.....	11,311,622	1897.....	9,532,851
1885.....	12,795,934	1898.....	9,780,658
1886.....	12,658,949	1899.....	13,431,475
1887.....	11,934,245	1900.....	14,391,438
1888.....	10,943,458	1901 (estimated).....	10,326,585
1889.....	11,728,672		

Number of accounts, 1900-1901 (estimated).

Washington City.....	\$21,145
Washington County.....	8,833
Personal.....	1,675
Total.....	31,653
Number of buildings, Washington City.....	48,788
Number of buildings, Washington County.....	10,214
Total.....	59,002

Real estate in the District of Columbia shows the following percentage:

Taxable property.....	44.63
United States property.....	51.78
District of Columbia property.....	.93
All other exempt property.....	2.66

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 49

Summary of annual return of the board of assistant assessors for the year ending June 30, 1901.

	City.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings.....	\$1, 595, 300	\$1, 053, 100	\$2, 648, 400
Additions and improvements.....	286, 000	722, 000	358, 200
Railroad tracks, gas mains, and conduits.....	274, 674		274, 674
Total assessment.....	2, 155, 974	1, 125, 300	3, 281, 274
Off.....	263, 025	40, 400	303, 425
Net assessment.....	1, 892, 949	1, 084, 900	2, 977, 849
Number of new brick buildings.....	550	284	834
Number of new frame buildings.....	7	185	192
Total new buildings.....	557	469	1, 026
Number of buildings removed.....	129	32	161
Increase in buildings.....	428	437	865
Number of buildings repaired.....	127	36	163

BY SECTIONS.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.	
	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.
Northwest.....	239	\$1, 152, 800	83	\$271, 300	83	\$228, 300
Southwest.....	56	85, 700	15	4, 600	15	8, 400
Northeast.....	151	204, 100	11	4, 100	11	4, 300
Southeast.....	121	152, 700	18	6, 000	20	26, 100
Total.....	567	1, 595, 300	127	286, 000	129	257, 100

Average assessed value per building:

Northwest.....	\$4, 823
Southwest.....	1, 530
Northeast.....	1, 352
Southeast.....	1, 262
For the city.....	2, 813

Number of "flat buildings" assessed.

Location.	Num-ber.	Value.
In the city.....	68	\$536, 300
In the county.....	8	19, 600
Total.....	76	555, 900

Assessed values in county, North Capitol street being the dividing line east and west.

Section.	Total.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.	
		Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.
East of.....	\$286, 300	115	\$277, 100	16	\$9, 200	19	\$11, 900
West of.....	839, 000	354	776, 000	20	63, 000	13	28, 500
Total.....	1, 125, 300	469	1, 053, 100	36	72, 200	32	40, 400

Assessed value per building:

East of North Capitol street.....	\$2, 409
West of North Capitol street.....	2, 192
Average assessed value of the county.....	2, 033

50 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement showing the improvements made and assessed in the important subdivisions in the county.

Subdivisions.	New build-ings.	Assessed valua-tion.	Average assessed value per building.
Wyoming Terrace.....	7	\$44,000	\$6,286
Washington Heights, Presbrey's Subdivision.....	8	57,500	7,188
Washington Heights, Truesdell's Addition.....	4	14,600	3,650
Kalorama Heights.....	6	26,000	4,334
Cliffbourne.....	4	15,100	3,775
Columbia Heights.....	27	94,500	3,610
University Park.....	10	29,100	2,910
North Grounds Columbia University.....	4	13,400	3,350
S. P. Brown's Subdivision.....	19	45,800	2,406
Ingleside.....	5	15,400	3,080
Little's Subdivision.....	5	20,000	4,000
Holmead.....	19	42,100	2,216
Petworth.....	5	11,800	2,360
Brightwood Park.....	17	19,100	1,124
Bloomington.....	80	131,800	1,648
Le Droit Park addition.....	32	49,800	1,556
Le Droit Park.....	25	49,600	1,984
Howard University.....	4	3,600	900
Bellevue, Brightwood avenue.....	8	5,500	688
Dobbins Addition.....	15	41,600	2,773
Eckington.....	8	23,300	2,588
Brookland.....	7	10,200	1,458
Ivy City.....	4	1,100	275
Trinidad.....	5	3,300	660
Kenilworth.....	10	7,800	780
Addition to Kenilworth.....	5	6,200	1,240
Barry Farm.....	27	7,300	270

Total assessments of new buildings for the years 1895 to 1901, inclusive.

Amount of assessments.....	\$15,214,871
Reductions.....	818,525
Increase.....	14,396,349
Number of new buildings.....	5,881
Number of buildings removed.....	857
Increase in buildings.....	5,024
Average assessed value for the periods.....	2,447

LICENSES.

During the year ended June 30, 1900, 3,622 licenses were issued, including 512 barroom, 123 wholesale liquor, and 106 engineer licenses. There has been certified to the collector of taxes 1,266 certificates for miscellaneous receipts and 189 for insurance percentage taxes.

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1900.

	Amounts.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in each class.
Apothecaries.....	\$781.35	\$17.83		198
Auctioneers.....	2,058.35	150.00		21
Banks and bankers.....	497.71	194.21		41
Barrooms.....	210,144.90		\$2,056.70	512
Billposters.....	20.00		20.00	1
Billiard, pool, bagatelle tables, etc.....	3,545.00	189.99		331
Cattle brokers.....	530.01	14.96		31
Commission merchants.....	1,636.67	43.32		43
Dealers in ice merchandise.....	312.00	138.00		3
Dealers in second-hand personal property.....	4,740.17	463.32		126
Dealers in old barrels.....	50.00	10.00		5
Entertainments, circuses, balls, etc.....	4,150.00	1,105.00		607
Hacks, cabs, and public vehicles.....	2,637.57	4.09		461
Hotels.....	5,013.53	317.19		91
Intelligence offices.....	242.56	44.99		25
Insurance companies District of Columbia.....	1,458.78	67.53		22
Insurance agents of outside companies.....	3,282.50		149.75	147
Insurance agents percentage tax.....	21,874.80	2,744.33		147

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

	Amounts.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in each class.
Insurance associations, fraternal	\$30.00	\$5.00		6
Livery stables	3,368.34		\$72.51	61
Manufacturers of illuminating gas	1,000.00		72.00	1
Peddlers	150.05		216.69	11
Pawnbrokers	600.00			6
Produce dealers	9,131.73	95.71		406
Restaurants and eating houses	6,914.71	541.67		291
Real estate agents	8,587.55		104.23	176
Theaters	800.00		75.00	8
Wholesale liquor dealers	32,219.70		246.77	123
Total	325,777.98	6,147.14	3,013.65	

Total receipts from licenses 1899-1900	\$325,777.98
Total receipts from licenses 1898-1899	322,644.49
Total increase	3,133.49
Total increase 1899-1900	6,147.14
Total decrease 1899-1900	3,013.65
Net increase	3,133.49

INCREASE OF RECEIPTS.

An inspection of the table of receipts shows the number of licenses in each class, and a total increase of over \$3,000 from last year. There is a decrease of over \$2,000 from the sale of liquors alone. The receipts from peddlers have decreased year by year, and there should either be new legislation or the tax should be abolished. The other items of revenue generally show a steady increase.

PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES.

During the last fiscal year 461 passenger vehicles were licensed as follows, viz:

One horse	384
Two horse	77
Total	461

The prediction of this office in the last annual report, that automobiles and horseless vehicles would soon appear on our streets has been verified, and now almost any kind of vehicle may be had. The question of license has proved a most vexatious one, and a reference to the attorney for the District resulted in affirming the liability of their owners for this tax.

As we have often stated, many of our license laws are obsolete, and in some cases inoperative. It is a source of vexation and embarrassment to feel the necessity of appeal to the courts for their construction and enforcement.

INSURANCE.

One hundred and sixty insurance companies have been licensed through agents, exclusive of District of Columbia companies. The needs of the various insurance interests have been fully presented to Congress, and it is hoped that the coming session will see the passage of much-needed legislation.

INSURANCE COMPANIES ADMITTED TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1899-1900.

Baltimore Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore, Md.
Colonial Fire Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
Century Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
Consolidated Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
Colonial Life Insurance Company, Westfield, Mass.
Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore, Md.
Frankfort Marine Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Company, Germany.

General Accident Assurance Corporation, Limited, Perth, Scotland.
Law Union and Crown Insurance Company, London, England.
National Assurance Company, Dublin, Ireland.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny, Pa.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, London, England.
Potomac Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
Pennsylvania Casualty Company, Scranton, Pa.
Union Assurance Company, London, England.

INSURANCE COMPANIES NOW DOING BUSINESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Atlanta Home, Atlanta, Ga.
 Albany, Albany, N. Y.
 American, Philadelphia, Pa.
 American, Baltimore, Md.
 American, Newark, N. J.
 American, New York.
 Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.
 Atlas Assurance Company, London, England.
 Etna, Hartford, Conn.
 American Central, St. Louis, Mo.
 Armenia, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Aachen and Munich, Aix la Chapelle, Germany.
 Atlanta Home, Atlanta, Ga.
 Etna Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.
 Baloise Insurance Company, Basle, Switzerland.
 Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
 Boston Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.
 Buffalo German, Buffalo, N. Y.
 British American Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada.
 Caledonian American, New York.
 Colonial Assurance, New York.
 Citizens', St. Louis, Mo.
 Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.
 Continental, New York.
 Citizens', New York.
 Commercial Union, England.
 Caledonian, Scotland.
 Citizens', Pittsburg, Pa.
 Commercial Fire, Wilmington, Del.
 Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Eagle, New York.
 Firemen's Baltimore, Md.
 Frankfort Marine Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Company, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
 Farmers', York, Pa.
 Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Firemen's, Newark, N. J.
 Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
 German-American, New York.
 Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Georgia Home, Columbus, Ga.
 Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Greenwich, New York.
 Germania, New York.
 Guardian, London, England.
 German Alliance Insurance Company, New York.
 Globe and Rutgers Insurance Company, New York.
 Helvetia, St. Gall, Switzerland.
 Hanover, New York.
 Home, New York.
 Home, Baltimore, Md.
 Hartford, Hartford, Conn.
 Hamburg-Bremen, Hamburg, Germany.
 Indemnity of New York.
 Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Imperial, London, England.
 Lion, London, England.
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, England.
 London Assurance Corporation, England.
 Lancashire, England.
 London and Lancashire, England.
 Law Union and Crown Insurance Company, London, England.
 Manhattan, New York.
 Manchester, England.
 Milwaukee Mechanics', Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston, Mass.
 Mutual, Montgomery County, Md.
 Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 Merchants', Newark, N. J.
 Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore, Md.
 Magdeburg Insurance Company, Magdeburg, Germany.
 Northwestern National, Milwaukee, Wis.

New York, New York.
 National Assurance Company, Dublin, Ireland.
 National Standard, New York.
 North British and Mercantile, England.
 Northern, England.
 National, Hartford, Conn.
 New York Underwriters' Agency, New York.
 New Hampshire, Manchester, N. H.
 Northwestern Underwriters', Milwaukee, Wis.
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, England.
 Niagara Fire, New York.
 National Indemnity, Baltimore, Md.
 Netherlands Insurance Company, Holland.
 Orient, Hartford, Conn.
 Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.
 Phoenix, London, England.
 Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pacific, New York.
 Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.
 Palatine, England.
 Prussian National, Stettin, Germany.
 Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Peabody, Baltimore, Md.
 Philadelphia Underwriters', Philadelphia, Pa.
 Queen (of America), New York.
 Royal Exchange, London, England.
 Rochester German Insurance Company, Rochester, N. Y.
 Royal, Liverpool, England.
 Reading, Reading, Pa.
 Scottish Union and National, England.
 Security, New Haven, Conn.
 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.
 St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn.
 Sun Fire, London, England.
 Svea Fire Insurance Company, Sweden.
 Security Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Traders' Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Thuringia Insurance Company, Erfurt.
 Teutonia, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Transatlantic, Hamburg, Germany.
 Traders', New York.
 United Fire, Baltimore, Md.
 United States, New York.
 United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Union Assurance, London, England.
 Virginia State, Richmond, Va.
 Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.
 Western Insurance, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Williamsburg City, New York.
 Westchester, New York.
 Washington Assurance Company, New York.

FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American Union Life, New York.
 Etna, Hartford, Conn.
 Baltimore Mutual Aid, Baltimore, Md.
 Boston Life, Boston, Mass.
 Berkshire, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.
 Equitable Life, New York.
 Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, England.
 Eureka Mutual Aid Society of Baltimore, Md.
 Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.
 Hartford Life, Hartford, Conn.
 Home, New York.
 John Hancock, Boston, Mass.
 Life Insurance Company of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
 Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.
 Mutual Reserve Fund, New York.
 Mutual Life, New York.
 Manhattan, New York.
 Metropolitan, New York.
 Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.
 Michigan Mutual, Detroit, Mich.
 Merchants and Manufacturers', Westfield, Mass.
 Mutual, Louisville, Ky.

Maryland Life, Baltimore, Md.
 National Mutual, Alexandria, Va.
 National Life, Montpelier, Vt.
 Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis.
 New York Life, New York.
 New England Mutual, Boston, Mass.
 Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
 Pacific Life, San Francisco, Cal.
 Penn Mutual Life, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Phoenix Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.
 Provident Savings, New York.
 Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Provident Life, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Richmond Beneficial and Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.
 State Mutual Life, Worcester, Mass.
 Security Mutual, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Security Trust and Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 United States Life, New York.
 United Security Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Union Central, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.
 Washington Life, New York.

FOREIGN LIFE, CASUALTY, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York.
 General Accident, Limited, Perth, Scotland.
 Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, New York.
 Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
 Massachusetts Mutual Accident, Boston, Mass.
 Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.
 North American Accident Association, Chicago, Ill.
 New York Plate Glass, New York.
 Preferred Accident, New York.
 Travelers, Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn.
 United States Plate Glass, Philadelphia, Pa.
 United States Casualty Company, New York.
 United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Md.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Arlington, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue NW.
 Commercial, 525 Eleventh street NW.
 Corcoran, 604 Eleventh street NW.
 Columbia, 1419 G street NW.
 Colonial, 1418 F street NW.
 Firemen's, Seventh and Louisiana avenue NW.
 Franklin, 419 Tenth street NW.
 German American, 511 Seventh street NW.

Mutual Protection, 1406 G street NW.
 National Union, 918 F street NW.
 National Metropolitan, 916 Pennsylvania avenue NW.
 Peoples, 326 Pennsylvania avenue SE.
 Potomac, Washington Loan and Trust Building.
 Riggs, 708 Fourteenth street NW.
 Washington, 607 Thirteenth street NW.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Capital City Benefit, 458 Louisiana avenue NW.
 Consolidated Life, Columbian Building.
 Equitable Industrial, 605 F street NW.
 National Life of U. S. A., 1430 F street NW.

Potomac Life, Columbian Building.
 Provident Relief, New Jersey avenue and G street N. W.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Home Plate Glass Insurance Company, 918 F street NW.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

[Act March 3, 1897.]

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated March 11, 1879 (chap. 367, 1894). William N. Davenport, president; Adam Warnock, secretary. Office, 200 Huntington avenue.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	516
Amount of liability effected	\$427,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	647
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	659
Amount received from assessments for the year.....	\$1,553,406.80
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1,663,500.00
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Fixed and retained by councils.
Per capita on \$1,000.....	Two classes only issued.
Ledger balance, previous year.....	\$579,731.48
Total amount received during year.....	\$1,588,273.80
Total amount disbursed	\$1,733,101.25
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$434,904.03
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$9,366.65
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments	Guaranteed by emergency fund.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets	\$434,904.03
Cash in bank	\$28,904.03
Number of classes in association.....	2 (\$3,000 and \$500)
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	2,741
Number in force at beginning of year	19,119
Number in force at end of year	16,894

AMERICAN FRATERNITY, WARDER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated January 3, 1898 (West Virginia). S. J. Masters, president; N. A. Smith, secretary.
Began business January, 1900.]

COLUMBIAN FRATERNITY.

[Incorporated September 27, 1898. 525 Seventh street NW., Washington, D. C. Herman Baumgarten,
president; Harry C. Scott, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899	100
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	None.
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	None.
Amount received from assessments	\$831.93
Number of claims compromised or resisted	None.
Ledger balance of previous year	\$5.56
Total amount received during the year	\$902.28
Total amount disbursed	\$513.85
Balance on hand December 31, 1899	\$393.99
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.	No guaranty.
Amount of reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during year	None.
Number in force at beginning of year	None.
Number in force at end of year	202

AMERICAN INSURANCE UNION, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

[Incorporated September 23, 1894 (sec. 3630, O. R. S.). John J. Lentz, president; John M. Mulford,
secretary. Office, Broad and High streets.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899	1,429
Amount of liability effected	\$20,365.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	8
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	9
Amount received from assessments for year	\$20,315.34
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$11,400.00
Number of claims compromised or resisted	1
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, initiation	\$1.50
Total amount received during the year	\$29,926.98
Total amount disbursed	\$27,711.76
Balance on hand December 31, 1899	\$12,323.22
Amount salaries paid officers	\$1,101.95
Amount guaranteed by certificates, maximum	\$3,000.00
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Cash in bank	\$2,031.03
Number of classes in association	Death benefits only.
Number of certificates lapsed during year	463
Number in force at beginning of year	2,639
Number in force at end of year	3,605

THE AMERICAN GUILD, RICHMOND, VA.

[Incorporated January 10, 1890 (act legislature approved January 10, 1890). Charles T. O'Ferrall,
supervising governor; S. Galeski, secretary. Office, 9 North Tenth street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899	1,661
Amount of liability effected	\$2,002,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	42
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	42
Amount received from assessments	\$111,977.00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$81,875.76
Number of claims compromised or resisted, etc.	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Regular assessments.
Per capita tax (per month on each \$1,000)	\$0.10
Ledger balance of previous year	\$127,101.72
Total amount received during the year	\$141,765.74
Total amount disbursed	\$133,136.11
Balance on hand December 31, 1899	\$135,731.35
Amount salaries paid officers	\$7,520.84
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.	No guaranty.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets:	
Real estate	\$6,133.60
Securities, mortgages, etc.	\$6,536.85
Stocks, bonds, etc.	\$82,297.02
Number of certificates lapsed during year	1,416
Number in force at beginning of year	3,911
Number in force at end of year	4,156

GRAND FRATERNITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[Incorporated October 7, 1893 (act of assembly April 6, 1893, chap. 11). Frederick Gaston, president; W. E. Gregg, secretary. Office, 501 Girard Building.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	716
Amount of liability effected.....	\$98,300.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	13
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	13
Amount received from assessments for year.....	\$61,249.27
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$26,293.79
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	3
Periodical dues or admission fees charged per year. }	\$1.00
Per capita tax.....	
Total amount received during the year.....	\$67,226.19
Total amount disbursed.....	\$48,421.43
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$98,044.69
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$3,443.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates.....	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets.....	\$101,366.25
Number of classes in association.....	2
Certificates lapsed during year.....	351
Certificates in force at beginning of year.....	1,912
Certificates in force at end of year.....	2,277

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

[Incorporated July 21, 1881 (general act, Province of Ontario); May 2, 1889 (special act, Dominion of Canada, chap. 104). Ovonhyatekha, M. D., president; John A. McGillivray, Q. C., secretary. Corner Richmond and Bay streets, Toronto, Ontario.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	26,087
Amount of liability effected.....	\$24,417,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	
Amount received from assessments.....	\$2,159,294.98
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1,440,132.03
Number of assessments made.....	
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	24
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fixed amounts.
Per capita on \$1,000.....	Graded assessments.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$3,222,163.44
Total amount received during year.....	\$2,557,171.69
Total amount disbursed.....	\$1,975,780.08
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$3,803,555.05
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$37,166.56
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	Absolutely guaranteed by emergency fund.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets:	
Real estate.....	\$389,197.25
Stocks, bonds, and securities.....	\$485,435.41
Mortgages, etc.....	\$2,495,767.54
Accrued interest.....	\$26,633.00
Number of classes in association.....	2 (\$500 and \$5,000)
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	8,064
Number in force at beginning of year.....	143,436
Number in force at end of year.....	161,459

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

[Incorporated June 20, 1884 (Laws of Missouri, chap. 21, approved March 20, 1876). John P. Shannon, president; B. F. Nelson, secretary. Office, corner Ninth and Olive streets.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	4,389
Amount of liability effected.....	\$5,364,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	2,120
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	1,887
Amount received from assessments.....	\$3,505,895.69
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$3,594,978.59
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	24
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, graded whole, half, and quarter, maximum, \$2,000; minimum, \$500; from 18 to 50 years.	
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$70,338.09
Total amount received during year.....	\$3,689,898.44
Total amount disbursed.....	\$3,612,152.95
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$77,745.49
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$16,275.39
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	Specified amounts realized by assessments only.
Number of classes in association.....	2 (\$2,000 and \$500)
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	19,782
Number in force at beginning of year.....	82,256
Number in force at end of year.....	66,863

56 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD.

[Incorporated September 11, 1885 - Laws of Michigan, 1869, chapter 181. D. P. Markey, president; G. J. Siegle, secretary. Office, Huron avenue and Bard Street, Port Huron, Mich.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	54,293
Amount of liability effected.....	\$60,274,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	1,088
Number of losses or liabilities paid.....	1,080
Amount received from assessments.....	\$1,832,230.72
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$2,113,598.95
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	25
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Graded assessments.
Per capita tax.....	\$1 per annum, each social member.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$800,792.17
Total amount received during the year.....	\$2,183,944.76
Total amount disbursed.....	\$1,970,988.28
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$1,016,043.89
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$22,064.50
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.....	Not guaranteed.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	\$303,169.04
Invested assets.....	\$601,700.00
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	19,413
Number in force at beginning of year.....	162,252
Number in force at end of year.....	197,132

LOYAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, MASS.

[Organized June 12, 1895 - Laws of Massachusetts, chapter 367, act 1894. Winfield S. Nevins, president; William E. Bowen, secretary. Office, Tremont Building, 73 Tremont street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	3,864
Amount of liability effected.....	\$772,800.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	961
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	976
Amounts received from assessments.....	\$47,299.04
Amounts paid members, beneficiaries, etc.....	\$43,708.34
Number of assessments made.....	4
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fixed amounts.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$15,143.24
Total amount received during the year.....	\$81,016.06
Total amount disbursed.....	\$76,773.98
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$19,385.32
Amount guaranteed by certificates.....	Amount realized from assessments.
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$6,417.25
Amount of reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets (in bank).....	\$19,385.32
Number of classes in association.....	2
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	1,833
Number in force at beginning of year.....	5,111
Number in force at end of year.....	7,142

MASONIC PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, WORCESTER, MASS.

[Incorporated June 10, 1895 (Acts of 1894, chapter 367). Francis A. Harrington, president; James E. Farrell, secretary. Office, 518 Main street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	3,145
Amount of liability effected.....	\$314,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	611
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	613
Amount received from assessments for year.....	\$32,097.00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$25,964.50
Number of assessments made.....	4
Claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Per capita tax.....	\$5.00
Total amount received during year.....	\$75,200.96
Total amount disbursed.....	\$67,842.61
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$25,045.67
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$12,146.66
Amount guaranteed by certificates.....	No fixed amount.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets.....	\$675.00
Certificates lapsed during year.....	1,752
Certificates in force at beginning of year.....	4,938
Certificates in force at end of year.....	6,331

NATIONAL UNION, TOLEDO, OHIO.

[Incorporated May 14, 1881 - Laws of Ohio. H. H. Cabaniss, president; J. W. Myers, secretary. Office, National Union Building.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	9,633
Amount of liability effected.....	\$16,648,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	474

Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	467
Amount received from assessments.....	\$1,408,901.48
Amount paid members, beneficiaries or representatives.....	\$1,393,900.00
Number of claims compromised or resisted, scaled down or dropped.....	5
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fees classed and graded.
Per capita tax per annum.....	\$2.00
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$255,414.93
Total amount received during the year.....	\$1,471,490.51
Total amount disbursed.....	\$1,504,291.30
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$22,614.14
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$11,741.66
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.....	Not guaranteed.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets.....	None.
Cash in bank.....	\$22,614.14
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	3,595
Number in force at beginning of year.....	47,002
Number in force at end of year.....	53,040

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

[Organized May 28, 1879 (Laws of Indiana, 1867, section 3502). H. H. Morse, president; T. B. Linn, secretary. Rooms 53 and 61, Commercial Club Building, Indianapolis, Ind.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	1,590
Amount of liability effected.....	\$1,366,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	555
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	498
Amount received from assessments.....	\$719,917.15
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$722,121.53
Number of assessments made.....	16
Number of claims compromised, resisted, or paid.....	498
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fixed fee to councils.
Per capita on each \$1,000.....	Assessments graded.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$27,586.27
Total amount received during the year.....	\$783,948.96
Total amount disbursed.....	\$790,493.90
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$21,041.33
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$7,500.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.....	None.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets (stocks and bonds).....	\$10,900.00
Number of classes in association.....	Maximum, \$3,000; minimum, \$500.
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	2,721
Number in force at beginning of year.....	21,928
Number in force at end of year.....	20,797

ORDER OF THE IROQUOIS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

[Incorporated February 16, 1898. 644 Ellicot Square. Ernest Wende, president; Walter A. Rice, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	328
Amount of liability effected.....	\$525,525.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	7
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	8
Amount received from assessments.....	\$13,156.25
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$8,000.00
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	8
Total amount received during the year.....	\$13,408.61
Total amount disbursed.....	\$14,765.42
Balance on hand.....	\$4,124.62
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$2,075.00
Number of classes in association.....	2
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	119
Number in force at beginning of year.....	850
Number in force at end of year.....	1,059

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

[Incorporated November 2, 1897. Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Charles W. Keyes, president; George Hardisty, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	3,359
Amount of liability effected.....	\$603,400.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	40
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	34
Amount received from assessments.....	\$26,958.56
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$9,349.65
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted, scaled down, or dropped.....	12
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fees classed and graded.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$1,884.61
Total amount received during the year.....	27,058.27

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Total amount disbursed	\$26,701.72
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	2,241.16
Amount salaries paid officers.....	1,607.40
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.....	Not guaranteed.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets.....	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	3,359
Number in force at beginning of year.....	2,517
Number in force at end of year.....	2,815

ROYAL ARCANUM, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated November 5, 1877 (statute approved 1874, chapter 375). W. Holt Apgar, regent; W. O. Robson, secretary. Office, 407 Shawmut avenue.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	12,913
Amount of liability effected.....	\$27,187.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	2,094
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	2,115
Amount received from assessments for the year.....	\$6,491,620.07
Total amount paid members, beneficiaries, or legal representatives.....	6,083,456.37
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	14
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	No stated fees.
Per capita on \$1,000.....	Not less than \$3.00
Total amount received.....	\$6,693,857.66
Total amount disbursed.....	6,238,064.42
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	1,573,036.76
Total amount of salaries paid officers.....	30,570.23
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.....	No fixed amounts.
Reserve or emergency fund.....	\$717,285.56
Invested assets:	
Real estate.....	48,000.00
Stocks and bonds.....	599,000.00
Cash in bank.....	632,280.56
Number of classes in association.....	2 (\$1,500 and \$3,000)
Number of certificates lapsed during the year.....	8,229
Number in force at beginning of year.....	189,184
Number in force at end of year.....	193,868

SONS OF TEMPERANCE NATIONAL MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated June 25, 1879 (act of Congress approved May 5, 1870). Benjamin R. Jewell, president; F. M. Bradley, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	44
Amount of liability effected.....	\$34,300.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	24
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	15
Amount received from assessments.....	\$31,287.79
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$30,000.00
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Per capita tax (each member per year on \$1,000 insurance).....	\$1.00
Ledger balance on previous year.....	\$3,868.91
Total amount received during the year.....	\$32,412.79
Total amount disbursed.....	\$35,010.87
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$1,270.86
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$2,633.45
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets.....	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	62
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year.....	984
Number in force at end of year.....	966

UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS, KNOXVILLE, TENN. SOUTH B AND L BUILDING, WALL STREET.

[Incorporated July 4, 1876 (General Law, chapter 142, March 19, 1875). Fessenden L. Day, president; William R. Cooper, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	4,401
Amount of liability effected.....	\$4,023,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	376
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	388
Amount received from assessments for year.....	\$607,221.64
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$581,020.30
Number of assessments made.....	20
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	11
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, initiation and assessments.....	\$3.00
Total amount received during the year.....	\$620,584.66
Total amount disbursed.....	\$627,204.50
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$76,362.48
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$7,996.12
Amount guaranteed by certificates, maximum.....	\$2,000.00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 59

Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets.....	None.
Cash in bank.....	\$129,474.75
Number of classes in association.....	Death benefits only.
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	4,476
Number in force at beginning of year.....	32,255
Number in force at end of year.....	32,180

WESTERN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, WARDER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated June 14, 1897 (West Virginia). S. J. Masters, president; N. A. Smith, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1899.....	1,107
Amount of liability effected.....	\$1,577,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	153
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	151
Amount received from assessments for year.....	\$8,376.50
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1,297.89
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, per year, per capita tax.....	\$1.00
Total amount received during the year.....	\$8,503.50
Total amount disbursed.....	\$5,769.71
Balance on hand December 31, 1899.....	\$4,214.79
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$1,720.24
Amount guaranteed by certificates.....	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets.....	\$2,750.00
Number of classes in association.....	2
Certificates lapsed during the year.....	879
Certificates in force at beginning of year.....	529
Certificates in force at end of year.....	757

Schedule of rates for licenses issued by the District of Columbia.

Business.	When due.	Amount per annum.	Remarks, etc.
Apothecaries.....	Nov. 1	\$4.00	
Auctioneers.....	do	100.00	Bond of \$5,000.
Brokers.....	do	100.00	
Banks and bankers.....	do	.50	Each \$1,000 capital invested.
Barrooms.....	do	400.00	\$400. Requires a majority of property owners and residents. Quantity, $4\frac{7}{8}$ gallons and under. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Billposters.....	do	20.00	
Billiard, pool, bagatelle, and Jenny Lind tables.....	do	12.00	Each table.
Shuffle boards.....	do	12.00	
Bowling alleys.....	do	10.00	Each alley.
Cattle brokers.....	do	20.00	
Commission merchants.....	do	40.00	
Dealers in ice.....	do	4.00	Each \$1,000 capital invested.
Dealers in liquors (wholesale).....	do	250.00	\$250. Quantity, not less than 1 pint. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Dealers in junk and second-hand personal property.....	do	40.00	
Dealers in old barrels.....	do	10.00	
Entertainments, balls, etc.....		15.00	
Circuses.....		² 200.00	
Hack and all passenger vehicles (2 horses).....	July 1	10.00	
Cabs, coupes, and all passenger vehicles (1 horse).....	do	6.00	
Hotels.....	Nov. 1		No less than \$25 per annum, not exceeding 20 rooms; over 20, \$1 each additional room.
Intelligence offices.....	do	10.00	
Insurance companies.....	do		In District of Columbia 50 cents per \$1,000 capital invested.
Insurance agents (each foreign company).....	do	15.00	And 1 per cent on gross receipts of agency in District of Columbia, payable in January and July.
Livery stables.....	do		No less than \$25 per annum for 10 stalls and \$2 for each additional stall.
Manufacturers of illuminating gas.....	do	.50	Each \$1,000 invested.
Peddlers.....	Apr. 1	50.00	
Pawnbrokers.....		100.00	From date of issue; bond of \$3,000.
Produce dealers.....	Apr. 1	25.00	
Restaurants and eating houses.....	Nov. 1	25.00	
Real estate agents.....	do	50.00	
Theaters.....	do	100.00	

¹ Per day or night.

² Per week or any fractional part.

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Engineer licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third class; requires examination before a board of engineers; fee each grade, \$3. License is good until revoked or changed to higher grade.

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons, bond of \$1,000; no fee.

Rates of fare for public conveyance of passengers.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

	Day rates (between 5 a. m. and 12.30 a. m.).			Midnight rates (between 12.30 a. m. and 5 a. m.).		
	Each passenger.	1 or 2 passengers.	3 or 4 passengers.	Each passenger.	1 or 2 passengers.	3 or 4 passengers.
By the trip:						
15 squares or less.....	\$0.25			\$0.40		
Each additional 5 squares or parts of squares.....	.10			.15		
By the hour:						
First hour.....		\$0.75	\$1.00		\$1.00	\$1.25
Each additional quarter hour or part thereof.....		.20	.25		.25	.35

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

	Day rates (between 5 a. m. and 12.30 a. m.).			Midnight rates (between 12.30 a. m. and 5 a. m.).		
	1 or 2 passengers.	Each additional passenger.	1 or more passengers.	1 or 2 passengers.	Each additional passenger.	1 or more passengers.
By the trip:						
15 squares or less.....	\$0.50	\$0.25		\$0.80	\$0.40	
Each additional 5 squares or parts of squares.....	.10	.10		.15	.15	
By the hour:						
First hour.....			\$1.50			\$1.50
Each additional quarter hour or part thereof.....			.25			.40

When vehicles are not engaged by the hour, trip rates shall be charged.

When charges for consecutive trips exceed rates per hour, charges shall be by the hour.

Fare to points outside the city of Washington shall be charged by the hour, but vehicles dismissed outside city limits may charge 25 cents additional.

Disputes may be settled at the nearest police station.

A 2-horse vehicle is not compelled to carry less than two passengers except when paid for two.

Children between 5 and 12 years, one-half rates.

Each passenger shall be entitled to have conveyed, without extra charge, one trunk or other traveling box or bag: *Provided*, That there be no more than two trunks or other traveling boxes or bags to be conveyed at any one time for the person or persons hiring the hack. If there be more than two trunks, traveling boxes or bags, the driver shall be entitled to 25 cents for each one additional to the two. Each passenger shall be entitled also to have conveyed without charge such other small packages as can be conveniently carried within the hack, and the driver shall load and unload all baggage without charge.

SEC. 3. Every hack shall have permanently affixed to the interior thereof, in a place readily to be seen by the passenger, the foregoing schedule of rates, and no other, which schedule shall be printed on heavy cards, 8 by 10 inches in size, printed in black ink with full-face type.

SEC. 4. In case of any disagreement between the driver and the passenger of a hack, the same may be referred by the passenger to the nearest police station, whither the driver shall convey him without discussion or delay, and the decision of the lieutenant of police or other officer in charge of such station shall be conclusive; and

in case the passenger is about to leave by railroad, stage, or steamboat, such disagreement shall be summarily decided by the police officer or principal police officer on duty at the station or other place of departure. If decision is in favor of passenger, the driver must carry him from police station to his original destination without additional charge.

SEC. 5. Both the driver and the proprietor or lessee of a hack shall be held responsible for any violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this article: *Provided*, That the penalty therefor shall be paid at once; and for every violation of any of the said provisions the said driver, proprietor, or lessee shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$5 if the complainant be a resident of the District of Columbia, and \$10 if the complainant be a nonresident, and in addition to this the license of the said hack may, in the discretion of the Commissioners, be revoked.

SEC. 6. If any driver, proprietor, or lessee of a hack shall refuse to convey a passenger at the rates hereinbefore provided, the license of the hack may be revoked by the Commissioners.

Very respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SPECIAL-ASSESSMENT CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 13, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your order of June 15, 1900, I hand you herewith a report of the transactions of the special-assessment office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Compulsory permit assessments:	
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia	\$242.70
Paid	3,113.75
Satisfied by sale	348.09
Assessment and permit work assessments:	
Levied	82,577.03
Paid	77,001.11
Satisfied by sale	7,332.30
Improvements and repairs assessments:	
Levied	9,089.38
Paid	7,879.17
Satisfied by sale	838.72
Water-service connections assessments:	
Levied	1,976.80
Paid	1,834.23
Satisfied by sale	188.43
Construction of county roads assessments:	
Levied	1,325.98
Paid	1,339.35
Satisfied for sale	47.80

Assessments have been levied under proceedings for condemnation of land as follows:

Alley in block 11, Bloomingdale	\$969.64
Extension of Twentieth street	3,500.00
Widening of Nineteenth street extended	32,000.00
Extension of Twenty-second, S, and Decatur streets	26,000.00
Extension of Rhode Island avenue	48,308.50
Paid (no report received from the collector of taxes).	
Satisfied by sale	513.11
Reassessments:	
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia	1,123.37
Canceled by Commissioners, District of Columbia	451.49
Levied	513.88
Paid	1,080.49
Satisfied by sale	63.31
Board of Public Works and Commissioners' assessments: Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia	915.73
Old corporation assessments:	
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia	12.57
Satisfied by sale	18.59

Very respectfully,

J. W. DANIEL,
Special Assessment Clerk, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, *September 20, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the business of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, with such recommendations as are deemed necessary for the better and more efficient transaction of the business of the office, as directed in your letter.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were:

Receipts from realty tax, penalty, and interest.

For the year ended June 30—	Realty tax.	Penalty and interest.
1900	\$2,295,764.44	\$7,525.87
1899	379,388.69	38,714.02
1898	12,590.22	2,719.75
1897	27,775.88	9,235.34
1896	16,544.73	7,626.02
1895	9,883.67	5,167.68
1894	5,006.14	4,365.64
1893	2,240.92	2,257.01
1892	1,267.76	1,494.71
1891	973.26	1,147.97
1890	611.95	831.49
1889	396.34	558.59
1888	288.88	421.35
1887	237.44	363.36
1886	196.13	309.38
1885	154.11	258.23
1884	167.85	285.46
1883	157.00	265.33
1882	59.23	98.75
1881	82.65	159.33
1880	63.27	120.50
1879	74.15	96.94
1878	115.56	101.43
1877	75.18	49.48
1876	33.54	.....
1875	1,790.71	.....
1874	25.42	.46
1873	48.18	45.82
1872	2.88	.....
Arrears of old corporation 1845 to 1870	53.01	.14
Total	2,756,069.19	84,220.05

Receipts from personal tax, penalty, and interest.

For the year ended June 30—	Personal tax.	Penalty and interest.
1900	\$169,428.06	\$90.38
1899	9,062.61	544.38
1898	532.23	107.37
1897	15.00	4.80
1896	180.00	79.20
Total	179,217.90	826.13

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From miscellaneous sources:

Washington redemption fund—		
Principal	\$91,558.37	
Interest	8,924.44	
		\$100,482.81
Redemption assessment certificates—		
Principal	2,429.57	
Interest	40.15	
		2,469.72
Special tax—		
Principal	20.41	
Interest	4.65	
		25.06
Assessments for street extension—		
Principal	7,078.30	
Interest	13.29	
		7,091.59
Police court fines—		
United States	1,824.88	
District of Columbia	2,737.30	
		4,562.18
Market rents—		
Washington	7,500.00	
Western	4,693.00	
Eastern	3,438.00	
Georgetown	1,118.00	
		16,749.00
Licenses		325,777.98
Permit fees—		
For sewer and gas		2,079.00
For water		1,050.50
For railings		546.00
For buildings		3,367.00
For certificates of taxes		3,072.00
For inspecting gas meters		741.60
For certificates of deaths		247.00
From pound master		1,874.60
From surveyor		4,939.75
From sealer weights, etc		5,584.30
Rents—		
Reservation No. 17		1,750.00
Houses, Rock Creek Park		299.20
Hay scales		1,824.00
Seventh precinct station		240.00
Wharf, Seventh street		650.00
Wharf, M street		525.00
James Creek Canal		48.00
Fish wharf		197.00
Supreme court fines		50.00
Dog tax		16,234.99
Advertising		7,871.58
Sale of old material		1,388.16
Engineers' license		558.00
Permit fund		25,631.39
Interest on permit work		3,314.79
Cost of labor, sawing wood		60.51
Recording tax sales		259.30
Conscience fund		.50
Forfeited deposit		250.00
Tuition in public schools		247.30
Total		542,060.71

From water fund:

Water-main tax—

Principal \$19,629.53

Interest 4,963.31

\$24,592.84

Water-service connections—

Principal 905.80

Interest 88.94

994.74

Water rents, taps, etc. 323,751.43

Total 349,339.01

RECAPITULATION.

Collected on account of—

Realty tax 2,756,063.50

Personal tax 179,217.90

Penalties and interest 85,051.87

Miscellaneous sources 542,060.71

Water fund 349,339.01

Total 3,911,732.99

Deposited in United States Treasury:

Cash 3,911,636.60

Drawback certificates 96.39

Total 3,911,732.99

Miscellaneous collections and deposits.

Work done under the permit system under the several acts of Congress designated:

Assessment and permit work \$88,891.99

Water-service connections 1,128.52

Improvements and repairs 10,132.32

\$100,152.83

Deposits to the credit of the United States, being one-half of the collections on account—

Sewer and gas permits 2,079.50

Water permits 1,050.50

Advertising 4,631.77

Interest on permit work 3,307.52

Rents 2,973.00

Inspecting gas meters 741.60

Sale of old material 1,309.09

Recording tax sales 259.30

Rents, houses, Rock Creek Park 299.20

Tuition, public schools 247.24

16,898.72

Lundry deposits:

Policemen's fund 32,113.34

Firemen's fund 8,489.10

M. Wright legacy 850.46

Repayments to appropriation 171,428.84

Deposits to secure bids 250,000.00

462,881.74

Permit work (whole cost):

Balance on hand July, 1899 69,905.51

Receipts to June 30, 1900 136,995.90

206,901.41

Disbursements 170,000.00

Balance on hand July 1, 1900 36,901.41

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

General fund	\$3,911,732.99
Assessment and permit work	88,891.99
Water-service connections	1,128.52
Improvements and repairs	10,132.32
Deposits to credit United States	16,898.72
Sundry deposits	462,881.74
Permit work (whole cost)	136,995.90
Total	4,628,662.18

Balance of unpaid taxes July 1, 1900.

For year ended June 30—	Realty.	Personal.	For year ended June 30—	Realty.	Personal.
1900.....	\$323,381.54	\$83,462.00	1887.....		\$14,145.00
1899.....	18,293.25	64,473.25	1886.....	\$5,686.08	8,036.40
1898.....	17,964.81	8,909.08	1885.....	5,180.76	6,457.40
1897.....	48,733.18	8,460.23	1884.....	5,064.53	14,036.00
1896.....	42,642.94	13,594.33	1883.....	4,832.90	
1895.....	32,799.28	12,814.15	1882.....	3,768.82	7,350.02
1894.....	24,867.54	13,217.75	1881.....	7,935.59	23,107.18
1893.....	6,168.97	8,997.57	1880.....	11,247.78	15,765.92
1892.....	11,216.67	7,991.00	1879.....		34,124.35
1891.....	8,324.65	7,605.11	1878.....		71,827.52
1890.....	3,964.11	6,269.23	1877.....	8,894.53	30,066.84
1889.....	7,940.69	5,597.53			
1888.....	7,943.43	5,877.19		606,852.05	472,185.05

Changes in the assessments made by the assessor of the District of Columbia.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Realty tax	\$5,236.19	\$36,292.22
Personal tax	7,879.59	782.63

I have submitted the following estimate of expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

For salary of—	
Collector of taxes	\$4,000
Deputy collector of taxes	2,000
Cashier.....	1,800
Two assistant cashiers, at \$1,400.....	2,800
Bookkeeper.....	1,600
Two clerks, at \$1,400.....	2,800
Three clerks, at \$1,200.....	3,600
Coupon clerk	1,100
Bank messenger.....	1,200
Messenger	600
For purchase of horse and wagon.....	300
For care and subsistence	258
For extra labor preparing tax-sale certificates	1,000
For contingent expenses	1,000
Total	24,058

I have renewed my recommendation for an increase in the force of this office, which is made more urgent by the proposed change in the system of collecting taxes. The increase asked for—namely, an assistant cashier, two additional entry clerks, and a coupon clerk—will be necessary in putting into effect the changes we propose to inaugurate,

and the advantages gained will, we hope, more than compensate for the expense incurred. The office has been entirely rearranged, new counters put in place, an additional cashier's desk added, more counter room for the convenience of the public, and we feel that the increased facilities afforded for the transaction of the public business by the changes made will be fully appreciated by those having business with the office.

It is proposed to have all tax bills prepared and carefully arranged in cases, in alphabetical order, prior to the time of payment—May, 1901—so that upon application the taxpayer will find his bill ready for delivery, and upon payment of the same he obtains his receipt from the cashier, and thus avoids, in a great measure, the long, vexatious delay incident to obtaining and paying tax bills during the busy seasons under the present system. By this same arrangement we hope also to prevent duplicate payments, as no regular bill will be furnished unless receipted, which must necessarily be after payment has been made. In order that taxpayers may have an opportunity to examine and adjust their accounts before payment, memorandum bills will be furnished, the regular bill being substituted therefor at the time of payment. As will be seen, the success of this arrangement will depend upon the cooperation of the public.

For the successful operation of the new system it appears to be necessary that a change be made from semiannual to annual payments of taxes in order that sufficient time may be obtained for the preparation in advance of payment of all tax bills. The necessity of the passage of a law authorizing the collection of taxes in one installment has often been urged by this office, and it gains additional force at the present time for the reason above stated. I therefore earnestly recommend that the annual payment of general taxes be made permanent. I see no good reason why it should be otherwise. Annual payments appear to be the rule in all large cities, and I am sure were there any advantages in semiannual payments this would not be the case. The system of semiannual payments which has been in practical operation in this city for years, has developed no advantages to the District or taxpayers. It has been the fruitful cause of many errors on part of taxpayers overlooking payment of the second half of the taxes and subjecting them to the payment of heavy penalties, and many small taxpayers, through preference or neglect, who pay in one installment in May are compelled to pay penalty on the first half. During the fiscal year of 1900 this office collected in penalties alone \$84,220.75, a large percentage of which was due to the two-payment system. Business suffers also from the present system, as over \$1,000,000 are taken out of circulation when most in demand in the transaction of the fall business, when coal, heavy clothing, and other winter supplies are needed. I know of no serious opposition to the change recommended, and feel sure that it will take but a short time, when its advantages will be appreciated by the public.

The tax sale of 1900 was but a repetition of the unprecedented sale of 1899, which exceeded all prior sales in its magnitude, the certificates issued being several thousand in excess of what were issued at any time heretofore. I have no reason to anticipate any decrease in the amount of future sales, and this fact compels us to renew our recommendation for an appropriation for the purpose of preparing for the sale hereafter, and encourages us with the belief that no argument we could

advance could be more convincing of the necessity of such action than calling attention to the fact above stated. The preparation, examination, and comparison of 6,000 sale certificates involves a vast amount of labor. In order to accomplish this and prepare a statement for record in compliance with law additional force must be provided, and to meet this condition I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for an appropriation of \$600, the same to be available at once, for the payment of experienced clerks to be selected from the force of this and the assessor's office, who shall perform this work after office hours, under the direction of the collector of taxes.

I ask the renewal of the appropriation of \$1,500 for the collection of overdue personal taxes, the outlay being but a small percentage of the amount collected, and it is the means of collecting much that would be a loss to the District. During the fiscal year of 1900 there was collected on this account \$9,789.84.

I have again included in my estimates an addition of \$200 to the salary of the deputy collector, the amount originally asked being \$2,000, which I consider only a fair compensation for the duties and responsibilities of the position.

The necessity for an appropriation for a horse and wagon is urgent and should be promptly allowed. The amount necessary is so trifling in comparison with its importance, and the fact that it would greatly lessen the liability from loss, favor such action.

I again beg to invite your attention to a suggestion made in a previous report, that Congress be asked for authority to divide and apportion all charges for special assessments against an original lot among its subdivisions. According to an opinion of the attorney for the District such assessments can not be charged in full against each subdivision of original lot, as is customary; consequently these assessments, if collected in this way, are illegal and are subject to refund and are lost to the District. In view of the fact that there are some thousands of dollars of unpaid assessments on original lots which have been subdivided, collection of which is jeopardized by the method of advertising, it is very important that some action be taken in the matter.

Considering the volume of work accomplished by this office during the past year, it is hardly necessary for me to testify to the efficiency of the clerks, for without their efficient and cheerful cooperation during and after office hours it would be impossible to keep the work up to date. Their duties are onerous and exacting, yet they have never failed to promptly and cheerfully meet all requirements. I have confidence in their integrity and appreciate their faithfulness.

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,

Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 28, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, as shown in a series of accompanying exhibits marked A to F, respectively, for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1900, and the balances which remained at that date to the credit of the general revenue account, the several trust funds, and the appropriations made by Congress.

A is an exhibit of the revenue account, showing, first, the cash surplus on hand July 1, 1899, together with the receipts from taxes, licenses, and all other distinctively District of Columbia sources of revenue, and one-half of lapsed appropriations credited back to the general fund; second, the amount appropriated therefrom to meet the payment of one-half of the expenses of the government, and third, the balance remaining to the credit of the District at the close of the year.

B is a general statement of appropriations. It shows, first, the total balance of appropriations unexpended and subject to requisition July 1, 1899, the aggregate amount appropriated for the year under various acts of Congress, and repayments to appropriations for the same period; second, the amounts advanced therefrom by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions, and third, the total balances of appropriations subject to requisition in the Treasury of the United States June 30, 1900.

C is a classified statement of expenditures, consisting, first, of payments by the disbursing officer in checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States, with whom, under the law, all moneys advanced upon requisition are deposited, and second, of requisitions approved by the Commissioners in favor, respectively, of the officers of various charitable institutions and the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund, on account of principal and interest of the bonded debt.

D is a summary of the account which the disbursing officer keeps with the Treasurer of the United States. It shows the deposits made by him of the amounts received from requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, checks drawn against the same by him, and the balance subject to his check remaining with the Treasurer June 30, 1900.

E is a statement of the water-fund revenue account, showing, first, the balance on hand July 1, 1899, and the collections from rents and water-main taxes during the year; second, the amount paid therefrom for the expenses of the service, and third, the balance on hand June 30, 1900.

It is a summarized statement of the various trust funds, showing, first, balances on hand July 1, 1899, and amounts collected and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the year; second, advances made to the disbursing officer upon requisitions of the commissioners; and, third, balances subject to requisition remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1900.

TRIALS OF OLD CASES IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The long-standing controversy in regard to claims growing out of contracts made by the late board of public works which were unfinished when that body was legislated out of office, June 20, 1874, has not yet reached a conclusion, although some progress has been made in that direction.

The special assistant attorney who, under the direction of the Attorney-General, is charged with the defense of the District in the trial of these causes advised me, in response to a recent inquiry, that additional testimony was taken by claimants in cases Nos. 47 and 74 during the late summer recess of the Court of Claims. This testimony is now engaging his earnest attention, and every step necessary to protect the interests of the Government will be taken as speedily as circumstances will allow. A few other cases in various stages of progress are still pending in the Court of Claims, while two—Nos. 237 and 238—are before the Supreme Court of the United States on applications for leave to file petitions for writs of mandamus to the judges of the Court of Claims to compel them to hear and determine motions for new trials.

There are fourteen cases in which the District seeks to recover the interest allowed on claims paid under the act of February 13, 1895, the contention being that the Supreme Court having decided that the act aforesaid conferred a mere gratuity the payment of interest on the latter was illegal, and the amount so paid should be returned to the Treasury. The Court of Claims having declined to try these suits for recovery, two of the causes have been carried to the Supreme Court, as in cases 237 and 238, on application for leave to file petitions for writs of mandamus to compel the Court of Claims to hear and determine motions for new trials. Upon the result of these appeals will depend the fate of the twelve other cases of like character which remain upon the docket of the Court of Claims.

CANCELLATION OF TAXES AND PENALTIES.

In my annual report for 1898, and in several prior thereto, I recommended such amendments to the laws as would authorize the Commissioners to cancel taxes which were uncollectible and to remit penalties upon those which were overdue, whenever in their judgment such action would seem conducive to the public interest or demanded by considerations of equity and justice toward the taxpayers. The lapse of time has but served to deepen the conviction then expressed as to the necessity for the bestowal of this function, and I therefore renew with added emphasis my recommendation of two years ago.

The books are encumbered with charges on account of levies made by the old corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and the levy court, which antedated the establishment of the present form of government, and although these taxes are not collectible by legal process,

they can not be dropped from the record, but must be brought forward from year to year as new ledgers are opened, because there is no provision of law for their extinguishment or cancellation. In a number of instances owners of property against which these obsolete taxes were charged, and who from some peculiar facts or circumstances in connection therewith did not feel bound therefor in equity, as they were not in law, have proffered the principal on condition that the penalties would be remitted. The Commissioners, however, in the absence of legal sanction, have been forced to decline their offers, with the result that the courts, upon being appealed to for relief, have set the taxes aside, and both principal and interest have been lost to the District. These and other considerations in the line of good administration make it desirable that discretionary authority for the determination of questions of this character be vested in the Commissioners.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON TAX ARREARAGES.

During the last session of Congress a bill was introduced, known as "H. R. 7504," authorizing the receipt of "arrearages of taxes due the District of Columbia to July 1, 1898, at 6 per cent per annum in lieu of penalties and costs." A report upon this measure was made by the assistant assessor to the effect that the passage of similar laws in previous years had not materially increased the receipts from this source, as but comparatively few delinquents claimed the relief thus offered, and the general result was rather to encourage the tendency to postponement than otherwise. The Commissioners, adopting this view, advised against the enactment of the bill, and it failed to become a law.

Recent investigation of this subject has satisfied me that the failure of delinquents heretofore to avail themselves of the benefits of this legislation was due in many instances to the fact that the question had not been brought to their individual attention. Under conditions existing in the past it was not practicable to do more than give a general notice through the press, but since the date of the report herein referred to such radical changes have been made in the system of keeping the records of the assessor's office, through the introduction of the card index, that personal service to a considerable extent would not seem to be a matter of insuperable difficulty. The advantage of this method was plainly shown in the prompt and numerous returns which followed the assessor's notifications not long since to property owners whose holdings were placed in jeopardy by a clause of the tax-sale law which they had overlooked; and if bills for arrears of taxes were sent to individual delinquents, with the inducement of the remission of all penalties and costs other than interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, I can not doubt that the result would be a substantial increase of revenue and a corresponding reduction in the list of arrearages.

The official whose objections formed the basis of your adverse report, now that conditions have changed, concurs with me in the opinions herein expressed, and would, if opportunity were offered, favor the adoption of the proposed measure.

In view of these facts, I would suggest that at the approaching session of Congress steps be taken to secure the enactment of a law providing that the rate of interest to be collected upon all arrearages of general taxes prior to July 1, 1899, now due to, and the liens for which are held by, the District of Columbia shall be 6 per cent per annum

in lieu of the rate and penalties now fixed by law, together with all accrued costs, upon condition that the arrearages aforesaid be paid within six months from the passage of the act.

DEFICIENCIES POLICE RELIEF FUND.

On several occasions heretofore I have referred to the fact that during the period between June, 1894, and May, 1896, the ordinary receipts of the police relief fund were insufficient to pay the monthly pension rolls, and that claims representing this shortage, amounting in round numbers to \$17,000, were on file in this office. In the act of June 11, 1896, the receipts from fines in the police court were made available for deficiencies occurring thereafter in the fund, but no provision was included for those which had already accrued and then existed. My recommendation that Congress be asked to provide for the latter have always met with prompt and favorable action at your hands, but no legislation to this end has as yet been secured. Warned by past failures in this endeavor, I would not venture again to urge upon our legislators the settlement of these claims were I not impelled thereto by a sheer sense of justice, but thus moved, although it may seem like "leading a forlorn hope," I can not forbear asking that in the estimates for deficiencies in appropriations, soon to be prepared, an item for the relief of these pensioners may be included. They are either men who have lost their health or been disabled, or are the widows and minor children of those who have yielded their lives in this perilous service, and the people of the District, I am sure, will not grudge the amount required to pay this obligation, which is in the highest sense of the word a debt of honor.

SYSTEMATIZING APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

It is important that the general account between the United States and the District of Columbia should be kept in a systematic manner, so that a full and exact statement thereof may be furnished at any time when such information may be desired, but, much to my regret, this is not the situation at present. The policy of making appropriations from District revenues without estimates therefor having been previously made by or transmitted through the Commissioners, and then allowing the disbursement thereof without their knowledge or control, and by different departments, so that more than one Auditor in the Treasury passes upon the settlements, makes it impossible either for the accounting officers of the Treasury or the District auditor to state the account without serious inconvenience and vexatious delay.

This situation is due to the fact that these appropriations, and disbursements as well, are departures from the organic act. That compact, as the articles of agreement between the members of a copartnership, should be held inviolate, and every failure to so regard it but leads to confusion and embarrassment.

To remedy these defects I would suggest that the following provision, which was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in the estimates for 1901, be incorporated, and its passage urged, in the District bill for 1902, viz:

That hereafter all estimates and requisitions affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be submitted through the Commissioners of the District, and all

payments from appropriations any part of which is chargeable to the said revenues of the District of Columbia, or repayments to appropriations and collections increasing the revenue, shall be made through the officials of the District (except in the case of the sinking fund, which is otherwise specifically provided for by law), and all accounts pertaining thereto shall be settled by the Auditor for the State and other Departments.

NEW METHODS.

During the year several important changes in methods were instituted which have resulted in simplifying the work and expediting the business of the office.

The retained duplicates of vouchers, which had been previously kept in numerical sequence, with briefs of their purport recorded in a personal ledger wherein an account was opened with every person receiving a payment, have been rearranged in alphabetical order on the principle of the card index, but with this difference, that the vouchers themselves being used, the work of transcribing is avoided, and only guide cards are employed. All vouchers of payments to one individual being thus assembled together, nothing in the way of facilities for reference is left to be desired.

The personal ledger having been dispensed with under this new system of keeping the files, the clerk in charge has been assigned to other duty, so that the practical result is almost equivalent to an increase of one in the clerical force.

The general ledgers have been reconstructed upon modern lines so as to show at a glance the condition of each appropriation in aggregate or as detailed under subheads, with all repayments; the sum total of requisitions and disbursements; the balances of the various tax levies, and the state of the general revenue account of the District of Columbia.

Other reforms also in routine methods have been instituted which prevent delay and make it practicable to audit all accounts daily as presented, except in the cases of contractors for large amounts and miscellaneous items, with whom, for their own convenience, monthly or semimonthly settlements are made.

Much extra labor and earnest thought have been expended in these efforts to modernize our accounting system by Mr. Alonzo Tweedale, the chief bookkeeper, and the gratifying results which have been accomplished are due in great part to the zeal, intelligence, and unflagging industry which have characterized his performance of the important duties with which he is charged.

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES.

My review of the history of the year would lack its most important feature if I failed to speak of the devotion to duty and cordial cooperation of all my official associates. Every call upon them, whether in or out of office hours, has met with prompt and willing response, which makes this favorable mention a duty and a pleasure as well.

CLAIMS AUDITED.

The work of the office has been steadily growing for a long time past, and the year just ended has shown no abatement in this respect. There were 14,080 claims audited and 44,289 checks issued, an increase

of 20 per cent in the former and 7 per cent in the latter, as compared with the record of the preceding fiscal year.

CONCLUSION.

Gratefully remembering your appreciative support of my efforts to maintain and increase the efficiency of the service, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. T. PETTY,
Auditor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—Statement of revenues of the District of Columbia and appropriations therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1899, available for appropriation		\$603,255.28	
Half of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the general fund, District of Columbia	\$30,095.22		
Unexpended balances of appropriations made wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia carried to the general fund, District of Columbia	3,836.85		
		33,932.07	
Unexpended balances of collections on account of taxes and revenues, and condemnation of alleys, carried to the general fund, District of Columbia		8,590.85	
			\$645,778.20
General and special taxes, including penalties.....	3,020,328.59		
Licenses	325,777.98		
		3,346,106.57	
Eastern Market rents.....	3,438.00		
Western Market rents	4,693.90		
Georgetown Market rents	1,118.00		
Washington Market Co., franchise rental.....	7,500.00		
		16,749.90	
Rent of hay scales.....	1,824.00		
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings	3,512.20		
Rent of fish wharves and stalls.....	197.00		
		5,533.20	
Fines, police court.....	4,562.18		
Fines, supreme court	50.00		
		4,612.18	
Fees from recorder of deeds.....	747.30		
Fees from register of wills	505.81		
Fees from surveyor.....	4,939.75		
Fees from sealer of weights and measures	5,584.30		
Fees from tax certificates	3,072.00		
Fees for inspecting gas meters	741.60		
Permit fees for sewer and gas	2,079.00		
Permit fees for water.....	1,050.50		
Permit fees for railings.....	546.00		
Pound fees	1,874.60		
Building permits	3,367.00		
Health department certificates.....	247.00		
Tax on dogs	16,234.99		
Engineers' licenses	558.00		
Advertising taxes	7,871.58		
Sale of old material	1,416.24		
Receipts from assessments of benefits for street extensions.....	7,091.59		
Interest on improvements and repairs and permit work	3,314.79		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house.....	60.51		
Labor and sale of products, reform school.....	2,306.11		
Tuition in public schools.....	247.30		
Recording tax sale	259.30		
Forfeited deposit	250.00		
Conscience fund.....	.50		
		64,365.77	
Total revenues			3,437,367.62
Aggregate			4,083,145.82

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 75

A.—Statement of revenues of the District of Columbia and appropriations therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1900 (act Mar. 3, 1899)	\$6,582,244.77		
Canceled checks (act June 30, 1898)	285.70		
Salaries and expenses court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1900 (act Feb. 24, 1899)	25,720.00		
Salaries supreme court, District of Columbia, 1900 (act Feb. 24, 1899)	30,000.00		
Deficiencies, District of Columbia (acts Feb. 9, 1900, Mar. 3, 1899, and June 6, 1900)	102,586.91		
National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1900 (act Mar. 3, 1899)	75,000.00		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1900 (act Mar. 3, 1899)	4,708.50		
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients (act Mar. 3, 1899)	19,000.00		
Maintenance Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1899)	19,000.00		
Improvements in tax departments, District of Columbia (public resolution No. 12, Feb. 8, 1900)	4,000.00		
Cleaning snow and ice from the streets and avenues, District of Columbia (public resolution Mar. 19, 1900)	1,000.00		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia (public resolution, Apr. 23, 1900)	1,000.00		
Repairs to county roads and bridges, District of Columbia (public resolution June 7, 1900)	10,000.00		
Total	6,874,545.88		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is		\$3,437,272.94	
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia (Act Mar. 3, 1899)	3,000.00		
Northern Liberty Market claims, District of Columbia (act June 6, 1900)	275.00		
Redemption of tax-sale certificates, District of Columbia (act June 6, 1900)	415.26		
Extension, etc., streets and avenues, District of Columbia	232,465.99		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1891)	3,682.17		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, District of Columbia	18,457.28		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia		258,295.70	
Aggregate of appropriations payable from the District revenues			\$3,695,568.64
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1900, available for appropriation			387,577.18

B.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1899, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the year 1899 and prior years		\$1,145,260.05	
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1900 (act Mar. 3, 1899)	\$6,582,244.77		
Canceled checks (act June 30, 1898)	285.70		
Salaries and expenses court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1900 (act Feb. 24, 1899)	25,720.00		
Salaries supreme court, District of Columbia, 1900 (act Feb. 24, 1899)	30,000.00		
Deficiencies, District of Columbia (acts Feb. 9, 1900, Mar. 3, 1899, and June 6, 1900)	102,586.91		
National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1900 (act Mar. 3, 1899)	75,000.00		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1900 (act Mar. 3, 1899)	4,708.50		

76 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

B.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS—continued.			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1899).....	\$19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1899).....	19,000.00		
Improvements in tax departments, District of Columbia (public resolution Feb. 8, 1900).....	1,000.00		
Cleaning snow and ice from the streets and avenues, District of Columbia (public resolution Mar. 19, 1900)...	1,000.00		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia (public resolution Apr. 23, 1900).....	1,000.00		
Repairs to county roads and bridges, District of Columbia (public resolution June 7, 1900).....	10,000.00		
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1899).....	3,000.00		
Northern Liberty Market claims, District of Columbia (act June 6, 1900).....	275.00		
Redemption of tax-sale certificates, District of Columbia (act June 6, 1900).....	415.26		
Extension, etc., streets and avenues, District of Columbia.	232,465.99		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1891).....	3,682.17		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, District of Columbia..	18,457.28		
		\$7,132,841.58	
Repayments to appropriations		803,830.86	
			\$9,081,932.49
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition on account of appropriations.....		7,869,546.48	
Unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the United States surplus fund and the District of Columbia general fund		64,027.29	
			7,933,573.77
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1900, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the year 1900 and prior years			1,148,358.72

C.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS.			
New work on streets and avenues:			
Georgetown schedule, paving streets, etc.—			
1900.....	\$13,807.97		
1899.....	3,060.92		
Northwest schedule—			
1900.....	44,451.22		
1899.....	9,809.89		
Southwest schedule—			
1900.....	18,527.39		
1899.....	7,113.35		
Southeast schedule—			
1900.....	34,427.61		
1899.....	800.91		
Northeast schedule—			
1900.....	44,054.97		
1899.....	23,220.23		
North Capitol street, paving, P street to Florida avenue, 1900.....	1,758.55		
D street, paving, Sixth to Seventh streets SE., 1900 ..	850.00		
Total		\$201,883.01	
Work on suburban streets and county roads:			
Harrison street, paving, Anacostia—			
1900.....	4,999.40		
1899.....	9,145.41		
Belmont street, paving—			
1900.....	2,183.67		
1899.....	992.00		

(C).—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS—CON- tinued.			
Work on suburban streets and county roads—Continued.			
University place, paving, 1900	\$5,489.37		
Spruce street, paving, 1900	4,996.98		
Kenesaw avenue, paving, 1900	15,139.91		
Sheridan circle, paving, 1900	1,303.13		
Kalorama avenue, paving, 1900	4,735.00		
Bennings road, paving, 1900	16,997.67		
North Capitol street extended, paving, 1899	6,906.55		
Sixteenth street extended, paving, 1899	16,627.73		
Sixth street extended, paving, 1899	109.64		
Connecticut avenue extended, improving—			
1900	8,990.77		
1899	2,656.27		
Nineteenth street extended, improving, 1899	10,385.00		
Michigan avenue, improving, 1899	3,272.06		
Kenyon street, grade and pave—			
1900	2,856.33		
1899	2,724.43		
Wilson street, grade and regulate, 1900	5,433.86		
Thirty-seventh street extended, grade and regulate, 1900	2,500.00		
Kenesaw avenue, etc., grade and regulate, 1900	9,329.09		
Illinois avenue, grade and regulate, 1900	998.30		
Kansas avenue, grade and regulate, 1900	1,119.81		
Providence street, grade and regulate, 1899	86.00		
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second streets extended, grade and gravel, 1900	3,973.96		
Pennsylvania avenue extended, grading, 1900	2,999.98		
Michigan avenue, grading, 1900	9,999.80		
Albemarle street, grading, 1900	4,317.87		
Road from Brightwood avenue across Rock Creek Park, 1900	10,491.24		
Total		\$171,761.23	
Extension of streets and avenues:			
Rhode Island avenue, 1900	97,047.96		
Nineteenth street extended, 1900	58,354.37		
S, Twenty-second, and Decatur streets, 1900	52,136.92		
Eleventh street, 1900	237.39		
New Hampshire avenue, 1900	17.10		
Eckington place, 1900	5.55		
Sherman avenue, 1900	65.77		
Twentieth street, 1900	7,112.68		
Howard avenue, 1900	59.43		
Condemnation, expenses of—			
1900	1,262.25		
1900	1,010.70		
Total		217,310.12	
Assessment and permit work:			
1900	257,105.08		
1899	93,374.30		
Total		350,479.38	
Surveys on account of subdivision of land:			
1900	1,999.50		
1899	460.00		
Total		2,459.50	
Permanent system of highways, plans for:			
1900	2,990.26		
1899	6.75		
Total		2,997.01	
Grading streets and avenues by chain gang:			
1900	6,922.03		
1899	130.00		
Total		7,052.03	
Condemnation proceedings, expenses of:			
1900	176.35		
1899	84.50		
Total		260.85	
Aggregate			\$954,203.13

C.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, ALLEYS, ROADS, AND PARKING.			
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1900.....	\$159,610.45		
1899.....	11,301.83		
Cleaning snow and ice from gutters and crossings:			
1900.....	1,993.92		
1899.....	1,773.19		
Total.....		\$174,679.39	
Current repairs to streets and alleys, including repairs to concrete pavements:			
1900.....	186,966.72		
1899.....	10,414.70		
Total.....		197,381.42	
Current repairs to county roads and suburban streets:			
1900.....	68,669.49		
1899.....	4,213.17		
Total.....		72,882.66	
Parking commission, expenses of:			
1900.....	22,545.19		
1899.....	617.77		
Total.....		23,162.96	
Replacing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations:			
1900.....	11,504.06		
1899.....	1,422.20		
Total.....		12,926.26	
Lighting streets, avenues, and alleys:			
Gas and other materials—			
1900.....	161,007.86		
1899.....	14,328.81		
Electric lighting—			
1900.....	46,881.04		
1899.....	5,121.65		
Lighting public grounds, 1900.....	4,630.00		
Total.....		231,969.36	
Aggregate.....			\$716,002.05
BRIDGES.			
Ordinary care of:			
1900.....	3,995.29		
1899.....	640.48		
Total.....		4,635.77	
Construction and repairs of:			
1900.....	24,842.88		
1899.....	3,183.62		
1898.....	1.00		
Total.....		28,027.50	
Bridge over Rock Creek at Massachusetts avenue:			
1900.....	9,135.63		
1899.....	106.20		
Total.....		9,241.83	
Bridge over Rock Creek at Connecticut avenue, 1899.....		60.23	
Aggregate.....			41,964.76
SEWERS AND BASINS.			
Cleaning and repairing:			
1900.....	41,665.36		
1899.....	2,889.94		
Total.....		44,555.30	
Replacing obstructed sewers:			
1900.....	24,089.32		
1899.....	1,252.16		
Total.....		25,341.48	

C.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
SEWERS AND BASINS—continued.			
Main and pipe:			
1900.....	\$47,408.25		
1899.....	13,922.15		
1894.....	447.60		
Total.....		\$61,778.00	
Suburban sewers:			
1900.....	59,346.80		
1899.....	7,134.30		
Total.....		66,481.10	
Automatic flushing tanks:			
1900.....	879.93		
1899.....	35.42		
Total.....		915.35	
Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue sewer:			
Southerly portion—			
1900.....	27,641.61		
1899.....	47,333.63		
Northerly portion—			
1900.....	104,850.60		
1899.....	2,201.65		
Total.....		182,027.49	
East side intercepting—			
To Twelfth street SE., 1900.....	959.00		
From Twelfth street SE. to pumping station, 1900.....	14,283.31		
Total.....		15,242.31	
Boundary intercepting, 1900.....		1,359.74	
Rock Creek and B street, 1898.....		6,028.46	
Pumping station, condemnation of land for, 1899.....		43.72	
Rights of way, condemnation of—			
1899.....	12.25		
1898.....	12.90		
Total.....		25.15	
Aggregate.....			\$403,798.10
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES.			
Executive office, salaries, 1900.....		56,149.20	
Auditor's office, salaries, 1900.....		19,400.00	
Assessor's office, salaries, 1900.....		34,500.00	
Collector's office, salaries, 1900.....		16,000.00	
Attorney's office, salaries, 1900.....		9,000.00	
Special assessment office, salaries, 1900.....		11,900.00	
Street sweeping office, salaries, 1900.....		24,200.00	
Sinking fund office, salaries, 1900.....		2,500.00	
Sealer of weights and measures office, salaries, 1900.....		4,960.00	
Board of steam engineers, salaries, 1900.....		900.00	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries—			
1900.....	1,800.00		
1899.....	150.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1900.....	1,068.09		
1899.....	20.00		
1897.....	2.00		
1896.....	1.00		
Total.....		3,041.09	
Superintendent of charities' office:			
Salaries, 1900.....	3,840.00		
Traveling expenses, 1900.....	125.89		
Total.....		3,965.89	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of surveyor and assistant, 1900.....	4,795.14		
Salaries of employees, 1900.....	7,699.75		
Fireproof facilities, 1900.....	2,997.40		
Total.....		15,492.29	

C.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES—continued.			
Engineer's office:			
Salaries, 1900	\$67,420.44		
Stables, expenses of—			
1900.....	1,304.55		
1899.....	885.53		
Total		\$72,610.52	
Rent:			
Offices, 1900	9,000.00		
Property yards, 1900.....	150.00		
Fireproof vault—			
1900.....	600.00		
1899.....	300.00		
Total		10,050.00	
General advertising:			
1900.....	2,171.12		
1899.....	1,672.80		
Advertising taxes in arrears:			
1900.....	7,000.00		
1899.....	1,700.00		
Total		15,543.92	
Free public library:			
Salaries, 1900.....	3,820.00		
Expenses of—			
1900.....	2,475.08		
1899.....	719.84		
Total		7,014.92	
Markets:			
Salaries, 1900.....	1,500.00		
Repairs—			
1900.....	1,875.91		
1899.....	356.36		
Total		6,732.27	
Contingent expenses of offices, including expenses of police court:			
1900.....	21,027.37		
1899.....	3,468.00		
1898.....	.45		
Total		24,495.82	
Collections by distraint, 1900.....		1,500.00	
Book of arrears of taxes, preparation of, 1900		2,000.00	
Enforcement of game and fish laws, 1900		433.60	
Assessment book, new, 1899-1900.....		868.85	
Typewriting machines, two, 1900		322.40	
Register of wills, services, books, and equipments, 1899		7.16	
Rewire, building, for electric lighting, 1899		9.05	
Aggregate			\$343,596.98
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1900		621,976.63	
Rent:			
Headquarters, 1900	875.00		
Substation—			
1900.....	330.00		
1899.....	50.00		
Total		1,255.00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1900.....	2,951.31		
1899.....	.75		
Total		2,952.06	
Flags and halliards:			
1900.....	100.20		
1899.....	3.50		
Total		103.70	
Contingent expenses:			
1900.....	24,481.04		
1899.....	934.16		
1898.....	7.00		
Total		25,422.20	

C. —Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	
METROPOLITAN POLICE—continued.				
Fuel, 1900.....		\$2,013.10	\$653,722.69	
Aggregate.....				
FIRE DEPARTMENT.				
Salaries of officers and members, 1900.....		183,645.17	251,757.41	
Contingent expenses:				
1900.....	\$10,392.07			
1899.....	837.66			
1898.....	9.00			
Total.....		11,238.73		
Repairs to engine houses:				
1900.....	4,492.42			
1899.....	391.13			
Total.....		4,883.55		
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances:				
1900.....	2,629.74			
1899.....	484.20			
Total.....		3,113.94		
Fuel:				
1900.....	3,725.64			
1899.....	1.63			
Total.....		3,727.27		
Forage:				
1900.....	7,497.73			
1899.....	94.73			
Total.....		7,592.46		
Horses, 1900.....		7,982.50		
Hose, 1900.....		8,985.00		
Flags and halliards, 1899.....		9.80		
Buildings:				
House, lot, and furniture—				
West Washington, 1900.....	11,659.56			
Columbia Heights, 1900.....	6,848.39			
Tennallytown, 1900.....	1,565.80			
Anacostia, 1898.....	62.50			
Between Seventh, Twelfth, C, and F streets NW., 1898.....	442.74			
Total.....		20,578.99		
Aggregate.....				
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.				
Salaries, 1900.....		11,498.28	47,712.14	
Contingent expenses:				
1900.....	12,535.23			
1898.....	5,857.10			
Total.....		18,392.33		
Central system, alarm circuits, 1899.....		2,000.00		
Wires underground, placing, 1900.....		5,968.36		
Fire-alarm telegraph, extension of, 1900.....		5,000.00		
Patrol system, extension of, 1900.....		4,853.17		
Aggregate.....				
COURTS.				
Salaries:				3,648.00
Judges and officers supreme court, District of Columbia, 1900.....	28,777.17			
Court of appeals, and expenses, 1900.....	25,720.00			
Court-house employees, 1900.....	13,740.00			
Police court, judges and employees—				
1900.....	18,296.00			
1899.....	80.00			
Total.....		86,613.17		
Witness fees, police court:				
1900.....	3,603.00			
1898.....	24.00			
1897.....	8.50			
1896.....	12.50			
Total.....		3,648.00		

82 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
COURTS—continued.			
Repairs to police court building:			
1900.....	\$690.03		
1899.....	23.33		
Total		\$713.36	
Repairs to furniture, police court:			
1900.....	182.66		
1899.....	123.02		
Total		305.68	
Jurors, police court, payment of:			
1900.....	6,500.00		
1899.....	200.00		
Total		6,700.00	
Rent of property adjoining police court, 1900		600.00	
Feeding jurors, police court, 1900		9.22	
Linoleum for police court, 1900.....		399.59	
Water-closets, public, at police court, 1899		290.00	
Judicial expenses:			
1900.....	586.49		
1899.....	68.19		
1898.....	1.25		
1893.....	25.00		
Total		680.93	
Defending suits in Court of Claims, 1900		3,000.00	
Payment of referees, Court of Claims, 1900		200.00	
Aggregate			\$103,159.95
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Salaries of officers, teachers, and janitors:			
1900.....	900,617.34		
1899.....	20.97		
Total		900,638.31	
Rent of buildings:			
1900.....	13,968.00		
1899.....	3,295.50		
Total		17,263.50	
Repairs to buildings and grounds:			
1900.....	47,741.66		
1899.....	5,408.12		
Total		53,149.78	
Manual training:			
1900.....	8,918.17		
1899.....	955.89		
1898.....	13.20		
Total		9,887.26	
Text-books and school supplies, free:			
1900.....	42,406.44		
1899.....	235.46		
1898.....	64.00		
Total		42,705.90	
Fuel:			
1900.....	41,329.05		
1899.....	13.11		
Total		41,342.16	
Night schools, contingent expenses:			
1900.....	395.92		
1899.....	7.60		
Total		403.52	
Repairs to plumbing:			
1900.....	23,190.77		
1899.....	7,598.68		
Total		30,789.45	
Kindergarten instruction:			
1900.....	14,938.44		
1899.....	409.66		
Total		15,348.10	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 83

C.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Flags, United States, purchase of:			
1900.....	\$396.57		
1899.....	277.00		
Total.....		\$673.57	
Contingent expenses:			
1900.....	25,416.42		
1899.....	4,460.89		
Total.....		29,877.31	
Furniture for sixth division building, 1900.....		30.00	
Buildings and grounds:			
Manual-training building, for first eight divisions—			
1899-1900.....	621.16		
1899.....	15.00		
Manual-training building for ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, 1900.....	16,737.79		
Western High—			
Building, 1897-98.....	1,548.29		
Equipment, 1897-98.....	80.11		
Grading grounds of, 1897-98.....	3,422.07		
Hillsdale building, 1900.....	15.00		
Takoma Park building, 1900.....	3,052.19		
Northeast, building in, 1899.....	53.99		
Third division, building in, 1899.....	52.29		
Third division, building in, 1898.....	386.60		
Fifth division, building in, 1898.....	754.59		
Seventh division, building in, 1898.....	134.27		
Peabody building, lot adjoining, 1900.....	4,200.00		
Seventh division, building in, 1900.....	47,181.29		
Total.....		78,254.64	
Aggregate.....			\$1,220,363.50
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1900.....		37,865.84	
Garbage, collection and removal of:			
1900.....	50,547.97		
1899.....	6,558.03		
Total.....		57,106.00	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1900.....	5,312.39		
1899.....	55.21		
1898.....	8.00		
Total.....		5,375.60	
Rent of stable, 1900.....		110.00	
Preventing spread of contagious diseases, 1899.....		21,144.07	
Disinfecting service, 1900.....		3,262.01	
Aggregate.....			124,863.52
MILITIA.			
Rent, fuel, light, and care of armories:			
1900.....	13,390.17		
1899.....	3,208.99		
Total.....		16,599.16	
Lockers, gun racks, and furniture:			
1900.....	397.94		
1899.....	4.24		
Total.....		402.18	
Printing and stationery:			
1900.....	384.66		
1899.....	29.63		
Total.....		414.29	
Contingent expenses:			
1900.....	497.18		
1899.....	2.05		
Total.....		499.23	
Rifle practice and matches:			
1900.....	3,883.94		
1899.....	733.25		
Total.....		4,617.19	

84 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
MILITIA—continued.			
Incidental expenses:			
1900.....	\$279.08		
1899.....	25.13		
Total		\$304.21	
Camp instruction—annual encampment:			
1899-1900.....	2,496.97		
1899.....	2,087.43		
Total		4,584.40	
Naval militia:			
Lighting and care of practice ship, 1900.....	300.30		
Repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments, 1900.....	100.00		
Contingent expenses, 1900.....	499.96		
Practice cruise, expenses of, 1900.....	1,097.43		
Total		1,997.69	
Custodian, salary, 1900.....		900.00	
Drills and parades, 1900		977.00	
Aggregate			\$31,295.35
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries, 1900	17,947.64		
Contingent expenses—			
1900.....	46,668.16		
1899.....	5,322.33		
1898.....	10.00		
Repairs to buildings, 1900	1,926.30		
Furniture for nurses' home, 1900	2,041.20		
Buildings:			
New wing to almshouse, 1900	14,940.35		
Workhouse for males, 1900.....	1,281.93		
Nurses' home, 1899.....	187.03		
Total		90,324.94	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:			
Salaries, 1900	15,570.12		
Rent—			
1900.....	3,666.66		
1899.....	333.34		
Subsistence—			
1900.....	19,739.70		
1899.....	1,456.82		
Contingent expenses—			
1900.....	11,423.80		
1899.....	961.79		
1898.....	302.01		
1897.....	15.38		
Total		53,469.62	
Industrial Home School:			
Maintenance—			
1900.....	15,917.48		
1899.....	2,796.11		
Repairs and improvements to buildings—			
1900.....	988.33		
1899.....	121.59		
Improvement of plant, etc., 1900.....	806.00		
Building, new, 1899.....	1,555.41		
Total		22,184.92	
Reform School:			
Maintenance—			
1900.....	63,831.10		
1899.....	1,127.44		
Building, new, 1900	52.84		
Total		64,911.38	
Reform School for Girls:			
Maintenance, 1900.....	11,961.64		
Building, 1900	12,628.05		
Total		24,589.69	
Providence Hospital:			
Isolating ward—			
Maintenance, 1900.....	3,000.00		
Erection of, 1899.....	23,895.19		
Furniture for, 1899.....	4,822.82		
Total		31,718.01	

C.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
National Association for Colored Women and Children:			
Maintenance—			
1900.....	\$9,960.00		
1899.....	10.00		
Total.....		\$9,970.00	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines and medical attendance—			
1900.....	10,278.36		
1899.....	1,685.46		
Lodging house and wood yard—			
1900.....	3,889.31		
1899.....	163.24		
Total.....		16,016.37	
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
Paupers, 1900.....	2,004.40		
Prisoners, 1900.....	1,331.64		
Paupers and prisoners, 1899.....	226.93		
Total.....		3,562.97	
Support of convicts and prisoners:			
Convicts—			
1900.....	32,760.73		
1899.....	10,903.78		
Prisoners—			
1900.....	13,020.00		
1899.....	20.00		
Total.....		86,704.51	
Garfield Hospital:			
Maintenance, 1900.....	19,022.54		
Isolating ward, maintenance of, 1900.....	4,011.25		
Total.....		23,033.79	
Warden of the jail, salary, 1900.....		1,800.00	
Hospital for the Insane, 1900.....		122,494.80	
Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb, 1900.....		10,500.00	
Board of children's guardians, 1900.....		35,500.00	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1900.....		20,000.00	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1900.....		15,000.00	
Children's Hospital, 1900.....		10,000.00	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, 1900.....		8,500.00	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1900.....		6,000.50	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1900.....		5,400.00	
Women's Christian Association, 1900.....		4,000.00	
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, 1900.....		2,500.00	
Washington Home for Incurables, 1900.....		2,000.00	
German Orphan Asylum Association, 1900.....		1,800.00	
Eastern Dispensary, 1900.....		1,000.00	
Young Women's Christian Home, 1900.....		1,000.00	
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, 1900.....		1,009.10	
Hope and Help Mission, 1900.....		2,000.00	
Support and medical treatment, destitute patients, 1900.....		17,416.65	
Smallpox hospital, erection and equipment, 1896.....		1.68	
Aggregate.....			\$704,509.74
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			
Interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness, 1900.....		1,213,947.97	
Emergency fund:			
1900.....	8,700.03		
1899.....	840.52		
1898.....	4.00		
Total.....		9,544.55	
Harbor and river front:			
1900.....	2,572.79		
1899.....	10.95		
Total.....		2,583.74	
Bathing beach:			
1900.....	997.95		
1899.....	13.29		
Total.....		1,011.24	
Public pumps:			
1900.....	3,546.77		
1899.....	1,461.43		
Total.....		5,008.20	

86 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—(Continued).

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—continued.			
Northern Liberty Market claims:			
Payment of 1899.....	\$275.00		
Investigation of 1898.....	33.00		
Total.....		\$308.00	
National Zoological Park:			
1900.....	61,000.00		
1899.....	2,000.00		
1898.....	.65		
Total.....		63,000.65	
Washington Aqueduct and water supply:			
Engineering and maintaining, 1900.....	25,000.00		
Increasing water supply, 1900.....	345,000.49		
Total.....		370,000.49	
Writs of lunacy, 1900.....		600.00	
Payment of canceled checks, 1900.....		285.70	
Redemption of outstanding certificates, 1900.....		55.37	
Improvements in tax departments, 1900.....		2,630.48	
Alleys, condemnation of, 1900.....		60.00	
Redemption of tax-sale certificates, 1900.....		115.26	
Judgments, payment of, and interest, act June 6, 1900.....		11,700.76	
Clearing the Potomac River of ice, 1899.....		4.65	
Public scales, 1900.....		171.65	
Excise board, expenses of, 1900.....		5,026.25	
Aggregate.....			\$1,686,354.96
WATER DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1900.....		30,016.00	
High service system of distribution, 1900.....		268,812.45	
Interest and sinking fund on water-stock bonds, 1900.....		6,025.00	
Contingent expenses:			
1900.....	2,256.77		
1899.....	414.49		
1898.....	10.80		
Total.....		2,682.06	
General expenses and pipe distribution:			
1900.....	120,139.33		
1899.....	17,916.81		
Total.....		138,056.14	
Refunding erroneously paid water rent and taxes.....		1,471.22	
Aggregate.....			147,065.87
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS.			
Redemption of:			
Tax-sale certificates.....	105,720.12		
Tax-lien certificates.....	15.47		
Assessment certificates.....	2,284.64		
Total.....		108,020.23	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes and licenses.....		18,456.44	
Permit fund, balance of deposits unexpended.....		22,336.25	
Guarantee fund, act June 11, 1878.....		18.37	
Surplus fund.....		15.00	
Police relief fund.....		36,998.74	
Firemen's relief fund.....		12,534.14	
Aggregate.....			198,379.17
Grand aggregate of expenditures during fiscal year.....			7,928,749.32
The foregoing expenditures may be classified as follows:			
From United States appropriations.....		3,528,623.82	
From District of Columbia revenues.....		3,773,136.90	
From water fund of the District of Columbia.....		447,065.87	
From special and trust funds.....		179,922.73	
Aggregate.....			7,928,749.32

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 87

D.—Statement of deposits and disbursements by the disbursing officer, on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

On what account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
DEPOSITS.			
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1899.....		\$236,054.20	
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$5,800,180.07		
Water department.....	446,000.00		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	20,000.00		
Washington redemption fund.....	108,964.00		
Permit fund.....	27,000.00		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	15.47		
Surplus fund.....	19.00		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	18.37		
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	2,284.64		
Police fund.....	37,981.80		
Firemen's relief fund.....	12,613.98		
		6,455,077.33	\$6,691,131.53
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	5,243,624.92		
Water department.....	441,021.07		
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	2,284.64		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	15.47		
Washington redemption fund.....	105,720.12		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	18,456.44		
Permit fund.....	22,336.25		
Surplus fund.....	15.00		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	18.37		
Police fund.....	36,998.74		
Firemen's relief fund.....	12,534.14		
		5,883,025.16	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriations to close accounts of the disbursing officer on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	460,469.54		
Water department.....	5,452.84		
Washington redemption fund.....	164.66		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	1,542.72		
Permit fund.....	556.05		
Police fund.....	983.06		
Firemen's relief fund.....	79.84		
		469,248.71	6,352,273.87
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1900, subject to check, being unexpended balance of requisition.....			338,857.66

E.—Statement of revenues and expenditures of the water fund of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

From what source.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES.		
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1899.....	\$351,712.08	
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury.....	349,339.01	\$701,051.09
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount of requisitions upon the United States Treasury for the support of the water department of the District of Columbia.....	452,268.94	
Less repayments.....	59,704.85	392,564.09
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1900.....		308,487.00

88 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Statement of receipts and requisitions on account of trust funds of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Washington special-tax fund:		
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—		
Balance July 1, 1899.....	\$9,074.61	
Collections.....	25.06	
Repayments.....	2,636.06	
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1900.....		\$11,735.73
Washington redemption fund:		
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—		
Balance July 1, 1899.....	12,758.09	
Collections.....	100,482.81	
Repayments.....	880.52	
Requisitions upon United States Treasury.....		114,121.42
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1900.....		108,964.00
Redemption of tax-lien certificates:		
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—		
Balance July 1, 1899.....	3,293.17	
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....	217.98	
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1900.....		3,075.19
Redemption of assessment certificates:		
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—		
Balance July 1, 1899.....	2,327.48	
Collections.....	2,469.72	
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		4,797.20
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1900.....		2,284.64
Permit fund:		
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—		
Balance July 1, 1899.....	10,037.19	
Collections.....	25,631.39	
Repayments.....	556.26	
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		36,224.84
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1900.....		27,000.00
Contractors' guaranty fund:		
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—		
Balance July 1, 1899.....	8,367.25	
Proceeds of sale of bonds.....	17.27	
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		8,384.52
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1900.....		40.61
Sanitary fund:		
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—		
Balance July 1, 1899.....		26.15
Surplus fund:		
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—		
Balance July 1, 1899.....		193.05
Police fund:		
Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—		
Fines in the police court.....	29,239.61	
Fines of policemen.....	425.99	
Sale of abandoned and captured property.....	304.54	
Donation.....	205.00	
Amount retained from pay of policemen.....	6,822.80	
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		36,997.94
Less repayments to close accounts.....	37,981.80	
	983.86	
		36,997.94
Firemen's relief fund:		
Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—		
Fines of firemen.....	85.00	
Amount retained from pay of firemen.....	2,602.34	
Donations.....	535.00	
Fines in the police court.....	9,307.30	
Interest on bond.....	.50	
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		12,530.14
Less repayments to close accounts.....	12,613.98	
	83.84	
		12,530.14

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.WASHINGTON, *September 11, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the business of the disbursing office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

Warrants were placed to the credit of the disbursing officer with the United States Treasurer aggregating \$6,700,117.42; checks were issued to the amount of \$6,361,259.75, leaving a balance on hand with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1900, subject to my check, of \$338,857.67.

For the different subheads and manner of disbursements in detail see report of the auditor, District of Columbia.

The number of checks issued during the year was 34,840, in payment of salaries of the employees and all other claims against the District government.

In reference to the payment of employees I have to state that the pay rolls of the several departments are made out in duplicate, and after having been audited and approved for payment by the auditor of the District are received at this office.

The first duty we have is to ascertain the exact denominations of each amount on the rolls. They are then numbered, envelopes are made out, with name of employee and amount of money due him. The envelopes are also given a number which must correspond exactly with the pay roll as regards name and amount of money. All this work must be compared and checked to avoid mistakes, after which the money due each employee is put in the envelope and we are then ready to pay. All pay rolls must be signed in duplicate. Hundreds of laborers are paid on the works while at the same time we are paying many people at the office. In cases where a mark is made it requires the signature many hundred times of clerks in the office as witness to the same.

A conservative estimate of the payments made to the District employees during the last fiscal year shows 25,652 by check, 46,800 in cash; total, 72,452, or an average of 6,000 per month. In addition to the above, 5,000 witness fees and a great number of payments on account of coroner's jurors and lunacy cases were made.

The school teachers, police, firemen, and employees of the Washington Asylum were paid by check every month.

The employees of the District building, including officials, clerks, messengers, and laborers, the judges of the police court and attaches, all per-diem clerks, inspectors, foremen, and laborers on the public works, were paid twice each month, with but few exceptions, in cash.

Employees of the Freedmen's Hospital, Industrial Home School, District militia, and bathing beach were paid in cash the last day of each month.

The present system of paying in cash, since the creation of the disbursing office, is a vast improvement over the old method, when all payments by the District were made by check. A few years ago, when the old system was in vogue, an old colored man (so I am informed) received 13 checks within a period of two weeks' employment, and often many of the laborers had great difficulty in having their checks cashed. Thrifty people often charged them a fee or induced them to spend money at their places of business for the accommodation, which resulted in their parting with a large portion of their small earnings before they reached their homes, causing considerable distress to their families.

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that the force in my office, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dean, and Mr. Dailey, have been very efficient and painstaking, and have performed their arduous duties faithfully and well. They have been willing at all times to work after official hours, which we do a great many days during the year.

In conclusion I can not fail to express my sincere appreciation of the unfailing kindness and support given me by the Commissioners in the discharge of the duties of my office.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ROGERS,
Disbursing Officer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, *September 28, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the business of the office of the attorney for the District of Columbia, for the year ending June 30, 1900.

During the year there were 341 written advisory opinions by the attorney at the request of the Commissioners, and 45 written communications to interested parties relative to pending municipal matters and suits.

The questions submitted for opinion by the Commissioners in many cases were difficult of solution because of the novelty of the subject involved; some of them required considerable research.

Opinions have also been rendered orally in numerous cases submitted by various District officials concerning matters of current business arising in the administration of their respective departments.

During the fiscal year there were 128 cases (exclusive of lunacy cases), in the supreme court of the District of Columbia and before justices of the peace, in which action was taken, as follows:

United States, ex rel. Mutual District Messenger Company, *v.* John B. Wight et al., Commissioners of the District of Columbia, at law, No. 43149. Petition for mandamus to compel the Commissioners to issue a permit to the company to extend a certain electric wire across the sidewalk at the corner of Columbia road and Kalorama avenue, outside the limits of the city of Washington. July 11, 1899, case argued and mandamus denied. The appeal taken by the petitioner to the court of appeals resulted in an affirmance of the judgment as hereinafter referred to.

United States, ex rel. Mutual District Messenger Company, *v.* John B. Wight et al., Commissioners of the District of Columbia, equity, No. 20669, filed July 22, 1899, was a bill for mandatory injunction for the restoration of an overhead electric wire on F street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW., which the Commissioners had caused to be removed because the same was illegally strung in violation of an act of Congress approved July 18, 1888 (25 Stat., 323), and in violation of the police regulations requiring a permit for stringing any additional overhead wire. Upon the answer filed by the Commissioners the court refused to grant an injunction. Testimony was taken in behalf of the complainant and the Commissioners. Thereafter, on April 4, 1900, the complainant discontinued the case and entered the same dismissed.

Richard H. Pollard and Christiana Pollard, his wife, *v.* Louis H. Hollinberger, lieutenant of police, at law, No. 45241, filed July 28, 1899. Action for damages for an alleged slander. The alleged slanderous words having been spoken in connection with the discharge of his official duties by the lieutenant of police in making an

arrest the Commissioners directed the attorney for the District to defend the case. Pleas were accordingly filed and the case is still pending.

Mary E. Swart and husband *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43118. Filed June 10, 1899. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries to the female plaintiff, caused by horse attached to buggy in which she was riding becoming frightened at an alleged dangerous and unguarded excavation at the corner of First and T streets NW. April 10, 1900, verdict and judgment for defendant. Appeal by the plaintiffs to the court of appeals, where the case is now pending.

Anna Maria McDermot, by her next friend, etc., *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43300. Filed August 26, 1899. Action for \$50,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling into a vault entrance or opening on Twelfth street NW., alleged to have been negligently permitted to remain in an unguarded and unsafe condition. Pleas were filed and the case is now pending on the trial calendar.

Alice R. Mosheuvel and husband *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43323. Filed September 7, 1899. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by female plaintiff by stepping into an uncovered water box on E street NE. April 24, 1900, verdict and judgment for defendant. Appeal by the plaintiffs to the court of appeals, where the case is now pending.

William P. Ramby *v.* District of Columbia. Action brought September 23, 1899, before L. I. O'Neal, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries and for damage to bicycle. October 16, 1899, judgment for plaintiff, \$3.75. No appeal.

Andrew R. Beach *v.* District of Columbia. Action brought September 26, 1899, before L. I. O'Neal, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for alleged overflow of sewer on H street. After several postponements, the case was abandoned by the plaintiff.

Charles C. Homer, receiver, etc., *v.* District of Columbia et al., equity, No. 20843. Filed October 2, 1899. Bill to enjoin the payment of \$2,950, being the amount retained from the Barr Pumping Company under its certain contract with the District of Columbia. Answer was filed admitting the balance due. The case is still pending.

Edward Anderson *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 39553. Filed March 10, 1896. Action for \$6,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by reason of the caving in of sewer trench on Washington street, Anacostia. July 1, 1898, ordered on stet calendar. October 13, 1899, suit dismissed.

George Frasier *v.* Walter H. Stoutenburgh, intendent of the workhouse, District of Columbia No. 270, habeas corpus docket. Filed October 24, 1899. Petition for habeas corpus to obtain discharge from imprisonment upon conviction in the police court of being a "suspicious person," in violation of the act of Congress approved July 8, 1898. October 28, 1899, discharge of petitioner ordered. Appeal from the order of discharge to the court of appeals which affirmed the judgment as hereinafter stated.

Dennis Banks *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 41685. Action by a District employee for \$6,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by reason of the caving in of sewer trench at corner of H and Water streets SW. The original declaration filed December 27, 1897, was amended June, 1899. When the case was called for trial November 6, 1899, the plaintiff discontinued his suit and judgment was entered for the defendant.

Bonitz *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 42225. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by slipping on pile of ice and snow on Tenth street between M and N NW. At the first trial of this case on May 29, 1899, a juror was withdrawn and the case continued. November 8, 1899, verdict and judgment for the defendant.

Cary D. Freeman, by next friend, etc., *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 37432. Filed January 5, 1894. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling upon an obstruction in front of 725-727 Seventh street SE. October 17, 1899, judgment for \$250 damages. No appeal.

Margaret A. O'Brien *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43086. Filed May 26, 1899. Certiorari to quash taxes. Return filed. November 23, 1899, suit discontinued.

Margaret A. O'Brien et al. *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43087. Filed May 26, 1897. Certiorari to quash taxes. Return filed. November 23, 1899, suit discontinued.

Thomas G. Hoover *v.* District of Columbia. Action brought December 12, 1899, before L. C. Strider, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries sustained by stepping into a hole in the sidewalk caused by displacement of two bricks. Judgment for amount claimed. Appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, where the case is now pending.

Columbus Sampson and Rosa Sampson, his wife, *v.* District of Columbia. Action brought December 20, 1899, before L. C. Strider, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling on a defective sidewalk. Judgment for \$100 damages. No appeal.

Marion O. Burrows *v.* District of Columbia. Action brought December 26, 1899, before S. R. Church, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for alleged unlawful killing of dog by the District poundmaster. Judgment for the defendant. Appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia. May 14, 1900, verdict for \$60 damages, which was set aside by the court and new trial granted. The case is still pending.

William H. Mangum *v.* District of Columbia. Action brought January 3, 1900, before L. I. O'Neal, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages sustained by reason of stepping into James Creek Canal. Judgment for defendant. No appeal.

David Skillman *v.* District of Columbia. Action brought January 8, 1900, before S. C. Mills, justice of the peace, for \$150 damages for injuries caused by plaintiff's horse falling into an uncovered sewer. Judgment for \$74 damages. No appeal.

United States, ex rel. Mary S. Milliken, *v.* John B. Wight et al. Commissioners, at law, No. 43613. Filed January 18, 1900. Petition for mandamus to compel approval of subdivision of lot 49 in square 510, or for special permit to erect two houses on the vacant portion of said lot. Defense: That the proposed subdivision was in violation of section 34, second paragraph of the building regulations; and, further, that a permit to build an addition to a house already on part of the lot had been granted. March 5, 1900, hearing by the court and writ of mandamus refused.

Carrie L. Adams *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43653. Filed January 27, 1900. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries caused by falling into an alleged dangerous hole or excavation in K street SE. Plea has been filed and the case is on the trial calendar.

Catharine Godey v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 443104. Filed June 5, 1899. Certiorari to quash certain taxes. Return filed. February 16, 1900, petition dismissed and writ quashed.

C. P. Lincoln, trustee, v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 43177. Filed June 5, 1899. Certiorari to quash certain taxes. Return filed. February 16, 1900, petition dismissed and writ quashed.

Harriet Ricks v. District of Columbia. Action brought February 12, 1900, before S. C. Mills, justice of the peace, for \$150 damages for alleged injuries to plaintiff's horse by falling into a defective sewer. Judgment for defendant. No appeal.

Howard G. Wagner v. District of Columbia. Action brought February 19, 1900, before Francis Carroll Mattingly, justice of the peace, for \$50 damages to plaintiff's buggy, occasioned by obstruction in the street. Judgment for \$18.50 damages. No appeal.

John W. Pilling v. John B. Wight et al., Commissioners District of Columbia, equity, No. 21148. Filed February 3, 1900. Bill for injunction to prevent the removal of hydrants in the yards of Nos. 307 and 309 M street NW., which it was alleged had been repaired and were not leaking, and to prevent the turning off of Potomac water therefrom by the Commissioners, on the ground that the authority to turn off the water in case of leakage and waste was vested exclusively by section 254, Revised Statutes, District of Columbia, in the Chief of Engineers, United States Army. Defense: That the hydrants were "Alaska" hydrants, of such objectionable type on account of the leakage incident to their use that permits for their erection or repair had been discontinued by a general order of the Engineer Department in April, 1899; that no permit had been issued for the repair of the hydrants, etc.; that the operation of the water department of the District was, July 1, 1882, placed "under the direction of the engineer's office of the District, subject to the control of the Commissioners" (22 Stat., 135), and that the power vested in the Chief of Engineers to turn off Potomac water from premises in case of waste is not exclusive of the power of the Commissioners to take similar action. Without passing upon the questions of law, the court, April, 1900, issued a restraining order pendente lite, because the water rent had been paid and there was no present waste of water from the hydrants.

Jacob Kobinsky v. District of Columbia. Action brought March 22, 1900, before S. C. Bundy, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for alleged flooding of premises and damage to stock of goods by defective water main. Judgment for defendant. No appeal.

Hoyt A. Holton v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 43756. Filed March 5, 1900. Action for \$3,000 damages for loss of wife's services by reason of injuries sustained by falling against pile of bricks on H street NE. Plea filed. Case still pending.

F. D. Russell v. District of Columbia. Action brought April 13, 1900, before S. C. Mills, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for alleged improper seizure by the District of cargo of oysters and for alleged wrongful restraint of plaintiff in the smallpox detention house. Judgment for defendant. No appeal.

District of Columbia v. T. J. Biggins, equity, No. 20241. Filed March, 1899. Bill for injunction to cancel subdivision in square 1246. March 13, 1900, case dismissed by consent, new subdivision having been accepted and recorded.

Rosina Bakersmith v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 43870. Filed April 18, 1900. Action for \$3,000 damages for personal injuries sus-

tained by falling into unguarded excavation in Brightwood avenue. Pleas were filed and the case is now pending on the trial calendar.

Lyon, administrator, etc., *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 33097. Filed June 28, 1892. Action for \$7,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by flooding of premises on Pennsylvania avenue during rainy season of 1899. March 5, 1900, restored to calendar. April 4, 1900, nonsuit. Judgment for defendant with costs.

Hume *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 33093. Filed June 28, 1892. Action for \$10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the flooding of premises on Pennsylvania avenue during the rainy season of 1899. March 5, 1900, nonsuit. Judgment for defendant with costs.

Oettinger *v.* District of Columbia, equity, No. 18571. Filed August 20, 1897. Bill to enjoin use of part of lot 201 in square 1301 by the public for Thirty-seventh street, on the ground that the same had not been dedicated to public use. Testimony was taken in behalf of both complainant and defendant. After full hearing, June 28, 1900, decree dismissing bill of complaint. Appeal by complainant to the court of appeals, where the case is now pending.

William H. Ford, by next friend, *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43878. Filed April 20, 1900. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling into an alleged dangerous hole in G street NW. Pleas filed. Case still pending.

Abraham Eizner *v.* District of Columbia and Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company. Action brought April 21, 1900, before S. C. Mills, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries and damage to wagon. Nonsuit against plaintiff.

Washington Hart *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43936. Filed May 17, 1900. Action for \$300 damages for loss of horse alleged to have fallen into defective sewer trap. Plea filed. Case pending.

D. A. Sanford et al. *v.* Commissioners, equity, No. 21437. Filed May 18, 1900. Bill to restrain further proceedings for condemnation of alley in square 669, claiming the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1892, for the extension of alleys, etc., in the District. Demurrer filed. Case still pending.

United States ex rel Augusta M. Young *v.* G. F. Green, water registrar, at law, No. 43950. Filed May 22, 1900. Petition for mandamus to compel the water registrar to turn on Potomac water at premises 2325 and 2329 E street NW. Defense, that the plumbing in the house was not of the proper legal and required construction, and was not in accordance with the plumbing regulations and the plans approved and filed for the buildings. May 28, 1900. Hearing by the court and writ of mandamus refused.

Ashton *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 41249. Filed July 21, 1897. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries. A judgment for \$2,000 damages was reversed in the court of appeals. May 16, 1900, suit dismissed by order of plaintiff's attorney.

Benjamin Whipps *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 40435. Filed October 29, 1896. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by the falling of wire cable on Twenty-seventh street during sewer construction. May 23, 1900, judgment for \$1,500 damages. Appeal to court of appeals, where the case is now pending.

Latterner *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 33095. Filed June 28, 1892. Action for \$12,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the flooding of premises on Four-and-a-half street during the rainy

season of 1889. March 5, 1900, restored to trial calendar. June 14, 1900, nonsuit. Judgment for defendant for costs.

Mary R. Miller et al. *v.* District of Columbia and M. J. Keane, equity, No. 21522. Filed June 23, 1900. Bill for injunction and to cancel record of subdivision of certain lots in square 1011 on the ground of alleged fraudulent misrepresentation by coowner. Case still pending.

Eighteen suits at law, brought June, 1892, claiming, in the aggregate, \$192,500 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the flooding of premises, etc., on Missouri avenue, Pennsylvania avenue NW., Sixth, and Four-and-a-half streets NW., during the rainy season of 1889, commonly known as "flood cases," were ordered to the stet calendar; and thereafter, on October 13, 1899, and February 7, 1900, the cases were dismissed by order of the court.

Judgments in certiorari have been entered in 5 cases quashing assessments for taxes because illegally assessed.

Decrees have been entered in 5 cases cancelling taxes more than twenty years old, and relieving the property from the cloud on the title of such taxes.

Decrees in equity (following *Brewer v. District of Columbia*, 5 Mack., 274) have been entered in 46 cases in favor of holders of tax deeds cancelling taxes assessed prior to the date of the tax sales, in pursuance to which tax deeds were issued. The present law relating to tax sales, approved February 28, 1898, contains a provision designed to prevent such loss of revenue, requiring the purchaser at tax sale to pay the antecedent unpaid taxes.

Proceedings in "street-extension" cases have been taken in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding a District court, as follows:

Extension of Twentieth street NW., docket No. 546. Petition, etc., filed March 22, 1899. Verdict, assessment, and award of jury June 12, 1899. Verdict, \$7,000 damages; one-half assessed on adjacent property. July 21, 1899, order confirming verdict, assessment, and award.

Widening of Nineteenth street, docket No. 543. Petition, etc., filed March 4, 1899. Verdict, \$64,000 damages; one-half assessed on adjacent property. Order confirming verdict, assessment, and award October 30, 1899. The second jury in this case allowed \$8,191 damages less than the first jury.

Extension of S, Twenty-second, and Decatur streets, docket No. 549. Petition, etc., filed March 31, 1899. Verdict, assessment, and award of jury August 30, 1899. Verdict, \$52,000 damages; one-half assessed on adjacent property. November 22, 1899, verdict, assessment, and award confirmed. Appeal by parties assessed. April 25, 1900, confirmation of verdict, etc., set aside by court of appeals, as hereinafter stated. An appeal was entered in behalf of the Commissioners to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case is now pending.

Extension of Rhode Island avenue, docket No. 544. Petition, etc., filed March 8, 1899. Verdict, assessment, and award of jury filed December 1, 1899, and confirmed January 27, 1900. Verdict, \$96,617 damages; one-half assessed on adjacent property. Appeal by parties assessed to the court of appeals, where the case is now pending.

Extension of Eleventh street NW., docket No. 556. Petition, etc., filed May 31, 1899. February 21, 1900, verdict, assessment, and award of jury. Verdict, \$269,120 damages; one-half assessed on

adjacent property. The motion to confirm this verdict was pending when the court of appeals rendered its decision "In re: Extension of S. Twenty-second, and Decatur streets." Inasmuch as this proceeding was identical with the last-named proceeding and within the ruling of the court of appeals as to its validity, the motion to confirm was withdrawn. Subsequent proceedings were taken in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900.

Extension of Sherman avenue, docket No. 555. Petition, etc., filed May 31, 1899. May 9, 1900, verdict, assessment, and award of jury filed. Verdict, \$77,293.50; one-half assessed on adjacent property. No motion to confirm the verdict in this case has yet been made. Future action will depend upon the disposition of the "S street extension" case, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Extension of New Hampshire avenue, docket No. 557. Petition, etc., filed May 31, 1899. June 19, 1900, verdict, assessment, and award of jury filed. Verdict, \$100,791.96; one-half assessed on adjacent property. Future action will be taken as in the last-mentioned case.

Extension of Columbia road east of Thirteenth street, docket No. 574. Petition, etc., filed June 25, 1900. Proceedings in this case have been taken under the act approved June 6, 1900.

Condemnation of land along Rock Creek and in the line of Massachusetts avenue extended for side slopes and embankments of a bridge, docket No. 573. Petition, etc., filed June 8, 1900. Commissioners were appointed by the Court June 23, 1900.

There were 247 lunacy proceedings instituted by or in behalf of the Commissioners.

The following cases were disposed of in the court of appeals:

District of Columbia *v.* Sisters of Visitation, decided October 25, 1899, was an appeal from the decree of the supreme court of the District canceling an assessment against the property of an educational institution for curb and sidewalk, made under the act of Congress of August 7, 1894 (28 Stats., 248), regulating assessments for local improvements. The court held that under the act of Congress of June 17, 1870 (16 Stats., 153), an incorporated educational institution, having no object of private gain, was exempt not only from general taxes, but from special assessment for local improvements. That act provided "that all churches and schoolhouses, and all buildings and grounds and property appurtenant thereto and used in connection therewith in the District of Columbia, shall be exempt from any and all taxes or assessments, national or municipal." A subsequent act approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stats., 108), declared that the term "schoolhouses" was intended to embrace all collegiate establishments actually used for educational purposes and not for private gain. The court held that the exemption by the act of 1870 from assessments for local improvements was not repealed by the act of August 7, 1894. The effect of this decision is to greatly enlarge the present list of property exempt from taxation. The matter of exemption from taxation, general and special, is one that should be thoroughly revised in order to secure at least equality and uniformity among the classes of property exempted from taxation, if not to curtail such exemptions.

District of Columbia *v.* Moulton, decided November 8, 1899, was an appeal from a judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for damages for personal injuries sustained by reason of the plaintiff's horse becoming frightened at a steam roller belonging

to the District negligently placed or permitted to be placed and allowed to remain for an unreasonable time on Park street in Mount Pleasant. The court affirmed the judgment of \$6,450, holding the District liable under such conditions for damages occasioned by an object naturally calculated to frighten horses if such object was within the limits of the streets although it might not be within the traveled way and the horse and vehicle did not come in actual contact with it. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case is now pending.

District of Columbia v. Holton, decided November 8, 1899, was an appeal by the District from a judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for \$6,000 in an action for damages for personal injuries sustained by reason of the plaintiff falling against a pile of bricks piled on or near the sidewalk of H street NE., between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, where a sewer was being constructed. The court reversed the judgment and granted a new trial because of an erroneous instruction given by the court below concerning the measure of damages. A rehearing was applied for and refused December 6, 1900.

Loeffler v. District of Columbia, decided November 8, 1899, was a writ of error to the police court to reverse a conviction upon an information charging the offense of selling liquor to a minor in violation of the act of Congress of March 3, 1893, "to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor in the District of Columbia." The second proviso to section 19 of the act provides:

That no licensee in any place shall knowingly sell or permit to be sold in his establishment any intoxicating liquor of any kind to any person under the age of twenty-one years, under penalty, etc.

The court reversed the judgment of conviction and held that the party charged with such an offense must have knowledge himself, or by his agent acting for him in selling to the minor, that the party to whom the liquor was sold was at the time a minor under the age of 21 years.

United States ex rel The Mutual District Messenger Company v. John B. Wight et al., decided December 5, 1899, was an appeal by the company from a judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia dismissing its petition for a writ of mandamus against the Commissioners. The company claimed the right to extend a certain electric wire, which it claimed to own, across the sidewalk at the corner of Columbia road and Kalorama avenue, outside the limits of the city of Washington. The Commissioners had refused a permit for the stringing of said wire, because the company was not entitled to such permit and because the Commissioners were without authority to grant the same. An unsuccessful effort was made in this case to obtain from the court an opinion defining the extent of the authority of the Commissioners in respect to overhead wires outside the limits of the city of Washington. The court affirmed the judgment below on the ground that mandamus would only lie where there was no other legal remedy to compel performance of a positive duty to or on behalf of the party seeking the remedy; and that when called upon for license relating to the public roads, the Commissioners must determine the extent of their authority by the construction of the statutory provisions relating thereto, and that their duty in this respect involved the exercise of such discretion and judgment as rendered mandamus inapplicable.

Callum v. District of Columbia, decided December 14, 1899, was a writ of error to the police court to reverse a conviction upon an information charging a violation of Article XI, section 5, of the police regulations, making it unlawful to string addition telegraph, telephone, messenger, signal, and electric-lighting wires without a permit. The court reversed the judgment of the police court, holding that the police regulation did not apply to a case where a wire was run on private property for private purposes without crossing or encroaching upon a public street, alley, or reservation.

District of Columbia v. Lynham, decided February 7, 1900, was a writ of error to the police court. The court reversed the judgment of the police court, and held that in the trial of a prosecution under the act of Congress of February 17, 1898, entitled "An act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia," proof of the sale and delivery of the medicine or drug by the defendant, or his possession thereof for purpose of sale, and that the same was adulterated within the meaning of the statute, made a *prima facie* case of guilt against the defendant; and that it did not constitute a defense for him to show that at the time of sale or possession for sale he was ignorant of the fact of such adulteration; that a druggist must know what he sells or proposes to sell and that it conforms to the standard prescribed by the law, otherwise there could be no protection to the public against impurities and adulterations of products and foods.

Waggaman v. District of Columbia, decided March 6, 1900, was a writ of error to the police court. Under section 16 of the act of Congress of January 25, 1898 (30 Stats., 231), entitled "An act to regulate the disposal of certain refuse, etc.," the appellant, owner of certain premises in the city of Washington, was convicted on the charge of maintaining a nuisance in the way of foul and filthy privies, etc. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, and held that the failure of the owner of property to remove the contents of foul or filthy privies of premises occupied by his tenants under a lease was not made a misdemeanor or penal offense in express terms by the act of Congress, and that such offense could not be implied from the possible or probable intention of Congress so to make it.

Stoutenburgh, intendant of the workhouse, District of Columbia, v. Frasier, decided March 7, 1900, was an appeal from a judgment of one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, rendered on habeas corpus, whereby the appellee was discharged from imprisonment to which he had been committed in execution of a sentence of the police court. The court affirmed the discharge, holding that the provisions of the act of Congress of July 8, 1898, declaring that "suspicious persons" may be arrested and prosecuted as criminals, and upon conviction be confined and imprisoned, were nugatory and without effect, inasmuch as the charge of being a "suspicious person" was without any relation whatever to crime committed in the past or crime intended to be committed in the future.

Callan v. District of Columbia, decided March 13, 1900, was a writ of error to the police court. The case was intended to test the constitutionality, validity, and construction of certain police regulations relating to hack stands and the disposition thereon of hacks and other vehicles accustomed to occupy the same. The court, reversing the judgment of the police court, held that section 4 of the act of the late legislative assembly of August 23, 1871, for the regulation of hacks and hack stands, was repealed by the regulation made by the Com-

missioners under authority of the act of Congress of January 26, 1887, and the joint resolution of February 26, 1892.

Stephens v. District of Columbia, decided March 13, 1900, was a writ of error to the police court. The driver of a licensed vehicle for the conveyance of passengers for hire was convicted, in violation of the police regulations, upon a charge of stopping and loitering in the street. The court reversed the judgment, holding that the conviction was improper where the proof showed merely that the vehicle was driven slowly along the street and returned upon the same street, where there was no evidence to show obstruction thereby to the general public.

District of Columbia v. George Hazel, decided March 16, 1900, was a writ of error to the police court which had quashed an information against the defendant, charged with a violation of the police regulations; in this, that being the driver of a licensed vehicle for the conveyance of passengers for hire, he occupied a portion of the hack stand adjacent to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company's station set apart for the sole use of the vehicles of that company. The defense was the alleged illegality of the police regulation whereby the Commissioners set apart a portion of the public hack stand adjacent to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company's station for the sole use of the cabs of the railroad company and another portion of the same stand for other cabs, it being claimed that this was an unlawful discrimination in violation of the common and equal rights of all persons to use the streets equally.

The case was a sequel to that of *Curry v. District of Columbia*, decided April 4, 1899, in which the court held null and void a police regulation made under authority of the joint resolution of Congress approved June 7, 1898, authorizing the Commissioners to locate on the streets adjacent to the station of any railroad company in the District a stand for cabs of such railroad company, to be maintained by it for the convenience of passengers for hire to and from such railroad station, the Commissioners having assigned the whole of the cab stand adjacent to the station of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company to the sole use of the cabs of that company and excluded all other cabs therefrom. The police court in the Hazel case had quashed the information against the defendant charging him with the violation of the police regulation. The court of appeals reversed the police court, holding that it was competent for the Commissioners, in the exercise of their judgment and sound discretion, to apportion the spaces of cab stands adjacent to the station of the company between the cabs of that company and other cabs, and that the only question open for the consideration of the courts would be the reasonableness of the apportionment; that it was a question of fact to be determined upon testimony, and not of law to be determined by the court without reference to the circumstances; that the regulation adopted by the Commissioners making the apportionment was reasonable on its face, and the Commissioners having the general power to make the apportionment, it was incumbent on the defendant charged with a violation of the regulation to overcome the presumption by satisfactory proof to the contrary. In this connection I should call your attention to two cases now pending in the court of appeals, *District of Columbia v. Sergeant* and *District of Columbia v. Smith*, being appeals from judgments of the police court May 25, 1900, holding the police regulation null and void because in fact unreasonable and unfair.

Mackall et al v. District of Columbia, decided April 3, 1900, was a writ of error to the police court to reverse a conviction upon an information charging the sale of intoxicating liquor by druggists without the written prescription of a reputable physician, in violation of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, "for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia." The case was a test case. The druggists sold a bottle of malt extract without a physician's prescription therefor. The court reversed the judgment of the police court, and held that a medicinal preparation used exclusively as such, and not as an intoxicant was not an "intoxicating liquor" within the meaning of the act of Congress, although it contained a percentage of alcohol and might produce intoxication if taken in sufficient quantities. That it was the purpose of Congress to deal only with recognized intoxicants and their practical equivalents by whatsoever name known or under whatsoever fraudulent disguise or device concealed; and not to interfere with the free use of culinary, medicinal, or toilet articles because they had inherent in them the possibility of being some day used as intoxicants.

Catherine Roth v. District of Columbia, decided April 3, 1900, was an appeal by plaintiff from a judgment rendered against her in the supreme court of the District of Columbia in an action for \$8,000 damages for a nuisance alleged to exist by the maintenance of the District ambulance stable on the lot belonging to the District adjoining plaintiff's premises. The court below had held that the Metropolitan police of the District was not a branch of the municipal corporation, but was a distinct and independent organization for whose acts the municipality was not liable, and that the conduct and management of the ambulance stable was a public and not a municipal duty. The court reversed the judgment of the court below and granted a new trial, holding that section 6 of the act of Congress of June 11, 1878 (20 Stats., 102), had the effect of making the management and control of the Metropolitan police of the District an integral part of the municipality, and that the action of the Commissioners was therefore the action of the municipality; that the mere maintenance or location of the ambulance stable as part of the police department may not of itself be held to be a nuisance, although annoying and inconvenient to the residents of the neighborhood since it is a necessary and proper appliance of governmental authority, but the maintenance of such a stable in a negligent, improper, and unlawful manner will constitute a nuisance for which the District is liable; that the municipality owning property stands in no different position from a natural person in respect of the duty not to permit it to become a nuisance.

Davidson et al v. John B. Wight, Commissioners, etc., decided April 25, 1900, was an appeal from a decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia confirming an assessment for benefits in a proceeding for the extension of S street. Under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, the Commissioners instituted a proceeding to condemn the land necessary to open and extend S, Twenty-second, and Decatur streets through lots 41 and 42 of Phelps and Tuttle's subdivision of Connecticut avenue heights, part of Widow's Mite. The jury of condemnation in its verdict awarded \$52,000 as the value of the property to be taken, and assessed \$26,000 on adjacent lots in accordance with the provisions of the act "that of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned, not less than one-half thereof shall be assessed by the jury against the pieces or parcels of ground situate and lying on each side of the

extension of said streets, and also on any or all adjacent pieces or parcels of land which will be benefited by the opening of said streets."

The court reversed the judgment of the court below, holding that in so far as said act of Congress provided that not less than one-half of the amount awarded as damages shall be assessed against property on each side of said streets and on all or any adjacent property benefited by the opening of said streets, the same was unconstitutional, null, and void, in that it arbitrarily found that the whole adjacent property subject to assessment or intended to be assessed would be specially benefited to the extent of at least one-half of the cost of the improvement; that the act of Congress was in conflict with a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Norwood v. Baker* (172 U. S., 269). The court further held that the assessments were invalid because there was no personal notice or personal service of process on any of the owners of property to be assessed prior to the order nisi confirming the verdict of the jury, but merely an order of publication issued at the time of the filing of the petition directing parties in interest to appear in court by a day named. An appeal from the judgment of the court of appeals was entered to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the latter court has advanced the cause for hearing at its October term. The decision of the court of appeals that the act of Congress under consideration in this cause was unconstitutional affected the proceedings under the several acts passed by Congress for the extension of streets and highways in the District of Columbia.

At its last session, twelve such extensions were authorized and directed by Congress. The several acts requiring the proceedings for condemnation were practically identical with the act for the extension of S street. In order to prevent the cessation of all further proceedings for street extensions until the determination of the appeal in this case and in order to meet the objections suggested by the court of appeals, Congress by an act entitled "An act for the extension of Columbia road, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900, directed the Commissioners to take proceedings for the extension of Columbia road; said act provides in detail a mode of procedure and directs the jury to assess actual benefits against any and all pieces or parcels of land which they may find will be benefited by the extension. Proceedings under the several acts of Congress passed at its last session for the extension of streets were directed by the act of June 6, 1900, to be taken in accordance with its provisions; and accordingly, proceedings for several street extensions have been taken and prosecuted as hereinafter stated.

W. H. Moses et al. v. United States, decided May 8, 1900, was a writ of error to the police court to review its judgment of conviction under the so-called "smoke law." This was a test case conducted by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, inasmuch as the act of Congress does not provide that prosecutions for its violation shall be conducted by the attorney for the District. The act of Congress, entitled "An act for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 2, 1899 (30 Stats., 812), declares the emission of dense or thick black or gray smoke or cinders from any smokestack or chimney used in connection with any stationary engine or steam boiler or furnace of any description within the District of Columbia a public nuisance.

The act was assailed as unconstitutional. The court held that it was competent for Congress in the exercise of its power to enact regu-

lations affecting the public peace, morals, health, or comfort within the District, to declare the emission of dense black or gray smoke from smokestacks or chimneys to be a nuisance and punishable as an offense; that the act was not void because of the proviso excluding from its application chimneys or buildings used exclusively for private residences, nor because of the limitation of the prohibited smoke to its emission from smokestacks or chimneys used in connection with stationary engines, steam boilers, or furnaces; that it constituted no defense to a prosecution for violation of the act that the defendants had attached to their furnace the best known smoke-consuming appliance, and that neither it nor any other well-known make would prevent the emission of such smoke for a brief period while the fire was being started, provided soft coal was the fuel used; that what constitutes a public nuisance under the statute was primarily for Congress to determine, and lastly a question of law for the court; and, therefore, questions calling for the opinions of witnesses as to whether the smoke was dangerous to health, life, or property, or constituted a public nuisance, were properly excluded; that it was no defense to the prosecution that neighboring occupiers had not sustained injury to property or health therefrom, nor that the smoke was not constantly emitted, but only at intervals from day to day.

Unless it was the purpose of Congress by this act to prohibit the use of soft or bituminous coal in stationary engines, steam boilers, or furnaces of any description within the District, it seems to me the law should be amended. In the nature of the case it is impossible to use soft or bituminous coal without emitting to some extent and degree the smoke described in the act.

Our just expectation in relation to the code of laws for the District of Columbia has as yet failed of realization. The code prepared by Mr. Justice Cox and approved by the Bar Association and the Board of Trade, was passed with slight amendment by the House of Representatives May 28, 1900, and is now pending before the Committee of the District of Columbia of the Senate.

The Commissioners have always appreciated the necessity of the passage of the code, and should not now abate any effort in that direction.

The code, as prepared, does not embrace any part of the municipal law, but relates entirely to general law and procedure. A codification of the laws of the District of Columbia will be incomplete until we have a municipal code, embracing the ordinances of the late corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and levy court, the acts of the late legislative assembly, and the police, health, etc., regulations, made by the Commissioners under authority of Congress. These ordinances are printed in separate books and pamphlets, some of which are out of print and inaccessible, presenting a condition of affairs unworthy of the national capital. Laws and ordinances relating to municipal obligations should at least be known by the citizen desirous of performing his municipal duty.

It is to be regretted that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Potomac Flats" case did not finally dispose of the matter of the river front so as to enable the Commissioners to carry into effect the act of Congress "relative to the control of wharf property, etc.," approved March 3, 1899, and thus effectuate the much needed improvement of our water front. In a most elaborate opinion, the Supreme Court held (174 U. S., 196) that the owners of lots in squares on the line of Water street, in the city of Washington, were not entitled to riparian rights or to rights of private property in the

waters or reclaimed lands between Water street and the channel of the Potomac River; that the intention, never departed from since the first conception of the city, was to establish such a street along the water front for the common access thereto; and that the failure to construct and open Water street between Thirteen-and-a-half street and Maryland avenue did not create any title in the owners of land to the water front for wharfing or other purposes. The court, however, held that the owners of expensive wharves and warehouses erected and maintained under express or implied licenses from the city authorities on the water front were not to be treated as trespassers when the Government was taking the premises for a public improvement, but were entitled to compensation for the value of their private interest in the structures, and that the act of Congress approved August 15, 1886, under which the proceedings were instituted, contemplated the final determination of value of wharves and warehouses owned by licensees and standing on lands belonging to the Government. The case was accordingly remanded for further proceedings. The matter of the ascertainment and determination of these values, I fear, will delay for several years the final accomplishment of this great public work.

I again call attention to the act of Congress approved January 31, 1899, under the provisions of which indigent insane persons and insane persons with homicidal tendencies are now committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane. This act is of doubtful constitutionality, as it in terms denies to the alleged lunatic the right of trial by jury and commits the question of his sanity to the determination of a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term for orphan court business. Under the previous law the court directed the writ de lunatico to issue; and in accordance with a provision contained in the appropriation bill for 1898 the marshal was authorized to impanel a jury in attendance upon one of the criminal courts and the verdict of such jury was confirmed by the court. The expense was thus reduced to a minimum. It consisted only of clerks' fees and ordinary witness fees. Under existing law, in addition to these expenses, the act requires payment in each case by the District of a per diem compensation of \$10 to each of at least two physicians. During the year this compensation for physicians in lunacy cases amounted to about \$2,500. This expense is entirely unnecessary and, in my judgment, constitutes an absolute waste of public money.

I respectfully recommend that the act be repealed and the former simple procedure, constitutional, economical, and expeditious, be reinstated.

I am satisfied that the District revenues would be considerably increased if the Commissioners were authorized to compromise taxes and assessments rendered uncollectable because of the failure to observe some detail in the assessment or by reason of the lapse of time. Taxpayers are often willing to pay the principal of such taxes without the penalties, which in some cases exceed the tax itself. The Commissioners being without power under existing law to compromise, the assessments are canceled by judgment of the court. Inasmuch as the act of Congress authorizing reassessments allows interest to be charged only from the date of reassessment, there could be no possible loss of revenue if the Commissioners were given authority to compromise such cases.

The act of Congress relating to the sale of property for taxes requires a certificate of sale to be issued by the collector of taxes when each piece of property is sold for arrears of taxes, and in the event the

property is not redeemed within two years from the last day of sale, a deed is required to be executed by the Commissioners to the purchaser at such tax sale, his heirs or devisees, or to the assignee of the tax certificate, which deed is to be admitted and held to be prima facie evidence of a good and perfect title in fee simple to the property. This requires the preparation of several hundred deeds annually; they must be signed and acknowledged by each of the three Commissioners before a notary public. This involves an unnecessary consumption of the time of the Commissioners as well as labor in the preparation of the deeds, which could be avoided by so amending the act of Congress "in relation to taxes and tax sales," approved February 28, 1898, as to provide that the certificate of sale issued by the collector of taxes, when he shall have further certified thereon that the property has not been redeemed, etc., in accordance with the act, shall have the force and effect in law of the deed authorized by the act to be executed by the Commissioners. Such certificate, being very much shorter in form than the tax deed, would also relieve the purchaser from a considerable part of the present expense incident to recording his title in the office of the recorder of deeds.

I have the honor to renew the following recommendations for legislation, contained in my last annual report, namely:

To prevent the waste of Potomac water outside the limits of the city of Washington. The present law (Webb's Digest, 411) is an ordinance of the late corporation of Washington, whose jurisdiction did not extend beyond the city limits.

To authorize the Commissioners to remit fines and grant pardons for offenses against all municipal laws and ordinances. The authority of the Commissioners is now restricted to offenses against the ordinances of the late corporation, and acts of the late legislative assembly. As a consequence, frequent applications are required to be made to the President to remit fines and grant pardons for violations of acts of Congress relating to purely municipal matters.

To authorize the Commissioners to make suitable regulations in regard to the inspection of lumber.

In conclusion, I beg leave to again call attention to the altogether inadequate provision made for the transaction of the voluminous and constantly increasing business of the office of the attorney for the District of Columbia.

The duties of the attorney were prescribed by the act of the late legislative assembly, approved August 23, 1871, which provided that the attorney should be under the direction of the governor, and have the charge and conduct of all law business of the District and all suits instituted by and against the government thereof; that he should furnish opinions in writing to the governor, etc., whenever requested to do so, and that he should perform such professional duties as might be required of him by the governor, and that the assistant attorney should be under the direction and control of the attorney, performing such duties as might, with the consent of the governor, be assigned to him by the said attorney.

The attorney is also required to prepare all tax deeds (amounting to several hundred in number), and to approve the form of each bond, contract, etc., prepared in the several executive departments, as well as to personally confer with the Commissioners and other officials from time to time; to conduct lunacy and condemnation proceedings, etc.

The assistant attorney is in constant consultation with the attorney, and is engaged in the preparation of cases for court and in the trial

of cases in court. The extent of the actual court litigation may be judged by the present report thereof.

Section 1071, Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, makes it the duty of the attorney for the District, or his assistants, to attend to the prosecution in the police court of all offenses arising from violations of any of the laws or ordinances of the District in force therein.

The special assistant prosecutes in the police court, and the volume of the business transacted in that court is indicated by his report attached hereto. In addition to his duties in court, he is the trial officer for the police and fire departments.

There should be an additional special assistant in the police court. At present a private of the metropolitan police force is detailed there for the performance of clerical duties, which consist in writing informations and issuing warrants under the supervision of the prosecuting attorney. During the latter's absence in the court room this part of the business is practically suspended. Complaint is also made by members of the metropolitan police force because they (sometimes the superiors of the detailed officer) are required to submit their charges to another member of the force not learned in the law.

Within the last twenty-one years there has been but \$1,000 advance made in the appropriation for this office, while the volume of the office business and court litigation has increased at least threefold.

As I more fully showed in my report of last year, giving a number of specific instances, cities having about the same population as the city of Washington and with less municipal legal business, in the interest of true economy, make a much more generous, and at the same time just, equipment for their municipal law department.

For several years past condemnations for street extensions have required much time and attention from this office. The preparation for and the prosecution of these cases would fairly occupy the exclusive time and attention of one skilled attorney. Congress provided special counsel for the prosecution of the cases under the late "highway-extension law." The present pending condemnation cases will require more time and professional attention than the proceedings under that act; indeed, one of these cases alone, the pending extension of Sixteenth street, will probably require continuous attention for the greater part of one year.

The office of the attorney is not even provided with a stenographer. The attorney is under the necessity of obtaining such absolutely necessary help by using the appropriation for the messenger and adding thereto, at his own expense, a sufficient sum to obtain the services of an office stenographer.

I therefore respectfully submit that provision should be made for an additional assistant attorney, an additional special assistant attorney for the police court, and for an office stenographer; and that the salary of the attorney should be made equal to that of the like official in the above-mentioned cities.

I append hereto the report of my assistant, Mr. James L. Pugh, jr., showing that there were 14,329 cases tried on the District side of the police court during the year and \$32,237.31 collected as fines.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency and industry of my assistants in the discharge of their respective duties during the year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW B. DUVALL,
Attorney, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, *September 28, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the amount of business transacted in the District branch of the police court during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. It appears from this statement that your assistant prepared and prosecuted 14,329 cases during the year, which is a large increase in the volume of business in this branch of the court. The amount of fines taken in from this number of cases aggregates \$32,237.31, or \$4,114.20 in excess of the amount collected as fines during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

I desire to again invite attention to the continued increase in the business of this court, with a view of securing in the near future proper facilities for the handling of so many prisoners and the prosecution and trial of such a large number of cases. It must be borne in mind that the number of cases referred to in the accompanying statement does not include the large number of cases tried annually in the United States branch of this court.

In conclusion, I wish to again call attention to the inadequacy of the law in reference to the wasting of Potomac water outside of the city of Washington. The law under which we now prosecute is an act passed by the board of common council, and such laws emanating from this body are confined to the territory then defined and now understood as the city limits. We therefore have no law at all for that portion of the District lying outside of the city limits.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,

Special Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia.

Hon. ANDREW B. DUVALL,

Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Number of cases tried in the police court of the District of Columbia during the year ending June 30, 1900.

Aiding and abetting in the sale of liquor.....	1
Barber shops open on Sunday	4
Barrooms open after hours	7
Bathing in the Potomac River	9
Carrying away others' property	25
Causing dogs to fight	1
Cruelty to animals	677
Destroying private property	215
Destroying public property	21
Disorderly conduct and profanity	7,039
Druggists selling liquor without prescriptions	6
Enticing prostitution	8
Fast driving	181
Fast riding	14
Female dogs at large while in heat	3
Gift enterprises	2
Impersonating health officer	1
Indecent exposure	215
No number on wagon	5
Nuisances	454
Playing ball	34
Selling fireworks to minors	4
Selling liquor to minors	3

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Selling liquor on Sunday	10
Selling unwholesome food	1
Throwing missiles	231
Trespass on parks	32
Unlicensed auctioneers	9
Unlicensed apothecaries	7
Unlicensed bars	69
Unlicensed cattle brokers	22
Unlicensed commission merchant	1
Unlicensed entertainments	36
Unlicensed gas fitter	1
Unlicensed hotels	10
Unlicensed intelligence offices	2
Unlicensed livery stables	5
Unlicensed peddlers	4
Unlicensed plumbers	16
Unlicensed produce dealers	43
Unlicensed real-estate agents	7
Unlicensed restaurants	24
Unlicensed second-hand dealers	2
Unlicensed vehicles	15
Vagrancy	2,287
Violating buildings and grounds' regulation	240
Violating dairy and dairy farms' regulation	5
Violating food law	21
Violating hack law	124
Violating building regulations	73
Violating measure law	2
Violating milk law	9
Violating parking regulations	1
Violating plumbing regulations	2
Violating plumbing law	1
Violating police regulations	2,083
Violating scarlet-fever law	2
Wasting Potomac water	2
Writing indecent figures on buildings and walls	1
Total	14,329

Total amount of fines collected, \$32,237.31.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

WASHINGTON, *September 21, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the various branches under the control of the electric department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

GAS LIGHTING.

As a result of the successful trial of Welsbach street lights the appropriation for this purpose was increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Of the double and single burners experimented with the latter were chosen as the most satisfactory. One hundred and four lamps were added to the 57 already in the service, 9 of these being naphtha. During the year a gas main was extended to reach these lamps and they were changed, therefore, to gas. An ornamental lantern of the boulevard globe pattern is used in this service, which has proved very satisfactory. The contractor furnishes all the necessary lanterns and equipment except the posts, and lights, extinguishes, repairs, cleans, and maintains the lamps for \$30 each per annum.

The electric-light company was given an opportunity to experiment with incandescent lamps as a substitute for this service, and one cluster of 3 lights and a single light were tried in two different lanterns, but with results not so satisfactory. Owing to the thickness of the foliage on the trees the lamps had to be placed so low that satisfactory diffusion of the light could not be obtained. The Welsbach service has proved so entirely satisfactory that I recommend that the amount set aside for this purpose be increased from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

No painting of the posts and lanterns was done during the year, as their appearance did not justify it. The general gas-lighting service was well maintained to the entire satisfaction of the department.

The following lists show the location of all gas lamps added during the year:

ADDITIONAL GAS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—One alley between B and C streets and First street and Arthur place (bracket); 1 alley between Sixth and Seventh streets and B street and Pennsylvania avenue (bracket); 2 Twentieth street between E and F streets; 1 Twenty-second street between G and H streets; 1 Twenty-second street between I street and Pennsylvania avenue; 2 Twenty-seventh street between I and K streets; 1 Seventeenth street between Riggs and S streets; 1 U street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; 1 S street between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets; 1 Massachusetts avenue between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; 1 Q street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; 2 L street between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; 1 I street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; 1 Vermont avenue north of Tenth street; 1 T street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; 1 Q street between Tenth and Eleventh streets; 1 Q street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; 1 Eighth street between N and O streets; 1 Sixth street between N and O streets; 1 Third street between Q and R streets; 1 southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and

G street; 1 west side of First street between F and G streets; 1 alley between Four and one-half and Sixth streets and Louisiana avenue and C street; 3 Bates street between North Capitol and First streets; 2 south side of Q street between First street and Florida avenue; 2 Massachusetts avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; 1 east side of Fifteenth street between O and P streets; 1 alley between Seventeenth street and Connecticut avenue and H and I streets; 1 M street between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets; 1 northeast of corner of First and B streets.

Northeast.—One Fifth street between E and F streets; 1 E street between Seventh and Eighth streets; 1 I street between North Capitol and First streets; 1 Tennessee avenue between A and B streets; 4 New York avenue between North Capitol and First streets; 1 First street between O street and Florida avenue; 2 C street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; 1 First street between C and D streets; 1 Patterson street between North Capitol and First streets; 1 East Capitol street between B and C streets.

Southeast.—One south side of C street between First street and New Jersey avenue; 1 south side of E street between First and Second streets; 1 north side of L street between Eighth and Ninth streets; 1 south side of I street between Eighth and Ninth streets; 1 south side of I street between Fourth and Fifth streets; 1 east side of Third street between I street and Virginia avenue; 1 east side of Second street between B and C streets; 1 northeast corner of Tenth and N streets; 1 west side of Sixth street between I and K streets; 1 east side of Fifth street between I and K streets; 1 southwest corner of Fourth street and North Carolina avenue.

County.—Two Baltimore street between Columbia road and Nineteenth street; 1 northeast corner of Baltimore and Nineteenth streets; 1 west side of Nineteenth street between Baltimore and Cincinnati streets; 1 southeast corner of Nineteenth and Cincinnati streets; 21 Brightwood road between Rock Creek Church and Shepherd roads; 11 Brightwood road between Piney Branch road and Umatilla street; 1 southwest corner of Illinois avenue and Chesapeake street, Brightwood Park; 1 southeast corner of Illinois avenue and Des Moines street, Brightwood Park; 1 northeast corner of Columbia road and Baltimore street; 1 southeast corner of Oak and Brown streets; 1 west side of Center street north of Oak street; 1 southwest corner of Fifth and Newark streets; 12 Good Hope road; 3 Quincy street between North Capitol and First streets; 1 northwest corner of North Capitol and Randolph streets; 1 east side of North Capitol street between Randolph and S streets; 1 west side of North Capitol street between S and Seaton streets; 1 east side of North Capitol street between Seaton and T streets; 2 Randolph street between North Capitol and First streets; 1 northeast corner of Maple avenue and Monroe street; 2 west side of First street between W and Albany streets; 1 Sheridan street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; 2 north side of Philadelphia street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; 1 S street between First street and Le Droit avenue; 1 south side of Irving street between Seventh street and Sherman avenue; 1 northwest corner of Newark street and New Hampshire avenue; 1 alley between Fourteenth and School and Park and Kenesaw streets (bracket); 2 Thomas street between Le Droit avenue and First street; 2 Princeton street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; 4 Nineteenth street between Florida avenue and Columbia road; 2 Sixteenth street extended, north of Howard avenue; 4 Marshall street between Sherman and Brightwood avenues; 2 Grant avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

Georgetown.—One west side of Thirty-second street north of U street; 1 south side of R street between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; 1 Q street between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets; 1 northeast corner of Thirty-sixth and N streets; 1 south side of P street between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; 1 west side of Thirty-fourth street between M street and Prospect avenue; 6 Wisconsin avenue between Thirty-fifth street and power house.

ADDITIONAL WELSBACH LAMPS ERECTED.

SINGLE GAS.—Northwest.—Nineteen U street between Fourteenth and Eighteenth streets.

SINGLE GAS.—County.—Thirty-three Fourteenth street between Florida avenue and Park street; 21 Eighteenth street between Columbia road and Vernon avenue; 4 Connecticut avenue from Florida avenue to California avenue; 16 northwest corner of Columbia road and California avenue to the southwest corner of Columbia road and Eighteenth street; 1 corner of Cincinnati and Twentieth street.

SINGLE NAPHTHA.—County.—Nine Cincinnati street from Columbia road to Connecticut Avenue Bridge.¹

¹ These lamps were changed to gas May 13, 1900.

NAPHTHA LIGHTING.

The contract for this service was awarded to the American Development Company, of St. Paul, Minn., at \$18.60 per lamp per annum. Under previous contracts the department furnished only the posts for this service, the contractor supplying the balance of the equipment. To insure the use of a satisfactory lantern and to enable the new contractor to more readily enter into his contract, the department purchased all the lanterns used by the former contractors. The question of the purchase by the department of the tanks, burners, and pipes has also been raised, but it is not deemed advisable that this part of the equipment should belong to the District. Far better service can be secured if each contractor supplies his own equipment.

The candlepower required to be furnished was reduced from 20 to 16, but has been raised for the year 1901 to 20. The service was well maintained, the average illumination being slightly in excess of that required by the contract. Wherever gas mains have been extended in sections lighted with naphtha the lamps have been changed to gas. On account of the frequent outages on the Bennings road, caused by the exposed condition of the lamps, all the naphtha lamps from Fifteenth and H streets northeast, along the Bennings road, and those in the subdivision of Bennings and vicinity were discontinued and incandescent electric lamps substituted.

The following lists show the locations of all additional naphtha lamps erected and lighted during the year, and those naphtha lamps that were changed to gas:

ADDITIONAL NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—One east side of Twenty-seventh street between K and L streets.

Northeast.—One east side of Thirteenth street between C and D streets; 1 north side of D street between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Southeast.—One corner of Second and L streets; 1 south side of C street between Seventh and Eighth streets; 1 south side of L street between Fourth and Fifth streets; 1 north side of L street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; 1 northwest corner of Fourteenth and G streets.

Southwest.—One southeast corner of Second and I streets; 2 alley between Four-and-a-half and Sixth and K and L streets.

County.—One Thirteenth street and Rhode Island avenue; 6 Queen Chapel road; 1 Brentwood road between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; 1 Brentwood road and Fourteenth street; 1 south side of Fillmore street between Jackson and Harrison streets; 1 south side of Fillmore street between Jackson and Washington streets; 1 north side of Adams street between Jackson and Harrison streets; 1 southwest corner of Adams and Jackson streets; 1 north side of Jackson street between Adams and Taylor streets; 1 north side of Jackson street between Taylor and Fendall streets; 1 north side of Washington street between Pierce and Adams streets; 12 Sheridan avenue east of Nichols avenue; 1 northeast corner of Mills avenue and Emporia street.

NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO GAS.

Northwest.—One Twenty-fifth street between M and N streets; 5 F street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets; 3 Fourth street between Q and R streets; 1 Q street between Third and Fourth streets; 1 Fourth street between P and Q streets; 4 O street between North Capitol and First streets; 1 Hanover place between N and O streets.

Northeast.—One Tennessee avenue between A and B streets; 2 C street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; 1 Fifth street between I and K streets; 1 I street between Tenth and Eleventh streets; 3 Twelfth street between B and C streets; 1 Twelfth street between D and Duncan streets; 1 northeast corner of Thirteenth and E streets; 5 Fourteenth street between B and C streets; 3 Fenton street between North Capitol and First streets; 4 Florida avenue between Seventh and Ninth streets.

Southwest.—One southwest corner of South Capitol and C streets; 3 G street between Second and Third streets; 2 O street between Third and Four-and-a-half streets; 1 Second street between M and N streets.

Southeast.—One south side of Virginia avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets; 2 south side of Virginia avenue between Second and Third streets; 3 Thirteenth street between D and E streets; 2 D street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; 6 Fifteenth street between E and C streets; 3 Thirteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and E street; 4 I street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; 1 K street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

County.—Two T street between Lincoln avenue and Second street; 3 North Capitol street between Randolph and T streets; 2 Philadelphia street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; 1 Fort street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; 2, Fort street corner of Twelfth street; 3 Twelfth street between Fort and Philadelphia streets; 4 Sheridan avenue east of Brightwood avenue.

Georgetown.—One west side of Thirty-fourth street between Q and R streets.

NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO INCANDESCENT.

County.—Fifty-seven Bennings road from Fifteenth street NE. to Anacostia road; 10 Bennings road between Anacostia road and Central avenue; 20 Anacostia road from Ridge road to Deanwood crossing.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Several important extensions to this service have been made during the year. Private parties have been maintaining lights in Cleveland Park at their own expense for several years, but the dedication to the District of certain roads in that subdivision, and their acceptance as public highways by the District, enabled the department to assume the maintenance of the lights. Twelve were added to the number already maintained.

On the Bennings road incandescent lamps were substituted for naphtha. The electric lamps were placed upon the trolley poles of the Columbia Railway Company, whose tracks are adjacent to the east side of the road, and the reflectors turned so as to throw the light over the public roadway. The wires were also strung upon the trolley poles. In the subdivision of Bennings and its vicinity additional wooden poles were erected to carry the wires and lamps. This service is a great improvement upon the naphtha lights, as the latter were constantly blown out by the high winds which prevail on the low ground traversed by the road.

In Eckington a number of the lamps were moved from close proximity to the trees, where the foliage almost totally obscured the light, and placed in better locations. Numerous trees were also trimmed, greatly improving the service.

During June, 1900, an application for an additional incandescent light on V street in Eckington was received and favorably recommended by the department. In order to establish this light, however, it was necessary to erect a pole and string two additional wires, connecting them with the main overhead line on Fourth street. The matter was referred to the attorney for the District, who rendered an opinion to the effect that the Commissioners are without authority to permit the erection of the additional wires and pole. This stops the extension of this system of lighting in that portion of the District east of Rock Creek; west of Rock Creek such extensions are permitted by joint resolution of Congress passed July 8, 1898. I would recommend that this state of affairs be changed by inserting in the street-lighting appropriation the following proviso:



BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY—CENTER POLE CONSTRUCTION.

The four wires on porcelain insulators on upper cross arm carry 6,600-volt two-phase current.

Provided, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to permit the erection of such poles and the stringing of such overhead wires outside of the fire limits and east of Rock Creek as may be necessary for the maintenance of public incandescent electric lights, said wires and poles to be used only for public lighting purposes.

The following list shows the location of the additional incandescent electric lamps erected and lighted during the year:

ADDITIONAL INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS ERECTED.

Georgetown.—One south end of bridge over Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at Thirty-third street.

County.—One south side of Randolph street, between Third and Fourth streets (Eckington); 12 east end of Newark street to Connecticut avenue (Cleveland Park); 1 Fourth and W streets (Eckington); 1 Fourth and Albany streets (Eckington); 92 Bennings road and vicinity (to replace naphtha lamps).

COLLIS LAMPS.

The use of ornamental lanterns for street designation purposes on corners lighted by arc lamps has been found to be very satisfactory, and especially so where arc lamps have been placed at corners of small side streets. The lamps and signs are of such size that they can be easily read from a passing car or vehicle. The funds at the disposal of the department would admit of the erection of but few of these lamps during the year, but it is hoped that the coming year will see quite a number of them established, especially around some of the circles where the street intersections are so confusing to strangers.

All the lanterns have been painted with aluminum paint, greatly improving their appearance and forming a neat background for the red letters in the signs. Two and one-half foot gas burners are used; they are operated at an annual cost of \$12.50 each.

The locations of new lamps are shown in the following list:

ADDITIONAL COLLIS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—One north side of C street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets; 1 Ninth and French streets; 1 Ninth and Westminster streets.

County.—One Connecticut avenue and Bancroft place.

ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING.

I regret to report that this service during the past year has been the most unsatisfactory since my connection with the District. The greatest trouble was experienced during the months of December and January, when the lighting plant at Fourteenth and B streets was heavily loaded. All the arc lamps formerly maintained by the Potomac Electric Power Company as a separate corporation have, since the consolidation of the two companies, been operated from the plant of the United States Electric Lighting Company. The arc lighting machines in this plant are belted to a jack shaft, which is run by engines directly connected to incandescent lighting generators. During the winter months the demand for current for private incandescent lighting was so great that it taxed the plant to its full capacity. To meet the demand during the hours of maximum load, the company arbitrarily disconnected sufficient of the arc machines in order to overload the lighting generators. At other times, when attempting to run both

classes of generators at once, the engines were so overloaded that the arc machines could not be brought up to speed, and the arc lamps burned low in consequence. Another cause for the poor service was a series of accidents to the machinery in the power house. On the night of December 18 one of the largest engines in the plant at Fourteenth and B streets broke down, badly crippling the service for ten days. A similar accident occurred again in January, but the interruption to the service was not of so long duration. On several occasions the steam pressure in the boilers fell so low near the time of maximum load that some of the lamps were cut out until the normal pressure could be restored.

In certain of the Adams-Bagnall lamps, where single carbons are used, the carbons would burn out before extinguishing time in the morning. To offset this the company reduced the current on those circuits to nine amperes, which brought the lamps below candlepower. They were required, however, to restore the circuits to their normal condition.

In the last annual report attention was called to the fact that with the increased voltage on the circuits the cable was continually breaking down. This trouble was not entirely remedied for some time, interruptions occurring too frequently for good service. The company has promised to remedy these difficulties before the coming winter, which the department hopes will be faithfully carried out.

Extensions to the system were prevented by the attitude of the company in the matter of rates. The clause in the appropriation act for this service stated that not more than 25 cents per lamp per night should be paid, while an amendment was inserted providing that the company should not charge a rate exceeding \$72 per lamp per annum. Of the two rates mentioned in the act, the company claimed that the higher one should be paid. The District took the opposite view and referred the question to the attorney, who decided that the lower rate should be paid. An agreement was finally entered into between the Commissioners and the company whereby the latter were to furnish the necessary service at \$72 per lamp per annum until Congress should decide which rate should be paid. The Commissioners agreed on their part to reserve a sufficient balance in the appropriation to pay for the service at the higher rate. This prevented any extensions to the service, as the appropriation was just sufficient to pay for the existing lamps at the higher rate. The additions were, therefore, held up until June, when Congress adjourned without any expression of opinion as to the proper rate. As a result of this conflict of rates a balance of over \$12,000 remained at the close of the year and no extensions (except the addition of four lamps around the new post-office building) were made.

ADDITIONAL ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—Two south side of Pennsylvania avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, front of new city post-office; 1 northeast corner of Twelfth and C streets, near new city post-office; 1 northwest corner of Eleventh and C streets, near new city post-office.

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Number of lamps maintained by each company and the number reported out each month.

Month.	Washington Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			Georgetown Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			American Development Co. (naphtha lamps).		
	Num-ber main-tained.	Num-ber report-ed out.	Maxi-mum on any one night.	Num-ber main-tained.	Num-ber report-ed out.	Maxi-mum on any one night.	Num-ber main-tained.	Num-ber report-ed out.	Maxi-mum on any one night.
July	6,075	40	9	468	10	2	1,219	37	13
August ..	6,076	66	43	468	9	2	1,221	142	20
September ..	6,078	85	59	468	17	3	1,221	240	115
October ..	6,098	66	11	469	16	3	1,246	164	23
November ..	6,060	65	6	481	32	5	1,241	131	28
December ..	6,085	78	12	481	65	10	1,231	225	46
January ..	6,087	803	203	481	147	31	1,231	453	124
February ..	6,089	139	25	481	95	23	1,231	456	139
March	6,090	51	8	481	75	50	1,232	251	120
April	6,091	16	2	481	3	1	1,227	45	7
May	6,163	14	2	481	.....	.....	1,160	90	28
June	6,173	22	3	481	21	2	1,072	46	8

Month.	Potomac Electric Power Co. (incandescents).			Potomac Electric Power Co. (arcs).			United States Electric Lighting Co. (arcs).		
	Num-ber main-tained.	Num-ber report-ed out.	Maxi-mum on any one night.	Num-ber main-tained.	Num-ber report-ed out.	Maxi-mum on any one night.	Num-ber main-tained.	Num-ber report-ed out.	Maxi-mum on any one night.
July	268	814	1214	165	540	165	493	486	72
August	268	228	1107	165	369	69	493	318	74
September ..	268	443	129	165	189	162	493	474	1178
October ..	269	115	44	165	712	211	493	360	58
November ..	269	26	3	165	513	172	493	1,053	496
December ..	269	1,089	2205	165	1,306	3165	493	2,395	3493
January ..	282	402	1130	165	1,769	3165	493	3,526	3493
February ..	282	295	78	165	1,512	114	493	1,459	271
March	282	109	49	165	414	213	493	793	211
April	284	384	179	165	257	68	493	381	159
May	284	38	5	165	1,089	154	497	1,053	622
June	376	395	125	165	579	165	497	1,439	520

¹ Storm.

² Fire at plant.

³ Engine blew up.

The increase of gas out December, January, and February was on account of freezing. The same does not apply to naphthas, as their outs were mostly from high winds or sudden storms at lighting time.

Distribution of new lamps established during the fiscal year 1900.

Kind of light.	Northwest.		Northeast.		Southwest.		Southeast		County.		Total.
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Roads.	
Gas	39	4	14	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	46	50	164
Collis	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Welsbach ..	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	103
Naphtha ..	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	5	.....	9	20	40
Arc	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Incandescent ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	21
Total	67	4	16	.....	1	2	16	.....	155	75	336

The changes have been as follows:

	Added.	Discon- tinued.
Gas	249	99
Collis	3	
Welsbach	104	1
Naphtha	40	183
Arc	4	
Incandescent	108	
Total	508	283

Increase during the year, 225 lamps.

Of the 249 gas lamps added 85 were changed from naphtha.

Of the 108 incandescent lamps added 87 were changed from naphtha.

Lamps of all kinds in use July 1, 1900, as compared with July 1, 1899.

	1899.	1900.
Gas	6,455	6,605
Collis	46	49
Welsbach	57	160
Naphtha	1,215	1,072
Arc	658	662
Incandescent	268	376
Total	8,699	8,924

Increase during the year, 225 lamps.

	Gas.	Naphtha.
Posts moved and reset	¹ 134	126
Posts reerected	103	
Unused posts taken down	48	3
New posts erected	134	50

¹ Paid from other appropriations and special deposits.

List of material used in streets during the year.

Gas lanterns	681
Naphtha lanterns	55
Boulevard lanterns	12
Lamp-posts	252
Brackets for alley lamps	9
Designation frames for electric-light corners	24
Designation frames for gas and naphtha lamps	198
Designation signs for electric-light corners	118
Designation signs for Collis lamps	28
Designation signs for gas and naphtha lamps	¹ 1,533

CONDUITS.

This branch of work was supervised by this office and the records kept by it until March 27, 1900, when it was placed under the control of the sewer department. The following tables show the amount of work done from July 1, 1899, to March 27, 1900, and the total amount of conduits in use on the latter date.

¹ Of this number 603 were paid for by the contractors for street lighting.

Attention is again invited to the fact that the telephone company is prevented from building conduits either to bury its existing wires or to make extensions to its system, while the electric-lighting companies enjoy unlimited privileges in this direction. There is more demand for the extension of the former system than the latter, and some relief should be granted.

The only additional legislation relating to conduits, as passed at the last session of Congress, is as follows:

Act regulating permits for private conduits in the District of Columbia, approved May 26, 1900:

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to grant permission to lay conduits for the transmission of electric power and pipes for the transmission of steam in alleys in the District of Columbia, under the following conditions, namely:

The conduits or pipes shall be laid entirely within a square or block, and shall not cross or enter any avenue, street, or highway.

The conduits and pipes shall be located as directed by said Commissioners and be laid under their inspection, and the cost of such inspection, together with the cost of replacing all improved pavements disturbed in connection with said work, shall be paid in advance by the party desiring to lay said conduits or steam pipes.

The conduits or pipes shall be used only to connect the premises owned and operated by the permittee, and no power or steam shall be supplied therefrom for any other purpose than the use of the permittee.

The permittee shall not rent the conduit or pipe or any portion thereof.

SEC. 2. That on violation of any of the above provisions or restrictions, the said Commissioners shall require the permittee, after thirty days' notice, to abandon the use of the said conduits or pipes and remove them from the alley or alleys in which they are located, and if said permittee shall neglect or refuse to remove said conduits or pipes and place the surface of the alley in good condition within sixty days after the date of said notice, the said permittee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each and every day that said conduits or pipes are allowed to remain in the alley, or the said alley shall remain out of repair, which fine shall be recovered in the police court of said District, in the name of said District, as other fines and penalties are now recovered in said court.

SEC. 3. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1901:

Provided further, That hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to grant permits for the repair, enlargement, and extension, under proper regulations, of existing electric-lighting conduits, and in every conduit constructed or to be constructed under the provisions of this paragraph, three ducts shall be reserved for the use of the United States and the District of Columbia, and as a condition for the right to use conduits heretofore built, or to be built under the provisions of this act, the electric-lighting companies shall be required at all times to furnish to the public and to private consumers in all parts of the District of Columbia standard arc lights of not less than one thousand actual candlepower, at a rate not exceeding seventy-two dollars per annum for each arc light; and on and after the first day of June, nineteen hundred, the maximum price of electric current sold or furnished to any consumer in the District of Columbia shall not exceed ten cents per kilowatt hour. That if consumers other than the Government shall not pay monthly electric bills within ten days after the same shall have been presented, said companies may charge and collect from said consumer so failing to pay said bill as aforesaid eleven cents per kilowatt hour for the electric current furnished to said consumer during said month: *And provided further,* That the right to amend, modify, or repeal the privileges herein granted, and to further limit the prices herein specified, is hereby expressly reserved; any company charging or collecting an amount in excess of the rates herein prescribed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay to the District of Columbia the sum of fifty dollars for each and every offense, to be collected as other fines are now collected in the District of Columbia.

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Amount of conduits laid from July 1, 1899, to March 27, 1900.

No. of duct.	United States Electric Lighting Co.		Potomac Electric Power Co.		Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	
	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1	5,859	5,859	639	639		
2	4,354	8,708	478	956		
3	137	411				
4	10,242	40,968	3,569	14,276	65	260
6	159	954	115	690	74	444
8	7,397	59,176	8,563	68,504		
12	126	1,512	41	492		
16	2,367	37,872				
20			85	1,700		
	30,641	155,460	13,490	87,257	139	704

No. of duct.	Anacostia and Potomac River Railway Co.		Metropolitan Railway Co.		District of Columbia.	
	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1					464	464
2					80	160
3						
4	176	704	53	212	44	176
6					516	3,096
8	159	1,272				
12			13	156		
16						
20						
	335	1,976	66	368	1,104	3,896

No. of duct.	United States Government.		Brightwood Railway Co.		Total.	
	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1					6,962	6,962
2			13	26	4,925	9,850
3					137	411
4	100	400			14,249	56,996
6					864	5,184
8			88	704	16,207	129,656
12					180	2,160
16					2,367	37,872
20					85	1,700
	100	400	101	730	45,976	250,791

Number of manholes and handholes built.

	Manholes.	Handholes.
United States Electric Lighting Co.....	128	181
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	63	19
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	1	
Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Co.....	9	
Metropolitan Railway Co.....	3	
District of Columbia.....	4	
Brightwood Railway Co.....	2	
Total.....	210	200



ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—JUNCTION OF SINGLE AND
DOUBLE TRACK.

Conduits enlarged and rebuilt by the United States Electric Lighting Company.

	Net increase.		
	No. of duct.	Conduit.	Duct.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
12 way enlarged to 30 way	18	53	954
12 way enlarged to 24 way	12	107	1,284
4 way enlarged to 16 way	12	35	420
2 way enlarged to 14 way	12	274	3,288
2 way replaced by 8 way	6	525	3,150
6 way replaced by 16 way	10	313	3,130
6 way replaced by 12 way	6	475	2,850
6 way enlarged to 12 way	6	105	630
6 way enlarged to 14 way	8	950	7,600
1 way replaced by 8 way	7	404	2,828
6 way replaced by 24 way	18	585	10,530
Total		3,826	36,664

Summary of conduits in use March 27, 1900.

No. of duct.	United States Electric Lighting Co.		Potomac Electric Power Co.		Postal Telegraph Cable Co.		Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	
	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1	26,177	26,177	1,557	1,557	13,236	13,236	15,596	15,596
2	128,126	256,252	766	1,532			3,677	7,354
3	236	708						
4	59,373	237,492	3,569	14,276	1,427	5,708	536	2,144
6	35,461	212,766	9,488	56,928			23,185	139,110
7							82	574
8	11,322	90,576	8,563	68,504			18,090	144,720
9			7,288	65,592			114	1,026
10	88	880						
12	1,491	17,892	37,979	455,748			4,963	59,556
13			374	4,962			212	2,756
14	1,224	18,136						
15	68	1,020						
16	2,793	44,688	1,314	21,024			5,825	93,200
17							636	10,812
18							1,576	28,368
20			85	1,700			26	520
22								
24	2,099	50,376					2,072	49,728
25							304	7,600
26								
28								
30	53	1,590						
32							465	14,880
36	3,854	138,744					26	936
38								
40							1,534	61,360
44			424	18,656				
56							749	41,944
58			7	406				
64	106	6,784					176	11,264
72							76	5,472
	272,471	1,101,081	71,414	710,885	14,663	18,944	79,920	698,920

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Summary of conduits in use March 27, 1900.

No. of duct.	United States Gov- ernment		District of Co- lumbia.		Anacostia and Po- tomac River Rwy. Co.		Capital Traction Co.	
	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1			161	161			15,742	31,484
2			80	160				
3								
4	195	780	44	176	176	704	8,720	34,880
6			711	1,266			7,320	43,920
7							29	203
8					159	1,272	2,761	22,088
9								
10					245	2,450		
12								
13							1,257	59,698
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
20							9,409	200,598
22								
24								
25								
26							280	7,280
28								
30								
32								
36								
38								
40								
44								
56								
58								
64								
72								
	195	780	1,299	5,066	580	1,426	48,218	399,851

No. of duct.	Metropolitan Rail- way Co.		City and Suburban Railway Co.		Brightwood Rail- way Co.		Total.	
	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.	Conduit.	Duct.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1							57,030	57,030
2					13	26	148,404	296,808
3							236	708
4	21,661	86,644	11,040	44,160			106,741	426,964
6			5,117	30,702			81,282	487,692
7							111	777
8			13,248	105,984	88	704	54,231	433,848
9							7,402	66,618
10			8,030	80,300			8,363	83,630
12	11,381	136,572	77	924			55,891	670,692
13							586	7,718
14			1,880	26,320			7,361	104,054
15							68	1,020
16							9,932	158,912
17							636	10,812
18			2,214	39,852			3,790	68,220
20							111	2,220
22			134	2,948			9,243	203,346
24							4,171	100,104
25							304	7,600
26							280	7,280
28			87	2,436			87	2,436
30							53	1,590
32							465	14,880
36							3,880	139,680
38			193	7,334			193	7,334
40							1,534	61,360
44							424	18,656
56							749	41,944
58							7	406
64							282	18,048
72							76	5,472
	33,042	223,216	42,020	340,960	101	730	563,923	3,507,859

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

The most important change in the overhead-wire systems during the year has been the removal of a number of their lines by the United States Electric Lighting Company. The following streets have been cleared of their wires: F street from Seventh to Fifteenth streets NW.; D street from Seventh to Tenth streets NW.; E street between Thirteenth and Thirteen-and-a-half streets NW.; Seventh street from Louisiana avenue to E street NW.; Fourteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and F street NW.; Fifteenth street from B to G streets. This work involved the removal of 63 poles and 83,000 feet (15.9 miles) of single wire.

In connection with the installation of its underground system this department removed 14 poles and 196,950 feet (37.2 miles) of single wire.

In March, 1900, the attorney for the District rendered two opinions relative to the stringing of overhead wires for telephone purposes, one covering wires for house connections outside of the city limits, the other wires on existing street poles within the city limits. It had been customary to issue permits to the telephone company to string wires for house connections on existing poles outside of the city limits, but since the rendering of the above opinion none have been issued. As a result of these restrictions of the law, all private parties outside the city limits who were not already supplied with telephone service in March are prevented from getting that service, while inside the city limits only those whose houses can be reached by means of alley poles and wires can be supplied. Numerous applications are on file in this office for permission to string wires necessary for such connections, but until the law is changed no relief can be given.

Plats roughly indicating the location of their wires have been submitted by the Mutual District Messenger Company and the Instantaneous Fire Alarm Company. These companies, which are under the same management, have stopped to a great extent their unauthorized stringing of wires.

Number of poles erected, moved, replaced, and taken down.

Company.	Poles erected.			Poles moved.		Poles re-placed.		Poles taken down.		
	Wood.	Guy.	Iron.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.	Wood.	Guy.	Iron.
District of Columbia	34	4	19	20	1	24	7	23	1	.....
United States Government	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	74	20	.....	17	1	218	20	1	1	.....
United States Electric Lighting Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	7	.....	56
Potomac Electric Power Co.	81	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	19
Western Union Telegraph Co.	9	2	.....	40	.....	17	1	113	.....	.....
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	181	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	261	2	.....
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brightwood Rwy. Co.	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	7	51
Columbia Rwy. Co.	371	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anacostia and Potomac River Rwy. Co.	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City and Suburban Rwy. Co.	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Georgetown and Tennallytown R. R. Co.	32	1	9	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital Rwy. Co.	11	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington and Great Falls Rwy. Co.	198					187				
Total	1,145	40	136	79	2	854	28	406	11	167

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Number of poles erected, moved, replaced, and taken down—Continued.

Company.	Anchor guys placed.	Increase.			Decrease.		
		Iron.	Wood.	Guy.	Iron.	Wood.	Guy.
District of Columbia.....		19	11	3			
United States Government.....			2	1			
Chesapeake and Potomac Tele- phone Co.....	1		73	19			
United States Electric Lighting Co.....					56	7	
Potomac Electric Power Co.....		57	4	2			
Western Union Telegraph Co.....				2	104		
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....				8	80		
Brightwood Rwy. Co.....			108		51		7
Columbia Rwy. Co.....		90	371				
Anacostia and Potomac River Rwy. Co.....			3				
City and Suburban Railway Co.....			11		11		
Georgetown and Tennallytown R. R. Co.....		9	32	1			
Capital Rwy. Co.....		18	11				
Washington and Great Falls Rwy. Co.....			198				
Total.....	1	193	554	36	332	7	7

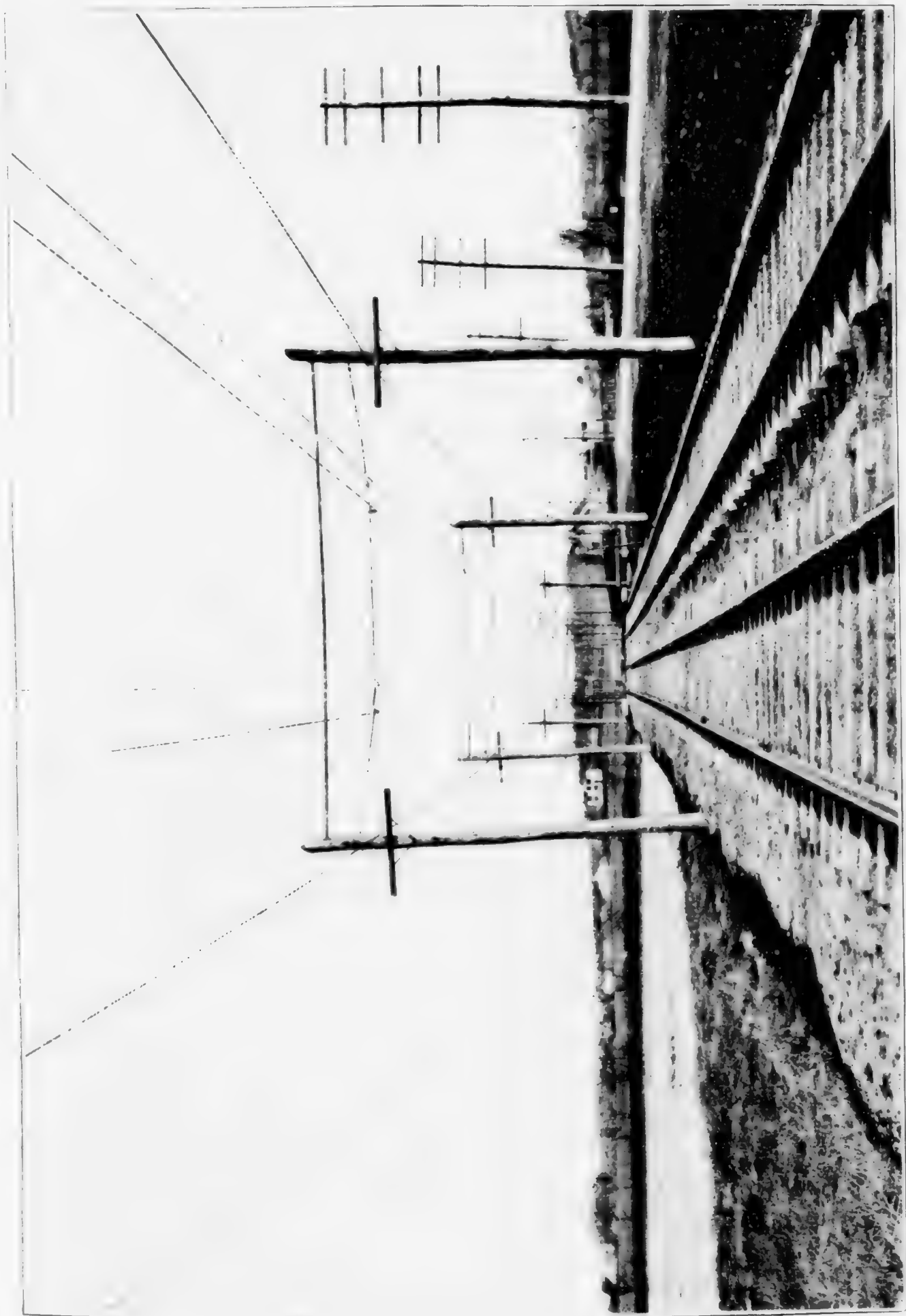
List of poles of all kinds, July 1, 1900.

Company.	Wood.	Iron.	Guy.	Total.
District of Columbia.....	929	26	25	980
United States Government.....	302		1	303
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	2,537		289	2,826
United States Electric Lighting Co.....	152	519		671
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	210	320	2	532
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1,382		8	1,390
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....	393		8	401
Brightwood Rwy. Co.....	327	10		337
Columbia Rwy. Co.....	371	90		461
Anacostia and Potomac River Rwy. Co.....	3			3
City and Suburban Rwy. Co.....	55	32		87
Georgetown and Tennallytown Rwy. Co.....	154	150	1	305
Capital Rwy. Co.....	132	76		208
Washington and Great Falls Rwy. Co.....	385	16		401
Washington and Baltimore Transit Co.....	22			22
Maryland and Washington Rwy. Co.....		158		158
Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Rwy. Co.....	53			53
Capital Traction Co.....	157	43		200
Washington and Glen Echo Rwy. Co.....		8		8
Printing Telegraph Co.....	63			63
Steam railroads.....	522			522
Total.....	8,149	1,448	334	9,931

POLICE PATROL SYSTEM.

The following 16 stations were added during the year to the 154 in service on July 1, 1899:

Cleveland Park, booth box; Twelfth and Emporia streets NE., booth box; Fourth and S streets NE., booth box; Twenty-second street and Massachusetts avenue NW., wall box; Ninth street and Rhode Island avenue NW., wall box; North Capital street and New York avenue, wall box; First and Canal streets SW., wall box, old movement; Thirteenth and O streets NW., wall box; Eleventh and H streets NW., wall box; Seventh and H streets NW., wall box; Fifteenth and East Capitol streets, wall box, old movement; Corcoran street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW., wall box; New Hampshire avenue and L street NW., wall box, old movement; Nineteenth and F streets NW., wall box, old movement; Washington and Adams streets, Anacostia, wall box, old movement; Fourth and Washington streets NW., wall box, old movement.



COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY—WOODEN POLE CONSTRUCTION.

The patrol circuit for the subdivisions of Eckington and Brookland was rebuilt and made a three-wire metallic circuit system. The 5 wall boxes using telephones only in the Eighth precinct were replaced by booths and the grounded circuit instruments replaced by long-distance telephone instruments. Twelve of the 14 booths in the First precinct were replaced by the latest improved wall boxes of the Gamewell system, seven of which were connected to the underground cables.

On July 1, 1900, the distribution of the boxes among the precincts was as follows:

Precinct.	Wall boxes.		Booth boxes.		Total.
	New move- ment.	Old move- ment.	Old move- ment.	Telephone only.	
First.....	14		2		16
Second.....	19		1		20
Third.....	2	2	16		20
Fourth.....	3	1	14		18
Fifth.....	16				16
Substation.....	4		1		5
Sixth.....	13	1			14
Seventh.....	4	14	1		19
Eighth.....	14		2	5	21
Ninth.....	6	1	13		20
Total.....	95	19	50	5	169

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

After the work on the underground system was completed, a readjustment of some of the fire-alarm signal circuits was made and two circuits added. An additional alarm or gong circuit was also run, with a corresponding readjustment of several of the engine houses on other alarm circuits.

Three fire-alarm boxes only were added—1 at the District building, 1 in the Census Office (corner First and B streets NW.), and 1 in the Academy of the Visitation (corner of Thirty-fifth and P streets NW.). The two latter were purchased by the parties desiring to have them installed.

The total number of boxes in use on July 1, 1900, was 245.

Number of alarms received and transmitted.

Regular box alarms.....	387
Telephone stations.....	5
National automatic boxes.....	1
Local alarms.....	251
Second alarms.....	7
Third alarms.....	4
Fourth alarms.....	2
Special alarms.....	8
Total.....	665

Of this number 37 were false alarms.

Time of day in which alarms were received.

From 6 p. m. to 12 midnight.....	229
From 12 midnight to 6 a. m.....	89
From 6 a. m. to 12 noon.....	150
From 12 noon to 6 p. m.....	197
Total.....	665

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Number of alarms from each box.

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
12	2	11	157	.....	12	438	.....	11
13	1	11	158	3	12	512	.....	12
14	2	10	159	3	12	513	1	14
15	2	11	162	.....	11	514	3	13
16	3	12	164	.....	11	516	2	12
17	1	11	165	.....	11	517	1	12
18	.....	6	167	.....	11	518	6	13
21	2	10	168	1	10	519	3	11
23	5	9	169	1	11	521	.....	13
24	3	10	172	2	10	523	.....	13
25	1	13	173	2	11	524	2	13
27	1	11	174	.....	12	526	2	12
28	1	10	175	.....	11	527	.....	12
31	.....	11	176	1	10	528	1	13
32	.....	11	178	.....	11	529	3	12
35	2	11	212	7	11	531	1	12
36	2	11	213	7	11	534	1	12
37	3	12	214	7	11	536	2	11
39	4	11	215	2	10	537	2	12
41	2	12	216	3	12	612	3	12
43	4	11	217	2	10	613	2	11
45	2	11	231	1	13	615	.....	11
46	.....	11	232	4	11	616	1	12
48	.....	11	234	.....	12	617	.....	12
49	1	12	235	2	10	618	1	9
51	.....	11	236	3	11	619	.....	9
52	2	13	237	2	12	621	2	12
53	2	13	238	1	12	623	1	10
54	5	12	239	2	11	624	1	10
57	5	12	241	5	11	625	2	9
58	.....	13	242	1	14	627	.....	12
59	1	12	243	3	11	628	4	13
62	2	12	245	7	12	629	2	12
63	3	10	246	2	11	631	1	12
64	.....	10	247	1	12	632	2	12
67	3	7	248	.....	12	634	.....	12
68	2	13	249	.....	11	635	1	10
69	1	12	251	1	11	637	1	11
71	.....	12	252	.....	12	638	2	13
72	1	11	253	2	12	641	.....	13
73	.....	13	254	2	12	642	1	12
74	.....	11	256	1	11	645	1	13
75	.....	11	257	.....	11	647	2	10
79	3	12	259	1	11	648	2	12
81	.....	11	261	.....	13	651	.....	13
82	.....	12	262	2	11	652	1	12
83	1	12	264	3	11	653	7	12
84	.....	13	312	2	12	654	3	13
85	1	13	314	2	11	712	1	12
86	.....	12	316	.....	12	713	.....	11
87	1	11	317	1	13	714	.....	11
91	3	12	318	.....	11	715	2	12
92	1	12	319	.....	12	716	.....	12
93	.....	11	321	1	11	717	.....	5
94	.....	12	323	1	11	723	2	12
121	.....	4	324	2	10	724	.....	11
123	1	12	325	2	11	725	1	11
124	1	13	326	2	11	726	1	11
125	3	13	327	.....	12	731	3	13
126	.....	11	328	2	11	732	3	12
127	2	13	329	1	11	734	1	11
129	2	12	341	2	11	735	.....	11
131	6	12	342	.....	11	812	.....	12
132	1	11	412	2	10	813	.....	13
134	2	11	413	7	10	814	1	12
135	3	11	414	.....	11	815	1	12
136	1	12	415	1	12	816	1	13
137	2	11	416	3	12	817	.....	13
138	.....	10	417	1	12	821	3	12
139	.....	14	418	2	14	823	.....	11
141	.....	12	419	3	12	824	.....	13
142	4	11	421	.....	12	825	1	11
143	5	12	423	4	11	826	.....	12
145	1	13	425	.....	12	827	6	12
146	2	12	426	2	12	831	.....	12
147	.....	11	427	1	13	832	.....	12
148	1	15	428	1	11	834	1	11
149	1	12	431	7	11	835	.....	11
152	3	11	432	1	11	837	.....	11
153	1	11	435	4	12	912	.....	11
154	3	10	436	1	11	913	1	11
156	.....	12	437	5	12			

Time spent in service by the fire department.

Month.	Number of alarms.		Time.	
	Regular.	Local.	Hrs. min.	
July	35	24	49	22
August	20	11	19	06
September	23	18	23	71
October	32	19	27	07
November	32	15	27	98
December	14	30	30	52
January	48	37	42	50
February	27	17	27	20
March	15	15	40	53
April	30	19	26	80
May	27	35	34	30
June	24	11	19	40
Total	387	251	398	29

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The new 200-wire switch board was installed in fire-alarm headquarters on November 25, 1899, and with two operators constantly on duty has given perfect satisfaction.

The following lines were changed from grounded to metallic circuit: Engine companies Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12; truck companies B and D; police stations Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 7; schools, Franklin, Sumner, Western High, Curtis, Central High, Manual Training, Colored High, Cook, Dennison, and Johnson; Police Lieutenant Pearson; Police Surgeons Burch and Mayfield; Emergency Hospital and pump house.

The following exchange telephones were added during the year: Residences of Captains Gaillard and Newcomer, assistants to the Engineer Commissioner; Brightwood Reservoir. The following were discontinued and new instruments connected to the District switch board installed: Engineer department, third floor, District building; engineer department, fourth floor, District building; assessor's office; engineer stables; surveyor's office; residence of electrical engineer.

Added, 3; discontinued, 6; net decrease, 3.

List of exchange telephones June 30, 1900.

Location.	Rates previous to July 1, 1898.	Rates under law of June 30, 1898.	Kind of circuit.	Remarks.
District building:				
Property clerk	\$50.00	\$50.00	Grounded ..	
Health office	50.00	50.00	do	
Building inspector	50.00	50.00	do	
Excise board	50.00	50.00	do	
Superintendent of property	135.00	60.00	Metallic ..	Includes desk stand.
Inspector of plumbing	50.00	50.00	Grounded ..	
Chief of police	60.00	60.00	do	Do.
Commissioners' office	135.00	60.00	Metallic ..	Do.
Detective bureau	135.00	60.00	do	Do.
Auditor's office	50.00	50.00	Grounded ..	
Street-cleaning department	135.00	60.00	Metallic ..	Do.
Electric department	135.00	60.00	do	Do.
Residences:				
President Board of Commissioners	50.00	50.00	Grounded ..	
Engineer Commissioner	50.00	50.00	Metallic ..	Includes wall cabinet.
Deputy coroner	50.00	50.00	Grounded ..	
Health officer	50.00	50.00	do	
Superintendent street cleaning	120.00	60.00	Metallic ..	Includes desk stand and mileage.
Superintendent water department	110.00	50.00	do	Includes mileage.

List of exchange telephones June 30, 1900—Continued.

Location.	Rates previous to July 1, 1898.	Rates under law of June 30, 1898.	Kind of circuit.	Remarks.
Residences—Continued.				
Physician, Washington Asylum	\$50.00	\$50.00	Grounded ..	Includes mileage. Do. Do.
Inspector contagious diseases	68.75	50.00	do	
Auditor	140.00	50.00	Metallic	
Assistant to Engineer Commissioner ...	110.00	50.00	do	Includes desk stand and mileage. Includes mileage.
Do	100.00	50.00	do	
Chief of police	140.00	60.00	do	
Commanding general, District of Columbia militia.	110.00	50.00	do	
Miscellaneous:				
Coroner's office	50.00	50.00	Grounded ..	Three-party line. Includes mileage and auxiliary bell. Three-party line.
Old smallpox hospital	50.00	30.00	do	
New smallpox hospital	112.25	50.00	do	
Washington Asylum	50.00	30.00	do	Includes desk stand, auxiliary bell, and mileage.
Franklin School	50.00	50.00	do	
Police court	50.00	50.00	do	
Pumping station	161.00	66.00	Metallic	
Freedmen's Hospital	100.00	50.00	Grounded ..	
District of Columbia militia, Ames Building.	125.00	50.00	Metallic	
District of Columbia militia, Center Market.	125.00	50.00	do	
Brightwood reservoir	245.00	50.00	do	Includes mileage.

The following additional telephones connected to the District switch board were installed:

District building—Board of charities; Commissioner Macfarland and extension telephone (2); Commissioner Ross and extension telephone (2); Commissioner Beach and extension telephone (2); assistant to Engineer Commissioner, third floor; assistant to Engineer Commissioner, fourth floor; health officer, extension telephone; permit clerk; sewer department; street department; tax collector's office; assessor's office; Police Inspector Boardman.

Miscellaneous—Greenleaf School; attorney's office; engineer stables; surveyor's office; veterinary surgeon; superintendent of public schools, extension telephone; machinist, fire department; electrical engineer, residence; Police Inspector Cross, residence.

STORAGE-BATTERY SYSTEM.

When the new fire-alarm system was installed, the use of gravity or sulphate of copper batteries was abandoned and storage batteries substituted. Their use was intended at first only for those circuits connected directly with the signal and alarm circuits, but since that time all the open-circuit batteries in the local circuits at headquarters have been replaced by storage cells. In addition, the gravity cells in the First and Sixth precinct stations on the patrol circuits have been replaced by storage batteries maintained at fire-alarm headquarters. One circuit in the Third precinct is also operated by these batteries.



COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY IRON POLE CONSTRUCTION.



The total number of cells in use on July 1, 1900, is shown in the following table:

Circuit.	Total number of cells.	Circuit.	Total number of cells.
No. 1 signal	30	No. 1 joker.....	40
No. 2 signal	26	No. 2 joker.....	40
No. 3 signal	26	No. 3 joker.....	40
No. 4 signal	30	No. 4 joker.....	40
No. 5 signal	30	Gong or alarm.....	60
No. 6 signal	36	Telephone switch board.....	8
No. 7 signal	30	Manual repeater	22
No. 8 signal	30	Registers	14
No. 9 signal	26	No. 1 patrol.....	20
No. 10 signal	28	No. 3 patrol.....	14
No. 11 signal	32	No. 6 patrol.....	24
No. 12 signal	24		
No. 13 signal	24	Total	718
No. 14 signal	24		

With the exception of the 60 cells on the gong or alarm circuits, each of the above circuits is operated with one-half of the number of cells mentioned, one-half being charged while the other is operating on the line. There were 612 cells in use on July 1, 1899, and 106 were added during the year. The entire amount paid during the year for current for charging these cells was \$153.59, at the rate of 6 cents per kilowatt hour.

DISTRICT UNDERGROUND SYSTEM.

The past year has witnessed the inauguration of an underground system for the wires of the District fire-alarm and police telegraph and telephone service. In the appropriation act approved March 3, 1897, is the following proviso:

That wherever there are telegraph or telephone poles, or telephone conduits, available for the use of the said fire-alarm telegraph, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to make arrangements for the use of such poles and conduits without expense to the said District.

In the appropriation act approved March 3, 1899, is the following proviso:

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to grant permits for the repair, enlargement, and extension, under proper regulations, of existing electric-lighting conduits, and in every conduit constructed or to be constructed under the provisions of this paragraph three ducts shall be reserved for the use of the United States and the District of Columbia.

The department availed itself of this authority to use the telephone conduits and to a certain extent the electric-light conduits, and now occupies 8,154 feet of the former and 1,441 feet of the latter. The main cables occupy telephone conduits exclusively; in electric-light conduits are laid only small branch cables.

The amount of conduit connections built, the length of cable laid, and the amount of wire removed are shown in the following table:

Length of cable laid during the year.

	Telegraph.		Telephone.		Combination.			Total.		
	Cable.	Conductor, No. 14B. and S.	Cable.	Conductor, No. 19 B. and S.	Cable.	Conductor, No. 14B. and S.	Conductor, No. 19B. and S.	Cable.	Conductor, No. 14B. and S.	Conductor, No. 19 B. and S.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
.....			6,221	1,244,200				6,221		1,244,200
.....			2,921	438,150				2,921		438,150
.....								9,152	549,120	
15 pair			570	17,100				570		17,100
.....								570	11,400	
.....					369	3,690	3,690	369	3,690	3,690
.....					1,026	8,208	4,104	1,026	8,208	4,104
.....					960	5,760	3,840	960	5,760	3,840
.....					485	1,940	970	485	1,940	970
.....	7,221	549,120	9,712	1,699,450	2,840	19,598	12,604	22,274	580,118	1,712,054

..... 12 miles of cable, containing 434.12 miles of wire.
 175 feet were laid for the benefit of the Instantaneous and National
 228 feet for the Riggs Insurance Company for their tower bell.
 0.73 miles of overhead wire were removed. Six patrol boxes and 7 fire-alarm
 were connected to the underground cables. One thousand one hundred and four feet of con-
 containing 3,896 feet of duct, were laid in connection with this work.

INSTANTANEOUS FIRE ALARM COMPANY.

As mentioned in the last annual report, the Commissioners extended the time for removing the auxiliary attachments of this company from the fire-alarm boxes until the close of the last session of Congress (first session, Fifty-sixth Congress), in order that they might obtain the legislation necessary to operate an independent system. They failed, however, to obtain the desired authority. They have been requested by the Commissioners to deposit a sum sufficient to cover the cost to the District of removing these attachments, but at the date of this writing (September 6, 1900) they have failed to comply.

Auxiliary attachments still remain in use in the following street boxes: Nos. 13, 31, 41, 48, 49, 62, 81, 87, 123, 131, 135, 153, 165, 167, 174, 314, 321, 328, 416, 417, 426, 428, 432, 435, 524, 526, 623, 624, 638, 645, 714, 731, 825.

STREET RAILROADS.

The past year has marked great activity in street railroads. All the operating lines, except those of the Capital Traction Company, the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, and the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company, have been secured by a syndicate and brought under one management. All horse-car lines have been abandoned and rebuilt as underground electric. The cable system of the Columbia Railway Company was changed to underground electric. This railway company also built a new line of overhead trolley from the terminus of the underground section to the District line. The overhead portions of the Capital Railway, the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway, the Brightwood Railway, and the Washington and Great Falls Railway companies have been rebuilt.

Recognizing the fact that the Commissioners will soon obtain the desired authority to compel all single overhead trolley lines to change

to the double trolley system, the respective companies rebuilt their lines on the latter plan. The charter of the Columbia Railway Company required this system, and together with the Capital Railway Company now operates its overhead lines as a complete nongrounded, metallic circuit system. The new construction is of the latest and most approved design, and has been installed in a most substantial manner. A few photographs showing the various characters of double overhead-trolley construction are inserted in this report. The following is a brief summary of the work done by each road:

BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY.

Terminus of overhead line moved from Florida avenue to Pomeroy street. Main line on Brightwood avenue rebuilt as double trolley from Pomeroy street to Umatilla street; from Umatilla street to the District line, single trolley. Takoma branch rebuilt as single trolley. Soldiers' Home branch on Richmond street rebuilt as double trolley. Now operated as single trolley.

CAPITAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Rebuilt as double overhead trolley and operated as such, power being supplied from the feeders in the conduit of the underground section in Eleventh street southeast. Now known as the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company.

GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Rebuilt as double overhead trolley from Thirty-second and P streets to the District line. Old single-trolley construction retained from P to Water streets on Thirty-second street. Now operated as single trolley.

WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Rebuilt as double trolley from Thirty-sixth and Prospect streets to District line. Now operated as single trolley.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Built and operated as double overhead trolley over entire portion of line.

Equipment of overhead trolley lines, July 1, 1900.

Name of company.	Cross suspension.		Center pole.		Total.		Miles of track.	
	Single trolley.	Double trolley.	Single trolley.	Double trolley.	Single trolley.	Double trolley.	Double.	Single.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
Columbia Rwy. Co.....		4.12				4.12	4.12	
City and Suburban Rwy. Co.....			5.58		5.58		5.58	
Brightwood Rwy. Co.....			1.23	4.70	1.23	4.70	5.93	
Georgetown and Tennallytown Rwy. Co.....	0.32	1.08		2.76	.32	3.84	4.16	
Anacostia and Potomac River Rwy. Co.....		3.10				3.10	1.46	1.64
Washington and Great Falls Electric Rwy. Co.....		3.88				3.88	3.88	
Washington and Glen Echo Rwy. Co.....	.10				.10		.10	
Baltimore and Washington Transit Co.....	.43				.43			.43
Capital Traction Co.....			3.57		3.57		3.57	
Total.....	.85	12.18	10.38	7.46	11.23	19.64	28.80	2.07

ELECTROLYSIS.

The situation in regard to this important subject has not been materially changed during the year. In August, 1899, when the underground portion of the City and Suburban Railway Company was first operated, the rotary transformers in the Washington street substation were not completely installed, and for a few days the line was run from the grounded machines in the powerhouse of the Potomac Electric Power Company in Georgetown. Trouble immediately occurred in the cables of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company and was not remedied until the road was connected to the nongrounded machines in the substation.

Although several of the overhead trolley lines have been rebuilt as double trolley, they are still operated on the single-trolley system with ground and rail return. The single exception to this is the case of the overhead line of the Capital Railway Company (now the Anacostia and Potomac River Railway Company), which is operated as double trolley.

The bill requiring the installation and use of complete metallic trolley systems and nongrounded generators on all roads, which was introduced in Congress in 1898, was again introduced in 1900, but failed of passage. It is the intention of the department to secure the passage of this bill if possible. Of the 27.3 miles of overhead trolley controlled by the syndicate known as the Washington Traction and Electric Company, 19.64 miles are now built as double trolley and 7.22 of this amount operated on the double-trolley system. The balance, 7.66 miles, is still single trolley. The only other overhead single trolley is that of the Capital Traction Company, 3.57 miles of double track.

Not only has the above-mentioned syndicate recognized the fact that the double-trolley system is bound to be required by rebuilding its lines with that end in view, but it has also purchased and equipped the majority of its cars with double-trolley bases, although using a single pole in many instances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to its regular duties the department has found time to supervise the installation of the electric wiring in the new building for the Girls' Reform School and the new truck house on S street between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. Specifications have also been drawn up for the following new buildings: Manual training school for colored pupils, manual training school for white pupils, workhouse and jail for the Washington Asylum, and Tenth precinct station house.

A bill licensing wiremen in the District of Columbia, providing for a board of electrical control, requiring the examination of all wiremen and wiring contractors, and providing for the municipal inspection of all wiring installations in the District of Columbia was introduced during the last session of Congress. The provisions of this bill meet with the full approval of this department, and it is hoped it will successfully pass at the next session.

I regret to announce the death of John Owens, employed in the telegraph and telephone service of the District since 1891. On July 19, 1900, Mr. Owens fell from the top of a pole at the corner of Third and



ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—CURVE CONSTRUCTION.

I streets and was instantly killed. He had climbed the pole to repair a broken wire and had just started down when, for some unknown reason, he fell. He was a faithful and conscientious employee and his loss is greatly regretted.

Very respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. ALLEN,
Electrical Engineer, District of Columbia.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of inspectors, assistants, laborers, and other employees of the electric department temporarily employed, and the appropriations from which paid.

Class.	No.	Electric lighting.	Street lighting.	General ex-penses.	Extension patrol.	Extension fire alarm.	Wires under-ground.	Deposits.	Total.
Electrical engineer.....	1	\$1,200.00		\$600.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00		\$2,400.00
Inspectors.....	5	2,772.00						\$510.00	3,282.00
Operators.....	5			1,097.00					1,097.00
Skilled laborers.....	2		\$1,370.00						1,370.00
Laborers.....	6		1,059.50						1,059.50
Painters.....	3		222.80						222.80
Linemen.....	1			633.75	500.50				1,134.25
Groundmen.....	3			36.00	481.50				517.50
Machinist.....	1			735.00					735.00
Telephone messengers.....	4			300.00					300.00
Total.....	30	3,972.00	2,652.30	3,401.75	1,182.00	200.00	200.00	510.00	12,118.05

Financial statement for the year 1900.

STREET LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$172,600.00
Repayments.....	15.50
Received from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks.....	431.61
Received from Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks.....	2,979.96
Total.....	176,027.07

EXPENDITURES.

Gas lighting:		
Washington Gaslight Company.....	\$121,540.07	
Deductions for defective service.....	138.80	
		121,401.27
Georgetown Gaslight Company.....	9,534.75	
Deductions for defective service.....	55.34	
		9,479.41
Naphtha lighting:		
American Development Company.....	22,614.51	
Deductions for defective service.....	196.24	
		22,418.27
Incandescent lighting:		
Potomac Electric Power Company.....	5,451.70	
Deductions for defective service.....	314.32	
		5,137.38
Welsbach lighting:		
Welsbach Street Lighting Company.....	3,816.23	
Deductions for defective service.....	11.00	
		3,805.23

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Erecting new lamp-posts:		
Washington Gaslight Company	\$726. 00	
Georgetown Gaslight Company	78. 00	
American Development Company	80. 00	
Michael Laverine	20. 00	
		\$904. 00
Moving and resetting lamps:		
Washington Gaslight Company	398. 00	
Georgetown Gaslight Company	13. 00	
Potomac Electric Power Company	45. 00	
		456. 00
Bracket lamps erected:		
Washington Gaslight Company		18. 00
Reerecting posts:		
Washington Gaslight Company	105. 00	
Georgetown Gaslight Company	15. 00	
American Development Company	6. 00	
Welsbach Street Lighting Company	2. 00	
		128. 00
Taking down old posts:		
Washington Gaslight Company		19. 50
Changing naphtha lamps to gas:		
Washington Gaslight Company	630. 00	
Georgetown Gaslight Company	6. 00	
		636. 00
Services:		
Skilled laborers	1, 370. 00	
Painters	222. 80	
Laborers	1, 059. 50	
		2, 652. 30
Lamp-posts		1, 863. 00
Street lanterns		4, 612. 00
Collis lanterns		782. 50
Sign frames		120. 56
Inspecting new lamp-posts		47. 87
Miscellaneous		65. 86
Renting storeroom		110. 00
Paints		78. 77
Repairs to cuts		139. 60
Cartage		783. 60
Lamp sockets		120. 24
Street signs		60. 16
Manhattan lamps		184. 00
Total		176, 023. 52

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$63, 000. 00
Received from Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks	360. 00
Total	63, 360. 00

EXPENDITURES.

Lighting:		
United States Electric Lighting Company	\$35, 546. 49	
Deductions for defective service	494. 56	
		\$35, 051. 93
Potomac Electric Power Company	11, 879. 96	
Deductions for defective service	493. 21	
		11, 386. 75
Salaries		3, 972. 00
Purchasing and repairing bicycles		150. 00
Purchasing testing instruments		325. 45
Office furniture and supplies		147. 61
Total		51, 033. 74

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

General expenses.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for year 1900.....	\$11,500.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	2,396.05
Repayment for telephone rental.....	50.00
Deposit for fire-alarm boxes.....	134.80
Deposits for cable connections.....	80.15
Total.....	14,161.00

EXPENDITURES.

Telephone rental and exchange service:		
Exchange telephone service.....	\$1,322.39	
Extra equipment for same.....	60.00	
Instruments on District lines.....	1,384.00	
Trunk-line rental.....	802.19	
Private-line rental.....	71.00	
		\$3,639.58
Extra labor.....		3,401.75
Underground cable.....		1,464.55
Drawing in and connecting cable.....		323.74
Repairing damaged cable.....		20.54
Supplies for underground service.....		97.05
Conduit connections.....		46.25
Insulated wire.....		339.58
Office wire.....		17.35
Hard-drawn line wire.....		601.59
Guy wire.....		28.00
Glass insulators.....		34.78
Porcelain insulators.....		22.00
Braces.....		72.00
Cross arms.....		222.00
Erecting booth.....		8.00
Erecting poles.....		292.50
Taking down poles.....		111.50
Reerecting poles.....		19.00
Replacing poles.....		19.00
Repairing cuts in pavements.....		137.88
Stringing 10 wires.....		143.70
Linemen's supplies.....		25.15
Storage batteries.....		246.50
Dry batteries.....		97.50
Battery supplies.....		215.59
Battery racks.....		111.52
Electric current for charging batteries.....		153.59
Electric current for lighting.....		200.49
Telephone equipment and supplies.....		377.50
Moving telephones.....		13.06
Fire-alarm boxes.....		125.00
Fire-alarm plugs.....		21.00
Repairing instruments.....		29.81
Wiring at headquarters.....		41.25
Repairs at headquarters.....		74.80
Tools and hardware.....		143.21
Forge.....		230.61
Blacksmithing.....		58.90
Stable supplies.....		34.25
Buggy.....		125.00
Repairs to wagons.....		36.50
Harness.....		50.00
Repairs to old harness.....		17.85
Terminal case.....		50.00
Register paper.....		147.52

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Switch-board equipment	\$124.54
Office supplies	45.37
Printing	11.33
Fans for headquarters	26.75
Washing	24.00
Ice	15.02
Miscellaneous	184.36
Total	14,120.31

WIRES UNDERGROUND.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for year 1900	\$6,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Underground cable	\$4,319.02
Drawing in and connecting cable	522.87
Cable boxes	210.00
Cable-pole equipment	40.83
Conduit connections	218.53
Posts for underground boxes	300.00
Erecting posts	129.44
Extra labor	200.00
Repairing cuts	27.67
Insulated wire	31.60
Total	5,999.96

EXTENSION FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Cable	\$4,374.99
Connecting cable	239.01
Extra labor	200.00
Erecting poles	186.00
Total	5,000.00

EXTENSION PATROL SYSTEM.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Twenty wall boxes	\$2,700.00
Erecting poles	220.00
Erecting booths	60.10
Posts for boxes	240.00
Line wire	410.80
Insulated wire	66.76
Repairing cuts	77.77
Box keys	30.00
Break wheels for boxes	12.50
Extra labor	1,182.00
Total	4,999.93

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 21, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Number of boilers inspected	621
Number of boilers inspected for the District of Columbia	8
Total number inspected	629
Number of boilers condemned	12
Number of boilers condemned for repairs	57
Number of cases of internal corrosion	45
Number of cases of external corrosion	12
Number of cases of sediment corrosion	236
Defective safety valves	5
Defective steam gauges	56

Fees received for 601 boilers at legal fee of \$5, \$3,005; fees still due for 12 boilers. No fee for District of Columbia boilers.

Expenses.

Anthony Addison	\$482.87
Care of horse	240.00
Shoeing horse	29.25
Stationery, stamps, printing certificates, letter heads, receipts, record books, file	35.00
Repairs to wagon, painting, new harness, etc	66.00
Repairs to pump	10.00
Candles	9.00
Clerical work	144.00
Total	1,016.12
Total amount received	3,005.00
Total amount expended	1,016.12
Balance	1,988.88

My estimate of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1901, is \$1,200.65.

Attention is called to the necessity of an entire new outfit for steam boiler inspection.

The appliances turned over to me when assuming the duties of the office were of an obsolete pattern, having been in use at least twenty years. The apparatus in use at present is my personal property. I have the honor to request that the following be furnished for the use of the inspector of steam boilers.

A compression pump, test pump, etc	\$40.00
Boiler test pump, double action	75.00
Test hose	10.00
Supply hose	4.75
Brass bushing	3.25
Typewriter	60.00
Stationery	12.00
Total amount required	205.00

With but few exceptions all steam plants have been found in good condition. The steam engineers employed as such in the District of Columbia are an intelligent and painstaking body of men, no accidents having happened. My relations with the engineers and owners of steam plants are, I am happy to say, the best, thus assuring me that I have their confidence. They give me their support and do all in their power to help me in the hazardous and arduous duties that I have to perform.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to John B. Brady, inspector of buildings, and his assistants for the kind manner in which they have assisted me in the discharge of my duties. At present I have desk room in the office of the inspector of buildings. I again request that a room be set aside for the exclusive use of the inspector of steam boilers and the board of examiners of steam engineers.

Respectfully submitted.

E. F. VERMILLION,

Inspector Steam Boilers, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1900.*

SIRS: The following is the report of the board of examiners of steam engineers for the year ending June 30, 1900. The following table shows the work as it progressed during each month:

	Meetings held.	Applicants received.	Applicants approved.	Applicants not competent.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Locomobile.
1899.								
July	4	9	6	3	0	2	4	0
August	4	12	8	4	0	1	7	0
September	9	33	15	8	2	1	12	0
October	9	12	8	4	0	1	7	0
November	8	15	9	6	1	0	8	0
December	9	16	9	7	0	2	7	0
1900.								
January	9	16	12	4	1	1	8	2
February	8	21	16	5	1	2	6	7
March	9	28	21	7	2	2	13	4
April	8	10	4	6	0	2	2	0
May	9	17	10	7	1	1	6	2
June	5	23	19	4	1	1	15	2
Total	91	202	137	65	9	16	95	13

In connection with the above we wish to state that the past year's work shows an increase over that of the preceding year of about 44 per cent. No accidents of any serious nature have occurred to any steam boilers or steam machinery where District licensed engineers are employed. This is good evidence that the steam plants of the District are operated by competent engineers. The present license law should be so amended that all engineers employed in the District would be under direct control of the honorable Commissioners and the District laws.

There should also be an amendment that any steam engineer of the District who shall commit any misdemeanor in connection with the machinery in his charge or who shall in any way alter his license by changing the writing on the face thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment.

We urge upon you the necessity of providing us with a suitable room in which to hold our meetings for conducting examinations, etc., which room should be the office of the District boiler inspector. Through the kindness of Mr. Brady we have been allowed desk room in his office. He also has shown us many other favors in various ways. His department, however, is very much crowded, which greatly inconveniences us in our work. It is often necessary to examine applicants

during the daytime. At such times we are obliged to hold examinations away from the District building, owing to our lack of a suitable room in which to conduct examinations.

We also need a typewriter and a letterpress for the clerical work of the office. We should also be provided with some models of machinery, which would be of great assistance in the examinations.

Our estimate of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1902, is \$900 for compensation of examiners and \$500 for contingencies of the office.

We most respectfully ask that the above amount be appropriated.

Very respectfully,

E. F. VERMILLION,
H. BOESCH, *Secretary*,
DANL. JOHNSON,
Board of Examiners.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 4, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith report showing the workings of the office of the inspector of gas and meters for the year ended June 30, 1900:

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The illuminating power of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1900, was forty-four one-hundredths of one candle less than during the year 1899.

The mean average illuminating power determined at the three laboratories was found to equal 25.92 standard candles.

The maximum average illuminating power was found to equal 28.88 standard candles.

The minimum average illuminating power was found to equal 23.57 standard candles.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the southeast laboratory, corner Fifth and D streets, was found to equal 26.07 standard candles. The maximum illuminating power was 29.43 standard candles. The minimum illuminating power was found to equal 23.13 standard candles.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the central laboratory, corner Tenth and D streets NW., was found to equal 25.68 standard candles. The maximum illuminating power was 27.98 standard candles. The lowest illuminating power was 23.25 standard candles.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the northwest laboratory, 1335 Fourteenth street NW., was found to equal 26.02 standard candles. The maximum illuminating power was 29.29 standard candles. The minimum illuminating power was 24.35 standard candles.

The average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year at the central laboratory was forty-one one-hundredths of one grain.

The highest quantity of ammonia found was ninety-six one-hundredths of one grain. The lowest quantity of ammonia found was eleven one-hundredths of one grain.

The average quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet during the year at the southeast laboratory was seventy one-hundredths of one grain.

The highest quantity of ammonia found was 2.21 grains. The lowest quantity of ammonia found was seventeen one-hundredths of one grain.

The average quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas at the central laboratory was 4.26 grains. The highest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 7 grains. The lowest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was eighty-two one-hundredths of one grain.

The average quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas at the southeast laboratory was 4.56 grains. The highest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 8.24 grains. The lowest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was ninety-six one hundredths of one grain.

SULPHURETED HYDROGEN.

Sulphureted hydrogen was present on sixteen occasions during the past year, and was confined to only two of the Washington Gaslight Company's inspection stations, namely, southeast and northwest stations.

This is a decided decrease in the number of times that this impurity has been found, compared with the record of previous years.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The specific gravity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1900, was as follows:

Laboratory.	Location.	Average.		Highest.		Lowest.	
		Gas.	Air.	Gas.	Air.	Gas.	Air.
Central	Tenth and D streets NW	0.625	1.000	0.640	1.000	0.602	1.000
Southeast	Fifth and D streets SE	.633	1.000	.656	1.000	.612	1.000
Northwest	1335 Fourteenth street NW	.646	1.000	.660	1.000	.616	1.000

PRESSURE OF THE GAS.

The pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1900, was as follows:

Laboratory.	Location.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
		<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Central	Tenth and D streets NW	1.66	2.67	1.26
Southeast	Fifth and D streets SE	2.08	2.67	1.60
Northwest	1335 Fourteenth street NW	1.51	2.01	1.15

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The average illuminating power of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1900, was eighteen one-hundredths of one candle less than the average illuminating power during the year 1899.

The mean average illuminating power determined at laboratory 1338 Thirty-second street was found to equal 27.50 standard candles. The highest illuminating power during the year was equal to 33.36 standard candles. The lowest illuminating power during the year was equal to 20 standard candles.

On four occasions only was the company in default in candle power. Sulphureted hydrogen was not found present during the entire year.

The average quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year was 3.59 grains. The highest quantity found was 11.05 grains. The lowest quantity found was 1.18 grains.

The average quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year was 13.93 grains. The highest quantity of sulphur found

was 21.79 grains. The lowest quantity of sulphur found was 3.84 grains.

On twenty-two occasions ammonia was found to exceed the 5 grains allowed by law.

On two occasions sulphur was slightly in excess of the maximum amount allowed.

The illuminating gas supplied by this company is of very fine quality, being a product of coal enriched with naphtha.

The gas appears to travel well, and does not occasion much, if any, trouble from condensation in the mains, service pipes, or meters.

This company has had considerable trouble in keeping the ammonia within the lawful limits. The superintendent informs me that it has been unavoidable, owing to the use of a defective scrubber, but they fully expect to overcome this defect shortly by the use of improved apparatus.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The specific gravity of the gas was as follows:

[Laboratory, 1338 Thirty-second street NW.]

	Gas.	Air.
Average.....	0.530	1.000
Highest.....	.628	1.000
Lowest.....	.482	1.000

PRESSURE OF THE GAS.

[Laboratory, 1338 Thirty-second street NW.]

	Inches.
Average pressure during lighting hours.....	1.86
Highest pressure during lighting hours.....	2.83
Lowest pressure during lighting hours.....	1.10

GAS SUPPLY.

The illuminating gas supplied in the District of Columbia during the year ending June 23, 1900, by the Washington and Georgetown Gaslight companies was in keeping with the requirements of the law.

The average value of 5 cubic feet of gas consumed per hour furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company through the burner designated by law and known as the "Bray union slit burner No. 7," standard burner in the District of Columbia, was found to equal 25.92 standard candles.

The average value of 5 cubic feet of gas furnished by the Georgetown Gaslight Company was found to equal 27.50 standard candles, using the same burner described above.

The photogenic power of the gas is of very superior quality and can not well be better without giving serious trouble, by condensation in the pipes and meters, causing service pipes to be choked, and other evils occasioned by an undue per cent of naphtha in combination with the gas.

Nine hundred photometric inspections were actually made of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company and 300 inspections were made of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1900.

INSPECTION OF GAS METERS.

During the year ending June 23, 1900, this office inspected and proved 3,844 gas meters.

With the exception of 4 meters inspected for the Alexandria Gas Works, the above-named meters were inspected and proved for the Washington and Georgetown Gaslight companies and for consumers of gas in Washington and Georgetown. Two hundred and thirty-eight registered fast, average error 4.92 per cent; 521 registered slow, average error 19.05 per cent; 2,907 registered within the limits allowed by law, and 174 did not register the gas flowing through them.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-four of the above-described meters were removed from service on complaint of the Washington and Georgetown Gaslight companies and for consumers of gas in Washington and Georgetown.

Five hundred and nine were complained of by consumers of gas, they believing them to register incorrectly. Two hundred and twenty-two registered fast, average error 5.21 per cent; 41 registered slow, average error 5.50 per cent; 246 registered within the limits allowed by law.

Six hundred and seventy-five were complained of by the Washington Gaslight Company; 6 registered fast, average error 4.64 per cent; 476 registered slow, average error 29.24 per cent; 20 registered within the limits allowed, and 173 did not register the gas flowing through them.

Of the 675 meters complained of by the Washington Gaslight Company, the reason so many were found to register slow and not registering at all is owing to the fact that meters of this class are removed from service by this company, believing them to be registered slow, and before being brought to this office are tested in the company's shop to ascertain their condition.

Under the condition named it is not likely that the inspector would often find meters of this description registering fast or registering within the limits allowed by law.

FEES RECEIVED.

One thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy cents was received for the inspection of meters during the year ending June 23, 1900. The same was paid to the collector of the District of Columbia.

The recommendation made in the annual report of this office for the year 1889, that the gas companies in the District of Columbia be required to make a more suitable rebate than at present made in cases where meters complained of by gas consumers are found by the inspector to register in excess of the requirements of the law, is again renewed.

The same course should be followed where meters are found to register fast as is pursued by the companies where meters are found to register slow, or fail to register at all, or to follow the course adopted by the Baltimore and New York gas companies as reported in the annual report of this office last year.

I respectfully renew the recommendation made in the annual report of this office for 1899 that the salary of the assistant inspector of gas and meters be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum. The work of inspecting, proving, and sealing of meters has largely increased

during the past four years, and the position of the first assistant inspector of gas and meters being one of importance and responsibility, he should receive suitable compensation.

The recommendation made in the annual report of this office for several years past that the messenger receive the sum of \$600 per annum is again renewed.

The messenger's attention to the sulphur and ammonia tests at the Georgetown and Southeast laboratories entitle him to the additional compensation asked, namely, \$120 per annum.

Respectfully submitted.

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

[Central laboratory.]

Month.	Number of observations, ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July.....	24	26.52	27.52	25.18	0.65	0.96	0.41	4.36	5.21	3.17	.....
August.....	23	26.21	27.95	24.96	.59	.78	.39	4.29	5.03	3.61	.....
September.....	26	26.61	27.80	25.26	.55	.73	.34	5.02	5.74	4.21	.....
October.....	24	25.52	26.78	24.04	.54	.79	.32	4.22	5.63	2.34	.....
November.....	27	25.32	26.45	24.28	.34	.51	.22	3.71	4.58	.82	.....
December.....	24	25.22	27.01	23.48	.32	.37	.17	3.51	3.86	2.83	.....
January.....	23	24.78	26.40	23.25	.37	.58	.22	3.62	4.44	2.66	.....
February.....	26	25.20	27.75	24.50	.33	.68	.17	3.75	4.49	3.31	.....
March.....	24	25.30	26.76	23.41	.33	.46	.18	4.48	5.08	3.48	.....
April.....	26	25.55	27.42	24.01	.27	.68	.11	4.54	5.25	3.08	.....
May.....	26	25.71	27.16	24.31	.34	.63	.11	4.74	7.00	3.35	.....
June.....	24	26.28	27.77	25.04	.40	.96	.11	4.95	6.40	3.84	.....
Total.....	301	308.22	.....	.....	4.93	.....	.....	51.19	.....	.....	.....

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean of observation ¹.....	.....	25.68
Highest.....	.....	27.95
Lowest.....	.....	23.25
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean number of grains.....	.....	.41
Highest number of grains.....	.....	.96
Lowest number of grains.....	.....	.11
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean number of grains.....	.....	4.26
Highest number of grains.....	.....	7.00
Lowest number of grains.....	.....	.82

The average candlepower of the three stations of the Washington Gaslight Company was up to the standard of 25 candles, as required by law, during the year ending June 23, 1900. Sulphureted hydrogen was not found present in this laboratory during the year.

¹ Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

[Southeast laboratory.]

Month.	Number of observations. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July.....	24	26.16	27.92	24.91	0.71	1.70	0.17	3.47	4.70	1.03	2
August.....	27	26.22	27.95	24.89	.93	1.36	.51	3.67	5.66	2.15	2
September.....	26	26.02	27.73	24.66	.70	1.02	.28	5.19	5.73	3.98	2
October.....	24	26.54	28.59	24.....	.69	1.70	.39	3.79	4.53	3.43	2
November.....	27	26.39	29.43	34.35	.78	1.19	.39	2.67	4.12	.96	3
December.....	23	25.89	27.29	24.50	.32	.46	.28	3.97	5.72	2.45	1
January.....	23	26.49	28.59	24.59	.77	1.36	.42	4.13	5.74	2.68	4
February.....	26	25.86	28.16	23.76	.64	1.36	.28	4.87	5.95	3.71	.....
March.....	24	25.97	27.05	23.60	.81	2.21	.39	5.22	6.18	4.16	.....
April.....	26	25.62	27.51	23.81	.61	1.13	.28	5.81	7.14	2.63	.....
May.....	26	25.60	27.11	23.13	.78	1.19	.56	6.01	6.96	3.36	.....
June.....	24	26.17	28.27	24.27	.72	1.61	.25	5.99	8.24	3.84	.....
Total.....	300	312.93	.....	.....	8.46	.....	.....	54.79	.....	.....	14

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:	
Mean of observation ¹	26.07
Highest.....	29.43
Lowest.....	23.13
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean number of grains.....	.70
Highest number of grains.....	2.21
Lowest number of grains.....	.17
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean number of grains.....	4.56
Highest number of grains.....	8.24
Lowest number of grains.....	.96
Sulphureted hydrogen:	
Number of times present during the year.....	14

The average candlepower of the three laboratories of the Washington Gaslight Company was up to the standard of 25 candles, as required by law, during the year ending June 23, 1900.

On fourteen occasions the presence of sulphureted hydrogen was found at this laboratory during the year.

¹ Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

[Thirty-second street laboratory.]

Month.	Number of observations, ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July.....	24	28.43	31.01	26.53	3.41	4.25	3.06	7.07	10.71	4.12	.....
August.....	27	27.90	30.65	25.06	2.95	4.25	1.86	6.16	8.88	3.84	.....
September.....	26	27.40	30.01	22.27	6.54	11.05	3.91	13.24	15.93	6.87	.....
October.....	24	26.90	29.56	25.00	3.30	4.42	1.87	16.81	21.02	13.60	.....
November.....	27	27.13	29.50	24.97	1.82	2.72	1.18	14.22	17.99	10.07	.....
December.....	23	26.42	29.46	21.75	1.56	2.04	1.34	14.15	21.79	9.41	.....
January.....	23	27.42	30.33	20.00	2.12	3.33	1.27	14.65	17.10	11.12	.....
February.....	26	27.52	30.19	25.25	3.23	4.34	2.38	15.89	18.30	13.45	.....
March.....	24	26.67	28.35	24.96	3.96	8.50	2.31	16.93	19.77	13.17	.....
April.....	26	27.23	29.13	25.49	5.68	8.95	3.35	16.37	19.23	14.00	.....
May.....	26	27.33	30.29	25.30	4.22	7.80	3.07	17.09	19.05	15.74	.....
June.....	24	29.78	33.36	26.53	4.40	6.25	1.44	14.59	17.44	12.40	.....
Total.....	300	330.10	.....	.....	43.19	.....	.....	167.17	.....	.....	.....

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:	
Mean of observation ¹	27.50
Highest.....	33.36
Lowest.....	20.00
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean number of grains.....	3.59
Highest number of grains.....	11.05
Lowest number of grains.....	1.18
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean number of grains.....	13.93
Highest number of grains.....	21.79
Lowest number of grains.....	3.84

On four occasions during the year the illuminating power of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company was found to be less than 25 candles, namely, August 28, 1899, 22.27 candles; December 19, 21.75 candles; January 15, 1900, 20 candles, and March 4, 24.96 candles.

Ammonia was in excess of the 5 grains allowed by law on twenty-two occasions, and on two occasions sulphur was slightly in excess of the 20 grains allowed.

¹ Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

[Northwest laboratory.]

Month.	Number of observations. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July.....	24	26.25	27.70	25.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
August.....	24	25.96	28.44	24.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	26	26.99	28.64	25.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	24	26.00	28.11	24.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	27	26.01	27.60	24.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	23	25.87	27.28	24.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	23	25.46	26.46	24.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	25	26.18	27.44	24.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	24	25.56	26.90	24.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	26	25.64	26.42	24.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	26	25.78	27.86	24.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	24	26.56	29.29	25.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	299	312.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean of observation ¹.....	.....	26.02
Highest.....	.....	29.29
Lowest.....	.....	24.35
Sulphureted hydrogen:		
Number of times present during the year.....	.....	2

The average candlepower of the three laboratories of the Washington Gaslight Company was up to the standard of 25 candles as required by law during the year ending June 23, 1900.

On two occasions the presence of sulphureted hydrogen was found at this laboratory during the year.

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered at the central laboratory, Tenth and D streets, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July.....	1.59	1.98	1.16
August.....	1.57	1.96	1.20
September.....	1.65	2.18	1.24
October.....	1.69	2.04	1.30
November.....	1.68	2.09	1.30
December.....	1.70	2.10	1.32
January.....	1.71	2.10	1.35
February.....	1.70	2.08	1.40
March.....	1.68	2.18	1.30
April.....	1.67	2.14	1.26
May.....	1.64	2.11	1.20
June.....	1.65	2.00	1.20
Total.....	19.93	24.96	15.23

Average mean pressure.....	Inches.	1.66
Average maximum pressure.....	.....	2.08
Average minimum pressure.....	.....	1.26

¹ Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

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Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered at the northwest laboratory, 1335 Fourteenth street NW., from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July.....	1.58	2.27	1.17
August.....	1.57	1.88	1.20
September.....	1.57	2.08	1.25
October.....	1.51	1.90	1.15
November.....	1.45	1.88	1.10
December.....	1.48	2.04	1.09
January.....	1.50	1.98	1.19
February.....	1.51	1.90	1.18
March.....	1.52	1.98	1.14
April.....	1.50	1.96	1.20
May.....	1.49	1.96	1.14
June.....	1.52	2.30	1.10
Total.....	18.20	24.13	13.91

	Inches.
Average mean pressure.....	1.51
Average maximum pressure.....	2.01
Average minimum pressure.....	1.15

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered at the southeast laboratory, Fifth and D streets, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July.....	1.71	2.15	1.36
August.....	1.73	2.18	1.38
September.....	1.91	2.72	1.65
October.....	2.10	2.48	1.72
November.....	2.09	2.64	1.60
December.....	2.14	2.72	1.60
January.....	2.17	2.79	1.60
February.....	2.23	2.80	1.70
March.....	2.26	2.86	1.64
April.....	2.27	2.95	1.70
May.....	2.28	2.94	1.64
June.....	2.18	2.86	1.64
Total.....	25.07	32.09	19.23

	Inches.
Average mean pressure.....	2.08
Average maximum pressure.....	2.67
Average minimum pressure.....	1.60

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, as registered at No. 1338 Thirty-second street, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July.....	2.05	3.59	1.26
August.....	1.98	2.58	1.38
September.....	1.88	2.52	1.31
October.....	1.84	2.56	1.12
November.....	1.76	2.60	1.05
December.....	1.78	2.70	1.02
January.....	1.72	2.72	.98
February.....	1.78	2.72	.95
March.....	1.83	2.78	1.04
April.....	1.88	2.66	1.14
May.....	1.91	3.00	1.05
June.....	2.02	3.60	1.00
Total.....	22.43	34.03	13.30

	Inches.
Average mean pressure.....	1.86
Average maximum pressure.....	2.83
Average minimum pressure.....	1.10

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Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Washington from June 24, 1899, to June 23, 1900.

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.
July	138	1					1	23					77
August	147							75					76
September	440	269					269	97					97
October	595	466	1	4	1	{1D.R. 19}	463	65					65
November	489	318	5	5.55			313	81					81
December	265	75					75	94					94
January	363	119			1	7	118	78	2	5.33			76
February	327	59					59	109					109
March	185							75					75
April	193	3					3	95					95
May	268	100	1	2.33			99	85					85
June	233	50					50	100			1	3.50	99
Total	3,643	1,460	7		2		1,450	1,032	2		1	3.50	1,029
Average				3.96		13				5.33			

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.
July	9	5	2.55			4	51			43	31.15	1	7
August	15	4	5.87	4	8.54	7	56			45	25.50		11
September	24	7	4.82	4	4.66	13	50			33	26.05		17
October	30	16	5.34	2	3.14	12	34	2	5.75	23	32.03	2	7
November	69	28	5.09	5	6.66	36	21			16	31.69	1	4
December	55	25	5.18	1	4.16	29	41	1	6.33	27	34.70	2	11
January	78	34	5.69	10	6.38	34	38			56	29.40	2	30
February	77	39	5.58	2	4.49	36	32			58	36.36	2	22
March	43	19	5.11	2	7.25	22	67	1	2.50	44	21.35	3	19
April	33	17	5.18	3	3.66	13	62			39	30.68	4	19
May	16	3	3.66	5	8.23	8	67	2	4	51	26.31		14
June	27	9	5.27	3	3.37	15	56			41	25.72	3	12
Total	476	206		41		229	675	6		476		20	173
Average			5.36		5.50			4.64		29.24			

Three thousand six hundred and forty-three meters were inspected for the Washington Gaslight Company and consumers of gas in Washington during the year ending June 23, 1900. Of this number 221 registered fast, average error 4.82 per cent; 520 registered slow, average error 11.81 per cent; 2,728 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent either way, and 174 did not register the gas flowing through them.

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Meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from June 24, 1899, to June 23, 1900.

Morth.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number correct.
July.....	1									1			1
August.....	2									2	1	6.33	1
September.....	13			11			1	44	10	2	1	2.66	1
October.....	25	24	24							1	1	4.33	
November.....	14			10					10	4	2	4.99	2
December.....	39	12	12	20	1	2.66			19	7	4	5.12	3
January.....	2									2	1	4.33	1
February.....	23			17					17	6	3	5.22	3
March.....	3									3	2	5.83	1
April.....	25	24	24							1	1	6.50	
May.....	11			11					11				
June.....	40	36	36							4			4
Total.....	198	96	96	69	1	2.66	1	44	67	33	16		17
Average.....												5.06	

One hundred and ninety-eight meters were inspected and proved by this office for the Georgetown Gaslight Company and consumers of gas in Georgetown during the year ending June 23, 1900. Of this number 17 registered fast, average error 3.86 per cent; 1 registered slow, error 44 per cent, and 180 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent either way.

Four meters tested for Alexandria Gas Works. Three fast, average per cent 4.55, and 1 correct.

REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *July 1, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this department and its expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, together with estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Engineer	\$780.00
Watchman	360.00
Deck hand	360.00
Insurance on, and repairs to office, wharf and boat, fuel and other miscellaneous expenses	1,100.00
Total	2,600.00

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780.00
Watchman, at \$30 per month	360.00
Deck hand, at \$35 per month	420.00
Insurance on and repairs to office, wharf, and boat; fuel, oils, paints, brushes, waste, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,440.00
Total	3,000.00

In the appropriation act for the current fiscal year provision was made for installing a new boiler and connections in the police harbor boat *Vigilant*, at an estimated cost of \$1,500. Owing to the advance in prices of material, wages, etc., during the past year, it seems impossible at the present time to have the work done within the limits of the appropriation, and this fact at some subsequent time necessitate my asking for an additional amount to cover the increased cost of the boiler.

The force allowed by the appropriation for the current year, together with the four policemen detailed for duty at this harbor, is sufficient to constitute but one crew for the police harbor boat. This crew performs day duty, coming on at 8 a. m., and going off 7 p. m. Of the 4 policemen, 1 is a pilot. I am allowed by law 1 engineer, 1 watchman, and 1 deck hand or general utility man, who, when the boat is out, attends to what office business arises during its absence. The watchman goes on duty at 6 p. m. and is relieved at 7 a. m. by the general utility man, who remains on duty until 7 p. m.

This day crew is frequently called out at night to enforce the game and fish laws, which are violated almost nightly, or to drag the river in search of bodies of drowned persons. The time which necessarily elapses before I can assemble the crew at the harbor office is considerable, and tends to render more difficult, if not impossible, the performance of the work for which they were called out. The men are on such occasions frequently on duty the entire night, in small boats, engaged in work which is very arduous, and consequently I am without a crew on the succeeding day. Added to this is the fact that during the months of June, July, August, and September the summer excursion season is at its height, and it is very necessary that

there should be a night police force on the river to handle the thousands of persons who go down the river in the evening on the various excursion steamers.

At nighttime, also, the harbor is frequented by disorderly persons in small boats, by nude bathers who offend and insult passersby and apparently give free rein to their lawless propensities, knowing that the harbor police boat is laid up at 7 p. m., and that they are not likely to be molested.

Your attention is also invited to the act of Congress establishing harbor regulations for the District of Columbia, approved May 19, 1896.

The responsibility for the enforcement of these very essential regulations rests, of course, upon the harbor police, and the fact that violations of this act are most likely to be attempted at night furnishes an additional reason for the establishment of a night force.

The reasons which I have advanced above show very plainly the necessity for a night crew, and I urgently recommend an additional appropriation for that purpose, as follows:

One engineer, at \$75 per month	\$900.00
One pilot, at \$75 per month	900.00
Three deck hands, at \$40 per month	1,440.00
Extra fuel, repairs, and other miscellaneous expenses	760.00
Total	4,000.00

The small engine now in the police harbor boat *Vigilant* was transferred to her from the old harbor boat in which it was placed thirteen years ago. In addition to being inadequate for the propulsion of the larger hull of the *Vigilant*, it is now worn out from constant use. With it the boat can not exceed a speed of 7 miles an hour. It not infrequently happens that the *Vigilant* goes out in chase of a boat which can easily make 8 or 10 miles an hour, and the humiliation of being both run away from and laughed at is something to which the harbor master's force should not be subjected. I will cite an instance which fully demonstrates our inability to successfully cope with other river craft. On one occasion the promoters of a prize fight had chartered a boat to convey the principals and spectators to some point down the river selected as the scene of the encounter. In order to prevent a landing within the District lines I followed in the *Vigilant*, but was under the necessity of previously going to the captain of the boat and requesting him not to run at full speed until he left me at Jones Point Light, the southern end of our jurisdiction.

I therefore earnestly recommend an appropriation of \$3,500 for one new fore-and-aft compound engine, new shaft, new wheel, and other connections. With this engine I am satisfied that the *Vigilant* can make 12 miles per hour.

While the past winter was severe in many respects, this department was not called upon, as in the preceding year, to break up ice in the channel of the Potomac River.

Your attention is invited to the act of Congress establishing harbor regulations for the District of Columbia, approved March 2, 1895.

To successfully carry out the requirements of this act the Light-House Board, by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, put in place a number of buoys (5) to mark off the allotted anchorage grounds. Last year the board informed the Commissioners that it would remove these buoys and that thereafter it would not furnish new buoys when required. Not having any available funds

to obtain new buoys the Commissioners obtained from the board its consent to allow the buoys to remain in place until July, 1901. These buoys are absolutely necessary to keep the channel of the river clear, and it is suggested that an appropriation be secured for their maintenance. The estimated cost is \$180.

During the year just ended I have ordered 173 vessels to move from the wharves and to proper anchorage grounds as marked by the buoys. No trouble was experienced in getting the masters of these vessels to comply with said orders.

At the present time the harbor police boat *Vigilant*, when lying at her wharf, is exposed to the weather—the burning heat of the summer sun and the ice and snow of winter. The heavy soot from the large river boats also falls upon her, and I believe it is absolutely necessary for her preservation that a suitable house be erected within which she may be protected. I recommend for this purpose an appropriation of \$800.

For a detailed statement of the work of my department during the last fiscal year please see my report to the major and superintendent of police, printed in his report to you for that year.

The men under my charge have performed their duty faithfully, and the cooperation of the officials and officers of the police department has been of material assistance to me on many occasions.

The present harbor master was assigned to the duties of that position in 1883, seventeen years ago, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. In 1888 the police harbor boat, with its attendant obligations and responsibilities, was placed under his charge, and has continued so since that time. In addition to this enlarged field of duty, the enactment by Congress in recent years of considerable legislation establishing various regulations for the harbor, and of the new game and fish laws, the enforcement of which has devolved almost exclusively upon the harbor master's force, makes the position of harbor master one of no slight obligations and responsibilities, and entails long hours of continued duty.

The salary received by him at present is the same as he received at the time of his appointment seventeen years ago, and it is not believed to be an adequate compensation for the arduous duties of the office. For these reasons I submit to your honorable board the suggestion that an increase of at least \$300 per year be made in his salary, and respectfully request of you your earnest efforts in securing said increase.

Thanking you for your kindness and courtesy to myself and to the members of my department, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order I have the honor to submit the following statement of the business of this office during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1900, with such recommendations as are deemed advisable for the better and more effective transaction of the business of the office.

This is the purchasing office of all supplies for all departments of the District government, except those which are under the supervision of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. It is also the accounting office for the same departments. It is here that a record is kept of all expenditures and the condition of the appropriations made by Congress for all the departments except as above mentioned. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, there was expended through this office appropriations amounting in round numbers to \$710,800. There were 3,967 requisitions made upon the office for supplies, which necessitated the writing of 8,591 orders; 7,725 bills were presented for supplies furnished, which were examined, recorded, and forwarded to the proper officers for approval before being sent to the auditor of the District for settlement.

Once each year there are prepared by this office specifications and blank forms of proposals for furnishing the District with such supplies as are known will be purchased during the next fiscal year, with an estimate of the quantities that will be required. These blank forms of proposals last year consisted of twenty classes with fifteen subclasses, which were for supplies being purchased during the current year. Bids for these supplies are opened, as are other bids to furnish the District, by a permanent board appointed by the Commissioners, consisting of the chief clerk and superintendent of property of the engineer department and the property clerk of the District of Columbia, at a time designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as required by law. After being scheduled by a committee appointed for that purpose they are then referred to this office for examination and report. They are then sent to a board, as are the proposals for supplies for all Executive Departments under the United States Government, consisting of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior Departments and one of the Assistant Postmasters-General, respectively, who recommend the acceptance or rejection of all of said proposals.

Last year I had the honor to recommend that the clause which limited the purchase by the District to 25 per cent above the estimated quantity in the stationery class be stricken out, which recommendation your board saw fit to approve. As that clause still remains in the schoolbook class, I will at the proper time recommend that that also be discontinued, as it works only to the advantage of the contractor and to the great disadvantage of the District.

The business of the office is being conducted in a thorough and up-to-date manner, which enables me to furnish, on short notice, any information which may be desired by the Commissioners or the heads of departments.

During the month of February, 1900, Mr. Harry Shinn was appointed to a clerical position in this office at a salary of \$720 per annum. He has a hard and trying desk, and one that should pay more money for the arduous duties performed. I therefore recommend that Congress be asked to increase the salary of this position to \$1,000 per annum, being an increase of \$280.

Mr. O'Neill who has been a clerk detailed from the executive office for duty in this office for the past two years, was on July 1 last appointed on the temporary roll at \$4 per diem, making a salary of \$1,252 per annum, payable out of the appropriation for street lighting and for fuel for public schools and police and fire departments. I respectfully recommend that he be placed on the permanent roll at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, a decrease of \$52. Also that the salary of my deputy, Mr. Hargrove, be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, making an increase of \$200. Mr. Hargrove has been in the office for the past thirteen years, and during that time has proven a faithful and efficient clerk, and has thoroughly familiarized himself with the workings of the office, and I think merits the increase.

The messenger of the office is worthy of an increase in salary. He has been with the office a number of years, is a bright and trusty messenger, and one who performs clerical duties as well, to the entire satisfaction of the office. I therefore recommend that the position be changed from messenger to messenger-clerk, and that the salary be increased from \$600 to \$720 per annum, making an increase of \$120. Should you see fit to grant my requests, which I sincerely trust you will, the salaries of this office will then be as follows:

Property clerk	\$1,600
Deputy property clerk	1,400
Clerk	1,200
Clerk	1,000
Messenger-clerk	720

Thanking you for the consideration you have shown me in the past, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. O. BECKETT,
Property Clerk District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF CORONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the coroner's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

WORK DONE.

The total number of deaths investigated by the coroner during the year was 775. The following table will show the causes of deaths, properly classified:

<i>Natural deaths.</i>		<i>Violent deaths—Continued.</i>	
Abortion, accidental	2	Steam railway accidents not in the District of Columbia	4
Apoplexy	35	Street railway accidents in the District of Columbia	6
Alcoholism	3	Street railway accidents not in the District of Columbia	1
Appendicitis	1	Electric shock	1
Atheroma	6	Accidental burns	33
Bronchitis	3	Accidental drowning	22
Cancer	2		141
Congenital debility	33	Accidental poisoning:	
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Illuminating gas	6
Diphtheria	3	Opium	4
Dysentery	2	Carbolic acid	2
Fibroma uteri	1	Chloroform	1
Gastric ulcer	1	Ptomaines	1
Gastro enteritis	55		14
Heart disease	76	Suicides:	
Heat stroke	3	Gunshot wounds	7
Hemorrhage from umbilical cord	2	Inhaling gas	6
Icterus neonatorum	4	Carbolic acid	6
Infantile convulsions	8	Hanging	4
Intussusception	2	Cutting throat	3
Influenza	3	Opium poisoning	2
Locomotor ataxia	1	Chloroform	1
Malaria	3	Jumping from window	1
Measles	1		30
Meningitis (cerebral)	2	Homicides	15
Nephritis	19	Accidental homicide	1
Patent foramen ovule	6	Criminal abortion	1
Post portal hemorrhage	1	Shot in Philippine war	1
Pleurisy	1	Legal hanging	3
Pneumonia	47		21
Premature birth	9	Total violent deaths	206
Rachitis	2	Total natural deaths	406
Rupture pulmonary vessel	1	Still births	163
Syphilis	2		775
Senile debility	9	Total deaths from all causes	
Tetanus	2	Number of autopsies:	
Tonsillitis	1	United States criminal cases	38
Typhoid fever	2	District cases	39
Tuberculosis	47	Total	77
Vomiting of pregnancy	1	Number of inquests	33
Unknown	3	Number of bodies cared for in the morgue	228
Total	406		
<i>Violent deaths.</i>			
Accidental injuries, falls, etc.	57		
Steam railway accidents in the District of Columbia	17		

NEEDS OF THE OFFICE.

The need of a suitable morgue is so self-evident as to require no demonstration.

This subject was considered at some length in my last annual report, to which I would call attention if any further information is desired.

The present morgue is sufficiently convenient for the coroner and his deputy, but the fact has long been recognized by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and by the District committee in Congress that it is hardly a decent place for respectable corpses, and far from being a respectable morgue for a city like Washington. Our Congressional committee has promised a new building in the near future, and I respectfully recommend that the honorable Commissioners keep the matter before them.

EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE.

The expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were as follows:

Salary of coroner		\$1,800.00
Making autopsies	\$390.00	
Taking testimony	160.00	
Jurors' fees	229.00	
Livery	240.00	
Horseshoeing	9.00	
Ice for morgue	43.88	
Supplies and repairs for morgue	36.55	
Stationery, etc	9.50	
	—————	1,117.93
Total		2,917.93

In conclusion I respectfully submit the following estimate for the year ending June 30, 1901:

For salary of coroner		\$1,800.00
For recording testimony	\$200.00	
For jurors' fees	240.00	
For making autopsies	400.00	
For livery	240.00	
For ice and supplies for morgue	100.00	
For photographing unidentified bodies	20.00	
	—————	1,200.00
Total		3,000.00

Very respectfully,

WM. P. CARR, *Coroner.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make herewith my report of the work of the commissioners of pharmacy for the year ending June 30, 1900:

Persons examined by the commissioners	47
Passed said examination and registered as pharmacists	16
Failed to pass said examination	31
	47

Thirty persons, graduates of pharmacy, were, on presentation of their diplomas, registered as pharmacists.

The commission is self-sustaining.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WINTER, M. D.,
President.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of the act regulating the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia approved June 6, 1892, the board of dental examiners hereby respectfully reports its transactions for the year ending June 30, 1900, to wit:

Certificates, entitling the holder to registration with the health officer as legally qualified to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia, have been granted to 50 persons who have presented evidence of graduation from recognized dental colleges whose graduates are by law entitled to certificates without examination as to qualifications by this board.

Of two candidates who applied for examination, one passed.

By these additions the list of certificates issued now numbers 465.

Three bogus diplomas, purchased without attendance at college, were rejected.

One individual was convicted of practicing without a certificate of qualification and was fined \$75 in the police court.

Receipts during the year	\$82
Expenditures during the year	78

Balance on hand	4
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Respectfully submitted.

H. JEROME ALLEN, M. D.,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1900.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, together with a report of the operations for the fiscal year 1900.

Estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

1 major and superintendent	\$3,300
1 captain	2,000
4 lieutenants-inspectors, at \$1,800 each	7,200
1 chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk	2,000
1 clerk	1,500
3 clerks, at \$900 each	2,700
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$720 each	2,880
Additional compensation for 14 privates for special service in detection and prevention of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary	3,360
10 lieutenants, at \$1,500 each	15,000
41 sergeants, at \$1,200 each	49,200
325 privates of class 1, at \$900 each	292,500
375 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each	405,000
3 telephone operators, at \$600 each	1,800
22 station keepers, at \$900 each	19,800
11 laborers, at \$600 each	6,600
Laborer in charge of the morgue	680
Messenger	700
Messenger	500
Major and superintendent, mounted	240
Captain, mounted	240
51 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$240 each	12,240
50 sergeants and privates, mounted on bicycles, at \$50 each	2,500
25 drivers, at \$510 each	12,750
1 police matron	600
For rent of substation at Anacostia	360
Fuel	2,500
Repairs to stations	5,000
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including modern revolvers and installation of card system in the department, stationery, books, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, ambulance and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items	26,000
One motor ambulance, or so much as may be necessary to purchase it	3,000
Flags and halyards for station houses	125
For erection of station house and stable in Southeast Washington, on site of present Fifth Precinct station	30,000
For rent of police headquarters and property rooms	1,800
For purchase of site and erection of temporary substation in Tenley or vicinity	6,000
Total	920,075

160 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide transportation and a suitable place for the reception, transportation, and detention of the children under 16 years of age, and of girls and women over 16 years of age, arrested by the police on charge of offense against any law in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses, or held pending final investigation or examination or otherwise: *Provided*, That all such persons held or detained under public authority prior to the adjudication of cases in which they may be involved, shall be held at the place so provided, as follows:

Rent of building and stable.....	\$900
Extra compensation for superintendent.....	240
3 matrons, at \$600 each.....	1,800
3 clerks, at \$600 each.....	1,800
4 drivers, at \$510 each.....	2,040
1 hostler.....	480
1 laborer.....	600
Laundrying.....	120
Meals for prisoners.....	1,200
Gas.....	240
Fuel.....	250
Forage.....	500
Horseshoeing.....	150
Harness.....	100
Repairs to wagons, harness, stationery, beds, bed clothing, furniture, repairs thereto, and other necessary expenses.....	1,000
Total.....	11,420

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia consisted of 571 officers and men—1 superintendent, 1 captain, 3 lieutenant-inspectors, 9 lieutenants, 32 sergeants, and 525 privates.

That number embodied an increase provided for at the beginning of the year of 1 sergeant and 25 privates, or one-eighth the addition for which estimate was made as essential for a proper patrol of the vast territory embraced in the Metropolitan police district.

To the casual observer the preceding figures would indicate an adequate agency for all practical and potential police purposes within the District of Columbia, but when it is understood that the privates perform the patrol duty, that their effective number for such work is that which remains after deducting those who may be sick, on leave, detailed to special service, and at post assignment, an entirely different condition is presented.

The force thus reduced is divided into four reliefs during twenty-four hours, one-fourth of those available traversing beats the fore part of the day, an equal contingent the after part of the day, and one-half of the entire force doing likewise during the nighttime. In other words, the commands are doubled after dark over those of the day on the principle that persons and property are more liable to attack under cover of the darkness than at any other time. Frequent inquiries from legislators, citizens, and officials prompt this explanation, but in order that those interested may have a clearer insight into the workings of the force and that some conception may be had of the incessant, untiring vigilance required of a limited organization it might be interesting to have the facts presented numerically.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

On the last day of the year the disposition of the 571 members was as follows:

At headquarters: One superintendent, 1 captain, and 3 lieutenant-inspectors.

On patrol duty: Nine lieutenants, 26 sergeants, and 315 privates, the remainder of the 571 being employed or reduced in this manner: Assigned to posts, that is, where no patrol service is performed, 57; detectives, 12; other details, 84; sick, 28; absent on annual leave, 35.

It will be seen that 315 privates only were "walking beats." They were not all engaged at one time, however, the system utilizing about 78 privates throughout the day and 157 during the night, a ridiculously small quota for a territorial area of 70 square miles, embracing valuable Government and private improvements and containing a population of nearly 300,000 people. A further deduction might be made to show the average representation of patrolmen to the square mile or the population to each policeman. That calculation is almost readily apparent to the student, and places this jurisdiction in a lamentably weak attitude when compared with other municipalities.

There is no disposition to present the case independent of every feature which contributed strength to the situation; but, in order to be consistent, the 57 members assigned to "post duty" should be taken into consideration. While they were not employed in patrolling defined beats, they served a good purpose in caring for several important points and terminals. These men were on duty eight hours each, other than those accompanying patrol wagons, but owing to the force being insufficient numerically but sixteen hours' attention to posts was obtainable, leaving them uncovered for eight hours beyond that attention which could be given by the patrolmen within whose beat such posts were located. In other words, 57 privates so assigned covered certain locations but two-thirds of the twenty-four hours. To complete the work 28 additional privates would have been necessary. No more striking example of the inadequacy of the force in number could be presented.

The same weakness holds good in several of the police precincts, and proper security to life and property can not be assured until Congress makes provision for the 160 men estimated for in this and preceding annual reports.

When it is remembered that 6 privates are required to complete the patrol of a given area in twenty-four hours, it is an easy calculation to determine how many new beats could be established by the providing of such increase of force. The beats in the various police precincts, including suburban highways, were patrolled on the night of June 30, after deducting absentees for various causes, as follows:

	Privates.
First precinct	17
Second precinct	18
Third precinct	21
Fourth precinct	15
Fifth precinct	18
Sixth precinct	13
Seventh precinct	16
Eighth precinct	22
Ninth precinct	16

About the first of the year, when a new precinct will likely be in operation, if Congress should fail to provide a complement of officers and privates for it support must be drawn from the precincts above enumerated. On the other hand, should the Commissioners recommend and Congress grant the increase estimated for, 160 privates, apportionment to the ten precincts would mean the giving of just eight

more for the night patrol to each of them, or an addition of eight to each of the several commands as above stated. The greatest incentive for such increase should be the possibility of inaugurating the eight-hour system.

Under exciting conditions a member of the force gives the District almost his entire time. The police day begins at 8 o'clock a. m., when a member will answer roll call, go upon the street, and patrol until 1 o'clock p. m., when he reports "off" at the station and remains therein "on reserve" until 6 o'clock p. m., when he is relieved from duty for six hours. At midnight he resumes work, and continues until 6 o'clock a. m., when his "day off" begins and continues until 6 o'clock p. m. At that hour he "goes on" until midnight; then follows "reserve duty" until 1 o'clock p. m. the following day, when he again "goes on" street, to remain until 6 o'clock p. m.; then follows "reserve duty" until midnight, after which he is "on patrol" until 6 o'clock in the morning.

That member, under the regulations governing his conduct, is required to be respectful, cleanly in appearance and dress, prompt and firm; to constantly patrol his beat, be able to give intelligent responses to all inquiries, pay his just debts; to be honest and sober, prevent crime, arrest offenders, keep a memorandum of suspicious houses and persons and of all matters of police interest; to arbitrate complaints concerning crowing roosters and barking dogs, be kind to individuals incapable of caring for themselves, attend inquests; report accidents, attempts at suicide, animals estray, abandoned infants, dead infants, dead bodies found, drownings, dead animals, dangerous pavements, roadways, buildings, and bridges, doors and windows found open, damaged trees and boxes, fires, fire plugs damaged, filthy streets, alleys, and gutters, persons found sick, damaged hydrants, lamps not lighted or damaged, pumps out of order, permits examined, sewers damaged, filthy sewers, suicides, water mains and pipes damaged, and other matters too numerous to mention.

In this wise the whole force operates day after day and night after night. In some localities it is dangerous for a private to continue street service alone, and in the nighttime his beat is doubled—that is, two men cover it. Insufficient force prevents this course being followed in many places where it is desirable to do so.

Pennsylvania avenue, Connecticut avenue, and F street should be straight beats, with a squad of patrolmen constantly looking after the many matters of public importance thereon and thereabouts. The foreign legations, where distinguished representatives from other countries reside, should have attention from privates confined to short tours; the various circles should be looked after by details, and special attention given to control riding and driving at circles as the law directs, and hack stands and disorderly localities should be inspected continuously; but until Congress abandons the idea that the capital is not in need of such care it is feared these advanced and necessary precautions will not be possessed.

This outline of the system is given that the citizens may have some conception of the strength, disposition, and requirements of members of the force. With such in their possession they are prepared to speak and act more intelligently concerning the police institution, one which concerns and interests all advocates of good government. It is well that they should understand the situation, as their cooperation, both actively and morally, is essential to its proper maintenance.

It is questionable whether it is the part of wise discretion to recite the lamentable numerical weakness of the force, but citizens are entitled to the information, and it is hoped that it will be the means of enlisting, their assistance in an effort before Congress to secure a modern police equipment.

The 30th day of June last members of the force were assigned to post duty as follows, including two, one during the day, the other at night, with each of the nine patrol wagons:

Aqueduct Bridge	2	License inspector	1
Art Gallery (Corcoran)	1	Langdon	2
Arlington Hotel	1	Mount Pleasant	2
Baltimore and Ohio depot	2	Post-office	1
Baltimore and Potomac depot	2	Patrol wagons	18
Brookland	2	Potomac Flats	1
Brightwood	2	Substation	1
Benning	1	Seventh street, car loop	2
Connecticut avenue and M street		Thirty-sixth and Prospect avenue	
NW	1	NW	1
Cleveland Park	3	Takoma	2
Eckington	1	Tenley	2
Fifteenth and I streets NW	1	Wharves	3
Fifteenth and H streets NE	1		
F street from Ninth to Fifteenth NW	1	Total	57

Members of the force were detailed for special duty, veterans and old soldiers and those physically impaired being given the preference where practical, in this order:

Bathing beach	1	National Park	1
Baltimore and Ohio depot	2	Patrol steamer	4
Baltimore and Potomac depot	2	Police court	6
Detective office	16	Police headquarters	9
Disbursing office	1	Sanitary office	2
District building ¹	1	Sanitary office (ambulances)	3
Executive Mansion	23	Workhouse	5
Health department	2		
Main sewer, southeast	1	Total	84
N-street sewer	1		

It should not be forgotten that the District of Columbia comprises the police district, and that within its area is included the beautiful city of Washington, with its Capitol and public buildings; that extensive modern motor lines traverse it in all directions; that magnificent residences and improved grounds are scattered throughout its domain; that eminent universities and colleges are located therein; that a Government park, the zoological garden, extensive in proportions, consumes a large section thereof; that costly pleasure resorts and numerous well-populated villages are scattered here and there, while the intermediate parts are interspersed with luxurious homes, and the modern improved roadways and driveways are patronized by the highest officials in the land and thousands of citizens and visitors every month in every year.

The protection of these varied property interests and the preservation of life and limb, make necessary a thorough police patrol. With the vast landed area in which all these improvements are located, the limited police force heretofore referred to becomes insignificant, especially when compared with the number of men utilized in other jurisdictions of equal size.

¹ Alternate every eight hours.

164 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The police area of some of the leading cities, together with the size of the police force, is as follows:

City.	Area in acres.	Police force.
Baltimore.....	24,171	850
Boston.....	27,596	1,131
Buffalo.....	25,343	665
Chicago.....	119,869	3,035
Cincinnati.....	20,860	530
Cleveland.....	20,352	345
Detroit.....	18,560	510
Jersey City.....	8,960	325
Louisville.....	12,800	325
Milwaukee.....	13,440	304
New York.....	196,900	7,436
Pittsburg.....	18,169	436
St. Louis.....	40,000	976
Washington.....	44,320	526

Two years ago your superintendent recommended that appropriation be secured from Congress for 200 privates in order to bring the force up to the proper requirements. Since that time 40 have been allowed, 15 being of class 2. To be consistent, the estimates now provide for 160, or the balance of the original request. These, or as many of them as may be granted, should be of class 2, in order that a proportion of the members of class 1, who receive a smaller salary, may now, after several years of honorable service, receive the promotion originally contemplated when the classes were established, and the small advanced pay which attaches thereto.

COMMAND FOR TENTH PRECINCT.

Congress made appropriation for a new station house to be erected in the northern suburban portion of the District during the ensuing year, and plans were promptly submitted by the department for the new edifice, which will be headquarters for the Tenth police precinct. No provision was made for its conduct beyond appropriation for 1 station keeper and 1 laborer. The honorable chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, however, gave encouragement in promising favorable consideration of an estimate for officers and privates so soon as the new building was prepared for occupancy. These should include 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 25 privates of class 2, 1 station keeper, and 1 driver, for night work, for which I have allowed in the page of estimates herewith submitted. This command should be available not later than February 1, 1901. It might be stated that the new building will be modern in appearance and detail, including gymnasium, hot-water heating, steel cells, baths, and electric appliances, and when completed will be a model of its kind and an ornament to the District. Should provision be made for the number of policemen required for appropriate and adequate protection of the varied personal and property interests in the District of Columbia, it should include at least 9 more sergeants, 3 of whom will be absolutely necessary for the complement needed for the new Tenth precinct, and they should be mounted, as the new subdivision will be derived largely from the outlying or county district.

A FOURTH INSPECTOR.

The Metropolitan Police district is divided into two divisions, which embrace the cities of Washington and Georgetown and a large subur-

ban territory, all constituting a greater area than that of any other police jurisdiction in the United States, excepting those of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia.

As now constituted, the subdivisions are supervised by 2 lieutenant-inspectors within the city limits, while the outlying territory is gone over by the captain of police, whose official duties more properly call for his presence at headquarters as assistant to the major and superintendent, whose time is largely occupied in disciplining the force, a work which the laws and regulations contemplate should, in a measure, be disposed of by the captain. It is not reasonable to expect the major and superintendent to arrange affairs of detail which require attention at headquarters; neither should it be expected that 2 lieutenant-inspectors could properly cover 70 square miles of territory twice in twenty-four hours, especially when no provision is made for their being mounted. The country section of the jurisdiction is entitled to the same care and attention under the law as the city proper; hence the captain must give it supervision. The villages of Anacostia, Hillside, Congress Heights, Benning, Deanwood, Brightwood, Takoma, Tenley, Cleveland Park, Chevy Chase, Mount Pleasant, and others are included in the rural district.

It should not be forgotten that for years improvements of all kinds have been extending throughout the District, largely induced by superior rapid transit; that the force performing patrol duty has been growing toward important dimensions; police business in its many details and perplexities has quadrupled, while little relief in the shape of assistance has been afforded the major and superintendent at headquarters. In order therefore that he may have the advice and aid of at least one official, an additional lieutenant-inspector is asked for, who may be assigned to the supervisory work now being exercised by the captain of police.

Advanced conditions over those of a score of years ago are such as require intelligent action, which can only be had when at least a few hours in a day are afforded the head of an institution to study the problems before him. In asking Congress to provide relief in this respect, if granted, it should carry with it the \$200 a year increase in compensation for the captain or principal assistant to the major and superintendent which is included in the estimate. It is contemplated that in addition to the inspecting and providing uniforms for the men, presiding at trials for breaches of discipline, preparing equipments, looking after horses, wagons, and supplies, observing sanitary and other station-house arrangements, requiring adherence to the rules and regulations on the part of subordinates, he shall assist in disposing of the many questions concerning the public and matters pertaining to discipline, which when intelligently disposed of justly earn for him the \$200 a year increase.

THE LIEUTENANTS' PAY.

It is hoped that the pay of the several lieutenants will be raised from \$1,320 to \$1,500 per annum. These salaries were created before the precincts or districts which the lieutenants command attained their present importance and dimensions and before the enforcement of police regulations and the multiplicity of details which are extant to-day were embraced in the list of their duties. Their rank is superior to that of a private detailed as a detective, yet the pay is the same. It is an inequitable and unreasonable distinction. It might seem

strange, but it is nevertheless a fact that it is inconsistent with good discipline for the man who at times must be directed to know that if his title officially is not the same his compensation is equal to that of the one who is authorized to give him orders and enforce discipline.

SERGEANTS' REMUNERATION.

Like the lieutenants, the sergeants have for more than a score of years been receiving an annual salary of irregular amount, \$1,140. Time alone should justify the making of the pay \$1,200. They enjoy liberty from duty but one day in three, and their responsibilities have increased in greater proportion than have those of their immediate superiors, for the reason that while the privates have been added to by Congress from time to time, there has been no corresponding provision for sergeants. The enforcement of new restrictions for the good conduct and efficiency of the privates adds to their duties, and they must act as lieutenants in all matters of a police nature during the daily temporary absence of the former. Prevailing arrangements are quite different in this respect to what they formerly were, and an intelligent, straightforward performance of the duties of their offices is well worth the salary estimated for in this report.

POLICE SURGEONS.

The four surgeons who attend sick and injured members of the police force are also required to look after members of the fire department who may become sick or disabled, and the responsibility for incapacitated members going off and returning to duty rests entirely upon the decision of the surgeons. In other words, a man is relieved from or put in service upon their judgment. Members must be visited by the surgeons when in their charge, and often sickness is of long duration or disabilities require skilled treatment. Besides this, all applicants for either force are subjected to an established physical test before the board of surgeons to ascertain if they possess the necessary qualifications. I am of the opinion that their compensation is unreasonable, and can consistently recommend the small increase in salary which is included in the estimate, until a new law shall attach them to the force, and require that they devote their entire time to fire and police work, whereupon their remuneration should be raised to an amount fitting the multiplied duties and responsibilities.

THE BICYCLE CORPS.

The District of Columbia, with its smooth streets and level highways, is particularly well adapted to bicycles, and while the machine may not be so generally utilized as a vehicle of pleasure as formerly, its value as a police improvement has gradually increased. It expedites and facilitates the proper enforcement of the laws and regulations, and as an auxiliary in emergencies it has proved indispensable. It enables the men to make prompt responses to calls for assistance and to cover extensive territory in one-fourth the time in which the footman could get around. Heretofore the department has purchased wheels for its use, but as every rider has his preference, and as the item of repairs has become an expensive one, after mature study and consideration, it is believed that economy and prompt results would follow if members mounted on wheels were required to provide their

own bicycles and to keep the same in repair. Besides benefiting the department, it would give more satisfaction to the operator. It is proposed that bicycle privates should purchase their own wheels and keep them in repair, as the mounted officer does his horse and feeds it, with a certain small annual allowance in each case as actual compensation, which has been reckoned at \$50 each per annum. The value of the bicycle is best illustrated by the following statement of what was accomplished financially through its use last year, aside from the innumerable instances in which it served a good purpose:

Precinct.	Total arrests.	Amount of fines paid.
First	517	\$1, 126
Second	268	567
Third	176	682
Fourth	626	1, 162
Fifth	212	589
Sixth	383	1, 291
Seventh	227	871
Eighth	417	929
Ninth	381	671
Total	3, 207	7, 888

In many of the above cases persons were sent to the jail and work-house in default.

The expense attending the perfecting of this service, including purchase and repair of wheels and providing of tachometers, was \$2,239.49.

MATRON REQUIRED.

The majority of women and children arrested or detained by the police will hereafter be cared for, pending disposition of their cases, at the house of detention, and the three matrons who are now employed at two of the station houses will be transferred to the former institution to search and care for such prisoners. These matrons will be required to be present in their official capacity for eight hours each. This detail will leave the station houses without matrons, yet there will be female prisoners whom it will be necessary to search and secure at one of the station houses at least; that is, in pursuing a practice of economy all females of a hardened character will be sent to the first precinct station house, where a matron's services should be available. This contingency can only be arranged for by provision being made for the employment of one matron under the police appropriation. Experience has substantiated the value of this official's connection with stations throughout the country, and a failure to continue the provision here would be a return to first principles, which would be followed, and justly, too, by public condemnation.

REPAIRS TO STATIONS.

The coming fiscal year the police station houses will come nearer receiving that attention in way of repairs that have been so long needed than ever before, Congress having increased the allowance for such purposes \$2,000, providing \$5,000 in all. Insanitary closets and drains, decayed woodwork, worn-out roofs and gutters, and unhealthy dormitories will be given the first general overhauling in the history of the department. It is not expected that all deficiencies will be reme-

died; but, with the same appropriations for another year, your superintendent feels confident that the several properties will be in a creditable condition, and that the comfort and health of those who must occupy them will be decidedly improved, there being no question but what the latter enjoyments materially contribute to the efficiency of those receiving them. It is urged that \$5,000 should be secured for repairs to stations another year.

CONTINGENT EXPENSE.

For two years past the department has been constrained to call for deficiency appropriations for contingent purposes, the amounts being \$1,500 and \$2,500 respectively, but had Congress given the sums asked for those periods there would have been no occasion for the embarrassment. It should not be forgotten that every additional quota of men means additional cost; worn-out wagons after running for years must be replaced; larger gas and laundry bills are rendered; the feeding of prisoners has nearly doubled in cost; repairs to sixty bicycles in constant use is a new item of expenditure; the replacing of unsound horses and unserviceable bicycles amounts to a considerable sum; target practice in the use of the revolver is a new and costly feature in the expenditure of ammunition; over half of the revolvers have been used for twenty years and they no longer permit of repairs, consequently should be immediately replaced by modern arms; rewards for escaped felons; expenses incurred in searching for and apprehending criminals who are frequently traced to far-off cities, and hundreds of items in detail easily prompt an estimate of \$26,000 for contingent expenses.

Every item of expense is a matter of record, the same bookkeeping, care, and economy being practiced as obtains in the up-to-date business house. No elaborate quarters or offices are maintained, but rather have the officers of the department sacrificed necessary comforts in order to obtain satisfactory results.

Electric lights should be placed in every station house to replace the dim burners which serve as an excuse for illumination in uninviting quarters and cell rooms; but, up to the present, limited allowances for contingencies would not permit of these improvements.

MOTOR AMBULANCE.

The tendency of the times is to do quickly and promptly, and there is no field where time saved accomplishes more satisfactory results than in the police profession. A disconnected wire has allowed property to be destroyed. The want of a bicycle has permitted a thief to escape. The injured have died for want of prompt medical skill. These embarrassments have prompted the adoption of modern means to avoid them. The saving of life is of first importance, while prolongation of suffering should be prevented. To this end it has been deemed advisable to replace single horses in the ambulances and patrol wagons with light teams, and to deaden the motion and noise incident to the running of these vehicles by the use of rubber tires. While this is considered a perfecting of the system in a degree, it is not too early a day for the trial of a more expeditious and easier means of conveying the sick and injured to homes or hospitals. No streets or roads are better suited to the use of modern motor carriages than those in the District of Columbia, and these vehicles have reached

that stage of perfection when they are no longer experiments. Their construction with heavy rubber tires, flexible springs, freedom from odor, all combined with safety and capacity for unusual speed, makes them especially well adapted for ambulance purposes. The continuous running of such an ambulance might be more expensive, but if it were the saving of a single life by its use would be ample compensation for the difference in cost. The figures presented in the accompanying estimates would fully cover such an ambulance perfected in all its details, and its adoption and trial is respectfully recommended.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE FIFTH.

The station house to be constructed in the new tenth precinct will be the only fully equipped house of the kind in the District of Columbia. In respect to such edifices the District is behind the times. Other cities of smaller population and less pretense can boast of superior municipal buildings and police quarters. The cells and cell rooms attached to the several station houses in the District are in striking contrast with the well-lighted, thoroughly ventilated, and perfectly heated buildings which prevail elsewhere. As they exist here they will not permit of the advanced treatment which should be accorded prisoners. While reform in this direction could not be accomplished at once, even if the means were in sight, there is room for improvement, which should be promptly instituted.

An inspection of the fifth precinct station building would result in its condemnation. Erected thirty-odd years ago, it to-day presents but few features which would indicate it to be a station house in the modern acceptation of the term. There is a flight of stairs to climb before it can be reached; dark rows of iron cells encased in solid masonry, without ventilation, give it more the appearance of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" than anything else. The basement at times overflows with water, and the rear yard adjoining the sleeping rooms is continually damp and covered with insanitary discolorations. The antiquated closets are contiguous to the so-called dormitory, where members of the force must sleep, the dreams of the slumberers to be disturbed by an intolerable degree of heat in summer and the disgusting odors which have their origin in the next-door closets at all times. The lot, which is owned by the District, is on a corner and is ample in extent for the erection of a suitable station edifice and stable. The old building should be torn down and a new one erected in its stead, the cost of which is included in the estimates at \$30,000. The location is in southeast Washington, admirably suited for the purposes, in the midst of a well-populated district, embracing the Library of Congress, the Capitol, navy-yard, and hundreds of business houses and private residences.

SUBSTATION FOR WESTERN SUBURBS.

Several miles west of the seventh precinct station house, which is located in the center of Georgetown, is the principal village of an extensive suburban territory, extending west of Rock Creek to the Maryland line and from the boundary of the same State on the north to the Potomac River, and known as Tenley. There it is proposed to establish a substation and \$6,000 is asked for the purpose. Just now a lot can be purchased at reasonable figures, and a small structure would serve police purposes as a substation for some years to come.

The surrounding district has within its limits a portion of Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Zoological Park, Tenley, various delightful and extensively patronized drives, schools, electric railway lines which transport thousands of pleasure seekers, summer resorts, and Government institutions—all to have proper police supervision. When arrests are made in this locality prisoners must be transported by car or otherwise to the station in Georgetown, and when persons are taken into custody for minor offenses it is very often a question whether an officer should leave his beat uncovered for an hour or more until he can deliver his prisoner to the station at the city end of the precinct. This condition should be remedied, and the cheapest and most practical way to do it is to provide the substation house. The necessary signal boxes and wires are already in operation and it could be placed in charge of a sergeant, as is the practice at Anacostia, on the eastern side of the Potomac River.

FUEL.

The sum of \$300 has been added to the amount necessary to purchase fuel, which will be needed to furnish heat for the tenth precinct station, the additional story at the eighth precinct station, and for the enlarged accommodations this year for the force on duty in Anacostia and vicinity.

THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Largely through the personal efforts of Hon. James McMillan, at the last session of Congress the Commissioners were enabled to secure an appropriation of \$8,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a house of detention. The intention of the act was to make such provision as would save young people, male and female, who might have first offenses in crime or misdemeanors charged against them, and such women as have not become hardened criminals, from the rugged influences, unhappy experiences, and the evil impressions gained by imprisonment in police-station cells.

Anticipating the application of the appropriation thus made, your superintendent made efforts to secure a building which might be adapted for such purposes, but found opposition on the part of the residents in several localities, which is but natural where lack of information pertaining to police methods prevail, toward the installation of the same. Finally, premises No. 505 Eighteenth street NW. were secured, consisting of a four-story building, which had at one time been used for department purposes, with a stable underneath one portion of it, making it peculiarly well adapted in every respect for the purpose, except that it was much in need of repairs. The timbers of the stable floor were found to be decayed, and it was necessary to replace them; gas fixtures were found to be wanting, which had to be supplied; two bathrooms for juvenile prisoners were located therein and one for females; portable wire screens were placed at all windows and doors, in order to establish security against escape, and at the present time the building and its equipment in detail is as thorough, clean, sanitary, and perfectly fitted out for the work as can be found anywhere in the country.

An officer of police has been detailed as superintendent, guards have been assigned to duty therein, a hostler and drivers have been employed, and three matrons, formerly located at the First and Sixth

police precincts, have been placed in the female section, alternating in hours of duty.

A light one-horse coach makes response to calls from the station houses and brings the youthful prisoners to the place of detention, the wagon being without lettering or other indication that it is a part and parcel of the police arrangement. A second wagon, devoid of any device by which it can be recognized as a vehicle of transportation, conveys those who may be confined at the house to the police court at the hour when the judges thereof are prepared to hear their cases, after which the same means of transportation is used to convey them to the reform school, workhouse, or other institution to which they may be sentenced.

The prospects here for a successful reform are very encouraging, and the community has already passed favorable criticism on the preparations made to carry into effect this advanced movement in line with humanity, and the saving of youth from criminal careers.

Your superintendent does not hesitate to declare that the establishment will prove successful in its conduct and results, and recommendation is earnestly made for a detailed appropriation for the support of the house of detention another year, as against a lump appropriation as made for its inauguration the ensuing year.

Until the Commissioners can secure an appropriation for the purchase of ground and the erection of an ample building to be used as a house of detention, I would suggest that the quarters now occupied be rented at \$900 per annum so long as the lessee extends the same favorable conditions as are now embodied in the yearly lease; extra compensation for the superintendent at the rate of \$240 per annum would only be a fair salary for that officer, whose pay at this time is that of a private in the Metropolitan police force, \$1,080 a year. It is expected that an officer having the supervision of an institution of this kind should not only be well versed in local criminal matters, but have coupled with his character firmness and kindness, intelligence and energy, which should at once give health, comfort, and encouragement to the youths and others who might come under his charge. Three matrons are required, who should receive the present compensation paid them in the police department, \$600 a year; three clerks, serving eight hours each, at \$600 a year, are necessary to keep all records, reports of investigations, make and receive necessary telephone calls, communicate with the courts, and to attend to the manifold duties which should attach to a well-conducted establishment of the kind. One driver is needed for the coach which transports prisoners to the courts, thence to the reform school, workhouse, or jail, and three, to perform eight hour's service each, are necessary to drive the smaller vehicle, which responds to calls from the several station houses for the removal of persons intended for this institution, for each of whom I have made an estimate, the same as is paid in the police department, \$510 a year.

A hostler should be continued at a salary of \$480 per annum, his work requiring the care of two vehicles, three horses, the stable, and forage. One laborer, now paid \$480 a year, should be employed to do the work of janitor throughout the building, which means that he will have beds to make and keep in cleanly condition, floors and windows to scrub, and perform the other various household duties. Youthful prisoners, before being allowed to go to rest in the beds provided for the purpose, are required to bathe, and are furnished with nightgowns, an innovation that has proven not only acceptable to the

prisoners but an object lesson that "cleanliness is next to godliness." These nightgowns, sheets, spreads, pillowcases, blankets, towels, and other articles of the kind, can be laundered at an expense of \$240 a year, for which estimate is made. Meals are furnished these prisoners, morning and evening, at an expense of 20 cents each, and it is estimated that at least \$1,200 will be required for such expense during the next year. While rigid economy is practiced in the burning of gas, it not being used in the rooms where prisoners are kept, it is believed that \$240 will be required for the year 1902. For fuel a liberal estimate is made in asking for \$250 for the next season, while \$500 is believed to be a fair estimate for forage, based on experience in feeding horses in the police department. Horseshoeing is placed at \$150, harness at \$100, and miscellaneous expenses, including repairs to wagons, harness, stationery, beds, bedclothing, furniture, repairs thereto, and other necessary expenses, at \$1,000; or a total of \$11,440.

Reference has been made to the house of detention and its successful inauguration, which prompts further recommendation for the care and classification of juvenile and first-offense prisoners. The Hon. H. D. Money, of Mississippi, has interested himself in the matter, and in the course of correspondence had with him in May last the following suggestions were advanced by your superintendent:

In conjunction with Hon. John B. Wight, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, I recently had occasion to make suggestions at the instance of the Hon. James McMillan, of the United States Senate, concerning a proposition which I am informed is embodied in the District appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, and which provides for the establishment of a house of detention for women and children, where those arrested for minor offenses and those who may be lost or destitute may be detained until their cases are disposed of by the courts or the police.

The proposed institution is in line with the policy of this department to restrain without hardening by association or cell confinement the classes to which I have referred.

I am not aware that any further steps have been taken which would maintain the same conditions which are thus proposed after the subjects reach the police court or following disposition of cases therein. Therefore, to obtain a proper solution of the whole question, it appears to me, addressing myself unofficially and personally to you, that safe and secure quarters aside from the cells ordinarily used for the reception of prisoners at the police court should be arranged and provided for where children 16 years of age and under charged with misdemeanors (first or second offense) and felonies (first offense) and women likewise charged—unless their demeanor be vulgar or offensive—could be temporarily restrained pending the initial hearings of the charges against them.

That the judges of the police court should be authorized to arrange and provide for the hearing and trial of the classes to which I have referred after the judges shall have determined the regular sessions of their respective courts, resolving themselves into a court for the trial of women and children, with authority to invoke such privacy as may in their judgment be warranted in order to shield the prisoners against humiliation and improper influences.

There should be appointed by the District Commissioners bailiffs to the number of five for duty in the police court, in lieu of policemen who are now detailed for such purposes. The coming into contact with such officials in the court room will have a tendency to soften the fears and prejudices which naturally exist in the minds of women and children at the thought of being in custody of a policeman.

There should be appointed by the District Commissioners at least two truant officers, who should be men of intelligence and have the powers and authority of members of the Metropolitan police force and receive a salary of at least \$1,200 per annum. In addition to the police authority they should be authorized to enter premises upon the written order of any judge of the police or criminal courts to procure persons who might be released on probation or personal bonds or furlough by any of said judges, and in every way be under the direction and in the service of the judges of the courts aforesaid, and be paid as are other employees of the District government.

When, in the opinion of any of the said judges, a prisoner of the class referred to should be released on probation during good behavior, the judge who determines the case should give the name, address, and all facts known to him concerning the prisoner to one of the truant officers, who should thereafter familiarize himself with the conduct and deportment of said prisoner and keep informed as to the prisoner for such period as the judge might require; and should the conduct and deportment of the prisoner so released on probation be of such a character as to call for complaint on the part of the truant officer having the case in charge, or of any other person or persons of good reputation, the truant officer shall, if possible, reproduce the prisoner before the judge who tried the case, that he may be resented. And frequent complaints from persons other than truant officers about prisoners under their supervision should be cause for removal of such truant officers.

Truant officers should be required to make monthly reports of all matters relating to their work to the judges of the police court for their approval.

There should be a stenographer or official reporter for the police court, whose duty it should be to take down and transcribe for court record an abstract of all proceedings in the class of cases I have mentioned. He should be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and be allowed a salary of at least \$2,000 per annum, to be paid as are other employees of the District.

All male prisoners transported from the police and criminal courts of the District of Columbia to the jail, reform school, workhouse, or other place of confinement, should be conveyed separately from the female prisoners, and all sentenced prisoners of the class hereinbefore referred to should likewise be conveyed separately and at the same time with prisoners of their own class.

Some of these features have already been put into practical effect. Prisoners from the house of detention are properly transported to court and to the reformatories where sentenced, and a separate court, so far as is practicable under existing circumstances, is conducted.

The miserable building which is occupied as a police court, with its subterranean cells, should be disposed of or enlarged to meet the exigencies of the service. Further suggestion was as follows:

Referring to your communication of recent date relative to a place where the youth of the District might be committed and their minds and bodies be employed to advantage, if it were practicable, it occurs to me that the Junior Republic, recently established on a farm donated for the purpose in Maryland, might serve in such a way as to meet the requirements presented by you.

The institution, as I understand it, is conducted on the principle which makes it a matter of interest to the boys confined therein through the valuable features of instruction and organization which are sustained.

If arrangement could be made whereby the youth of the District coming before our courts might be by law placed in the custody of that institution, the same ends would be accomplished as would be had by the establishment of a new farm and school within the District.

I am not sufficiently familiar with law to know whether appropriations from the District and Government funds could be utilized for the support of an institution without the District of Columbia or whether the Government might join the State of Maryland in the partnership and conduct of same, but the idea to a layman seems feasible.

The expense of the maintenance of the Junior Republic farm, in order that the State of Maryland might enjoy the privilege which it does now, would have to be divided between the Government and that State, and the enactment of a law which would permit of the restraining and sending of such prisoners to that institution.

A law on the subject could be passed, which should read something like the following:

Be it enacted, etc., That all youthful prisoners, both male and female, when adjudged guilty in the police or other court in the District of Columbia, of misdemeanors, first or second offense, or felonies, first offense, may be confined on the farm of the Junior Republic, located in the State of Maryland, where they shall be instructed in agriculture and manual training at an expense of so much per capita, the same to be paid out of money not otherwise appropriated, etc. Such prisoners to be furnished with a certificate of ability and character at the close of their term of service,

POLICE LAWS AMENDED TO MEET MODERN CONDITIONS.

There have been but few changes in the laws governing the organization of the police institution since the passage of the organic act for its establishment. While conditions incident to advancement in every way have required a change of practice and tactics in police procedure in many respects, and in other jurisdictions laws and support have been provided to enable the police departments to keep pace with the times, that of the District of Columbia has not received the encouragement and legislative action necessary to give it a first rank in system and detail which should characterize the organization at the capital city of the greatest country in the world. In order that the existing laws pertaining to the police department in the District may correspond with modern conditions; that the ranks and duties of the officials and employees may be properly and appropriately defined; that defects and discrepancies may be remedied, in a measure at least; that the police relief fund may be established on a permanent basis and the whole construction be placed on a plane in keeping with its size, importance, standing, and favorable comparison with departments elsewhere, the laws applicable thereto are hereby submitted, changed, and amended in some respects so as to accomplish that end.

The enactment of the new sections and reenactment of the old, all comprising the greater portions of the police chapter in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, is recommended. The work was scrutinized by the Commissioners some months ago, and, after approval, embodied in the municipal portion of the proposed code of laws, which received the indorsement of the courts, board of trade, and law association, excepting the section relating to civil-service examinations, which would give legal effect to existing regulations and practice as to appointments on the force.

1. The Metropolitan police district shall comprise the entire District of Columbia.
2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia may divide said district into precincts or subdistricts.
3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to maintain a police force for the whole of said police district, authorized to do duty in any part thereof, without regard to residence or corporation lines, to be known as the Metropolitan police force, which force shall consist of the following officers: One major and superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, and such number of surgeons, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, privates of class 2 and class 1, and desk sergeants as Congress may from time to time provide.
4. There shall be no limitation or restriction of place of residence to any member of the police force other than residence within the District of Columbia.
5. No person shall be appointed to or hold any office in the Metropolitan police force who can not read and write the English language, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who shall ever have been indicted and convicted of crime.
6. The officers of said force shall severally be appointed by the Commissioners, and each person so appointed shall hold office during such time as he shall faithfully observe and execute all the rules and regulations of the Commissioners and the laws and ordinances in force in the District of Columbia.
7. All new appointments shall be made to class 1, and not then until the applicant shall have been certified to the major and superintendent as sound in body and limb and physically able to perform the duties of a private in the force, after examination by the full board of police surgeons.

The police surgeons shall establish and enumerate the several qualifications to be considered in connection with the physical examination of applicants, except that the Commissioners shall fix the minimum height.

The physical examination of applicants for the force shall take place at least once in every month, the date and time to be named by the major and superintendent, but no application shall be considered unless the same has been duly filled out in the applicant's own handwriting in the forms prescribed by the Commissioners.

All applicants who may be certified by the board of surgeons, as aforesaid, before becoming eligible for appointment to the police force, shall pass a mental examination before the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C., the printing necessary therefor to be paid for from the contingent fund of the District government.

Applicants shall be required to pass an examination in spelling, handwriting, arithmetic, writing from dictation, police manual, and practical questions, pertaining to the District of Columbia, its government and institutions, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioners, and must attain an average percentage of 70 in order to be a mentally qualified candidate.

No applicant shall be examined, as aforesaid, until he shall have passed a satisfactory physical examination before the board of police surgeons, the secretary of which will duly certify to the same in writing, that such applicant is robust, healthy, sound of limb, and physically capable to stand the exposure and duties of a policeman on the force.

Applicants shall be examined by the Civil Service Commission once in three months, on such date and at such time as that commission may determine.

The Civil Service Commission, on the requisition of the major and superintendent of police, shall certify the eligible list of candidates after such examination to said major and superintendent of police, who shall select candidates for recommendation for appointment to the Commissioners from such list until the same shall be exhausted, provided that such candidates shall be of unquestioned moral character and possess the other qualifications required by law.

Promotions from class 1 to class 2 shall be made in the order of appointment to the force, provided an intelligent attention to duty may warrant such advancement.

8. The Commissioners shall require an oath of office to be taken by members of the police force, and shall make such provision respecting the same, and for the registry thereof, and such oath may be taken before one of the Commissioners, any of whom is empowered to administer the same.

9. The distribution of duties, mode of trial, and removal from office of each officer of the force shall be particularly defined and described by rules and regulations of the Commissioners, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States applicable thereto, and said Commissioners may from time to time pass regulations for the proper government and discipline of the force.

10. The Commissioners shall provide specific rules for uniform clothing of the police force, which shall be procured by each of the members thereof, respectively, strictly in conformity with such rules, at his own expense, and any member shall be removed from the force for not complying with such rules.

11. It shall be the duty of the police force, under the directions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at all times of the day and night, in the District:

First. To preserve the public peace.

Second. To prevent crime and arrest the offenders.

Third. To protect the rights of persons and property.

Fourth. To guard the public health.

Fifth. To report nuisances existing in the public streets, roads, alleys, highways, and other places.

Sixth. To provide a proper police force at every fire, in order that thereby the firemen and property may be protected.

Seventh. To protect travelers and strangers at steamboat and ship landings and railway stations.

Eighth. To see that all laws relating to the observance of Sunday, and regarding pawnbrokers, mock auctions, gambling, intemperance, lottery dealers, vagrants, disorderly persons, and the public health are properly enforced; and to enforce and obey all laws and ordinances in force in the District of Columbia properly applicable to police or health, and not inconsistent herewith.

12. The major and superintendent of police shall be the head and chief of the force, and it shall be the duty of the force to respect and obey him, subject to the rules and regulations and general orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and all regulations and orders of the Commissioners shall be promulgated through him.

13. The major and superintendent of police shall make to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia annual reports, in writing, of the state of the police district, with such statistics and suggestions as he may deem advisable for the improvement of the police government and discipline of said District.

14. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the major and superintendent of police are vested with all the powers conferred by law upon notaries public and justices of the peace in the District of Columbia.

15. The assistant superintendent shall be the principal inspector of the police

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4. There shall be no limitation or restriction of place of residence to any member of the police force other than residence within the District of Columbia.
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No applicant shall be examined, as aforesaid, until he shall have passed a satisfactory physical examination before the board of police surgeons, the secretary of which will duly certify to the same in writing, that such applicant is robust, healthy, sound of limb, and physically capable to stand the exposure and duties of a policeman on the force.

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Promotions from class 1 to class 2 shall be made in the order of appointment to the force, provided an intelligent attention to duty may warrant such advancement.

8. The Commissioners shall require an oath of office to be taken by members of the police force, and shall make such provision respecting the same, and for the registry thereof, and such oath may be taken before one of the Commissioners, any of whom is empowered to administer the same.

9. The distribution of duties, mode of trial, and removal from office of each officer of the force shall be particularly defined and described by rules and regulations of the Commissioners, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States applicable thereto, and said Commissioners may from time to time pass regulations for the proper government and discipline of the force.

10. The Commissioners shall provide specific rules for uniform clothing of the police force, which shall be procured by each of the members thereof, respectively, strictly in conformity with such rules, at his own expense, and any member shall be removed from the force for not complying with such rules.

11. It shall be the duty of the police force, under the directions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at all times of the day and night, in the District:

First. To preserve the public peace.

Second. To prevent crime and arrest the offenders.

Third. To protect the rights of persons and property.

Fourth. To guard the public health.

Fifth. To report nuisances existing in the public streets, roads, alleys, highways, and other places.

Sixth. To provide a proper police force at every fire, in order that thereby the firemen and property may be protected.

Seventh. To protect travelers and strangers at steamboat and ship landings and railway stations.

Eighth. To see that all laws relating to the observance of Sunday, and regarding pawnbrokers, mock auctions, gambling, intemperance, lottery dealers, vagrants, disorderly persons, and the public health are properly enforced; and to enforce and obey all laws and ordinances in force in the District of Columbia properly applicable to police or health, and not inconsistent herewith.

12. The major and superintendent of police shall be the head and chief of the force, and it shall be the duty of the force to respect and obey him, subject to the rules and regulations and general orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and all regulations and orders of the Commissioners shall be promulgated through him.

13. The major and superintendent of police shall make to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia annual reports, in writing, of the state of the police district, with such statistics and suggestions as he may deem advisable for the improvement of the police government and discipline of said District.

14. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the major and superintendent of police are vested with all the powers conferred by law upon notaries public and justices of the peace in the District of Columbia.

15. The assistant superintendent shall be the principal inspector of the police

during the term of their holding appointment, possess all the powers, privileges, and duties of the police force.

33. The persons employed, as provided in the two preceding sections, may be removed at any time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia without assigning any cause therefor.

34. All watchmen provided for by the United States Government for service in any of the public squares and reservations in the District of Columbia shall have and perform the same powers and duties as the Metropolitan Police of said District.

35. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall cause to be kept the following books and records by the Metropolitan police department, namely:

First. General complaint book, in which shall be entered every complaint preferred upon personal knowledge of the circumstances thereof, with the name and residence of the complainant.

Second. Books of registry of lost, stolen, or abandoned property, for the general convenience of the public and the police.

Third. Books of record of the police, wherein shall be entered the name of every member of the police force, with the time and place of nativity, and the time when he became a citizen, if he was born out of the United States, his age, former occupation, number and residence of family, the date of appointment or dismissal from office, with the cause of the latter.

Fourth. Record showing trials had of any member of the force for violation of the laws or regulations, reprimands from headquarters, and any reductions or promotions.

All books mentioned in the two preceding sections shall be, at all business hours, and when not in actual use, open to public inspection.

36. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall also cause to be kept and bound all police returns and morning reports.

37. The Commissioners shall have power to issue subpoenas, attested in the name of its president, to compel before it the attendance of witnesses upon any proceeding authorized by its rules and regulations.

38. Each Commissioner of the District of Columbia and the major and superintendent of police have power to administer, take, receive, and subscribe all affirmations and oaths to any witnesses summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding authorized by the preceding section, and to any depositions necessary by the rules and regulations of the Board of Commissioners.

39. Any willful and corrupt false swearing by any witness or persons making deposition before any of the officers mentioned in the preceding section, to any material fact in any necessary proceeding under the rules and regulations of the Board of Commissioners, shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punished in the manner prescribed by law for such offense.

40. The several members of the police force, including the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall possess in every part of said District all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process and for the collection of strictly private debts, in which designation fines imposed for the breach of the ordinances in force in the District of Columbia shall not be included, and shall have power and authority to immediately arrest, without warrant, and to take into custody any person who shall commit, or threaten, or attempt to commit, in the presence of such member, or within his view, any breach of the peace or offense directly prohibited by act of Congress, or by any law or ordinance in force in the District of Columbia, and such member of the police force shall immediately, and without delay, upon such arrest, convey in person such offender before the proper court, that he may be dealt with according to law.

41. The Commissioners shall not enforce any law or ordinance discriminating between persons in the administration of justice.

42. Any warrant for search or arrest, issued by any magistrate of the District of Columbia, may be executed in any part of said District by any member of the police force, without any backing or indorsement of the warrant, and according to the terms thereof; and all provisions of law in relation to bail in the District of Columbia shall apply to this chapter.

43. The major and superintendent of police, assistant superintendent, captains, and lieutenants of police, having just cause to suspect any felony has been, or is being, or is about to be committed within any building or on board of any ship, boat, or vessel within the said District of Columbia, may enter upon the same at all hours of the day or night, to take all necessary measures for the effectual prevention or detection of all felonies, and may take then and there into custody all persons suspected of being concerned in such felonies; and also may take charge of all property which he or they shall have then and there just cause to suspect has been stolen.

44. Every case of arrest shall be made known within six hours thereafter to the lieutenant of police on duty in the precinct or subdistrict in which the arrest is made by the person making the same; and it shall be the duty of the lieutenant within twelve hours after such notice to make written return thereof according to the rules and regulations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, together with the name of the party arrested, the offense, the place of arrest, and the place of detention.

45. If any member of the police force shall neglect making any arrest for an offense against any of the laws of the United States committed in his presence, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with imprisonment in the District of Columbia jail or penitentiary for a period not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding \$500.

46. Any officer who uses unnecessary and wanton severity in arresting or imprisoning any person, shall be deemed guilty of assault and battery, and, upon conviction, be punished therefor.

47. If any member of the police force, or if any two or more householders, shall report in writing, under his or their signature, to the major and superintendent of police that there are good grounds, stating the same, for believing that any house, room, or premises within the police district is kept or used for any of the following purposes, namely:

First. As a common gaming house, common gaming room, or common gaming premises, for therein playing for wagers of money at any game of chance; or,

Second. As a bawdyhouse or as a house of prostitution, or for the purposes of prostitution; or,

Third. For lewd and obscene public amusement or entertainment; or,

Fourth. For the deposit or sale of lottery tickets or lottery policies, it shall be lawful for the major of police to authorize any member or members of the police force to enter the same, who shall forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against law, and seize all implements of gaming, or lottery tickets, or lottery policies, and convey any person so arrested before the proper court, and bring the articles so seized to the office of the major and superintendent.

48. It shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of police to cause all persons arrested in pursuance of the provisions of the preceding section to be rigorously prosecuted, the articles seized to be destroyed, and to direct that such room or house be closed and not again used for such unlawful purpose.

49. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia may direct the major and superintendent to empower any member of the police force, whenever such member shall be in search of property feloniously obtained, or in search of suspected offenders, to examine the books of any pawnbroker or his business premises, or the business premises of any licensed vendor or dealer in second-hand merchandise, or intelligence-office keeper, or auctioneer of watches and jewelry, or suspected private banking house, or other doubtful establishment.

Any member of the police force, when thereto authorized in writing by the major and superintendent, and having in his possession a pawnbroker's receipt or ticket, shall be allowed to examine the property purporting to be pawned or pledged, or deposited upon said receipt or ticket, in whosoever's possession said property may be; but no such property shall be taken from the possessor thereof without due process or authority of law.

Any willful interference with the major and superintendent, or with any member of the police force by any of the persons named in the preceding section, while in official and due discharge of duty, shall be punishable as a misdemeanor.

50. If any person, without justifiable and excusable cause, shall use personal violence upon any member of the police force when in the discharge of his duty, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in the supreme court of the District, shall be punished by imprisonment in the District jail or penitentiary for a period not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding \$500.

51. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in the preceding section, for any person not a member of the police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design.

52. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint matrons for the police department of said District.

It shall be the duty of said police matrons to search, when necessary, examine, and care for the female prisoners who may be taken into custody by the police, and take charge of lost and abandoned children while detained at a station house to which a matron may be assigned, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may from time to time make.

No woman shall be appointed a police matron unless suitable for the position,

and recommended therefor, in writing, by at least ten women of good standing, residents of the District of Columbia.

53. There shall be an officer known as "chief, also property clerk," of the Metropolitan police district, who shall be appointed and may be removed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

54. As chief clerk, it shall be his duty to exercise a general supervision over the clerical work of the department; to keep all records in the office of the major and superintendent of police; to prepare the monthly pay rolls and the quarterly and annual reports, and to prepare and promulgate such communications, orders, and circulars, and transact such department business at police headquarters, "by order" of the major and superintendent, as the latter may from time to time authorize.

55. All property or money alleged or supposed to have been feloniously obtained, or which shall be lost or abandoned, and which shall be thereafter taken into custody by any member of the police force, or the police or criminal court of the District, or which shall come into such custody, shall be, by such member or by order of the court, given into the custody of the chief, also property clerk, and kept by him.

56. All such property and money shall be particularly registered by the chief, also property clerk, in a book kept for that purpose, which shall contain also a record of the names of persons from whom such property or money was taken, the names of all claimants thereto, the place where found, the time of seizure, the date of receipt, the general circumstances connected therewith, and any final disposal of such property and money.

57. The chief, also property clerk, is vested with all the power conferred by law upon notaries public in the District.

58. He may administer oaths and certify depositions which may be necessary to establish the ownership of any property or money lost, abandoned, or returned to him under the directions of the Commissioners other than such as may be returned as the proceeds of crime.

59. Upon satisfactory evidence of the ownership of property described in the preceding section he shall deliver the same to the owner, his heirs, and legal representatives, and to him or them only, except it be proven impracticable for such owner, heir, or representative to appear, when the same may be delivered and receipted for upon such proof of ownership and the filing in the office of the chief, also property clerk, of a duly executed power of attorney from the owner or his heirs or legal representatives.

60. Whenever property or money shall be taken from persons arrested, and shall be alleged to have been feloniously obtained, or to be the proceeds of crime, and whenever so brought with such claimant and the person arrested before any court for trial, and the court shall be satisfied from evidence that the person arrested is innocent of the offense alleged, and that the property rightfully belongs to him, the court may, in writing, order such property or money to be returned, and the chief, also property clerk, if he have it, to deliver such property or money to the accused person himself, and not to any attorney, agent, or clerk of such accused person.

61. If any claim to the ownership of such property or money shall be made on oath before the court, by or in behalf of any other persons than the persons arrested, and the accused person shall be held for trial or examination, such property or money shall remain in the custody of the chief, also property clerk, until the discharge or conviction of the persons accused.

62. All property or money taken on suspicion of having been feloniously obtained, or of being the fruits of crime, and for which there is no other claimant than the person from whom such property was taken, and all lost property coming into possession of any member of the police force, and all property and money taken from pawnbrokers as the proceeds of crime, or from persons supposed to be insane, intoxicated, or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves, shall be transmitted as soon as practicable to the chief, also property clerk, to be fully registered and advertised for the benefit of all persons interested, and for the information of the public as to the amount and disposition of the property so taken into custody by the police.

Whenever any money or property of deceased persons coming into the custody of the chief, also property clerk, of the police department, shall remain in his hands for the period of one year without being claimed by the legal representatives of such deceased person, such money or property, when not exceeding \$50 in value, shall be disposed of as lost or abandoned property, as herein elsewhere provided:

Provided, That when the value of such money or property shall exceed \$50, and shall have remained in the custody of the chief, also property clerk, for one year,

all records pertaining to the same shall be certified by the chief, also property clerk, to the probate court, which shall appoint an administrator of such estate, according to law:

Provided further, That the administrator so appointed by the probate court shall deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, to the credit of the policemen's fund, any balance remaining in his hands after the time limited for the final settlement of the estates of deceased persons under existing law.

63. All property, except perishable property and animals, and all money that shall remain in the custody of the chief, also property clerk, for the period of six months without any lawful claimant thereto, after having been three times advertised in public newspapers, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid unto the policemen's fund.

64. *Unclaimed property.*—Horses and other animals taken by the police and remaining unclaimed for twenty days may be advertised and sold upon ten days' public notice.

All perishable property so taken and unclaimed shall be sold at once.

65. *Delivery to owner.*—When animals or articles of property (except perishable property), other than money, returned to the chief, also property clerk, as the proceeds of crime, are shown by sufficient evidence to be necessary for the current use of the owner and not for sale, the Commissioners have power, in their discretion, to authorize the chief, also property clerk, to place the same in the custody of the owner, upon sufficient bonds being given by the owner in the sum of twice the value of the property, conditioned for the production of the same at any time within one year, when required for use in court as evidence in any proceedings therein.

66. Perishable property returned to the chief, also property clerk, as the proceeds of crime, may be delivered to the owner on ample security being taken by the court for his appearance to prosecute the case.

67. When large quantities of goods held for sale by the owner come into the possession of the chief, also property clerk, as the proceeds of crime, the same may be delivered to the owner, his heirs, or representatives, as provided in section 77, upon ample security to prosecute the case. But in such cases, goods to the estimated value of \$50 shall be retained by the chief, also property clerk, until the discharge or conviction of the accused.

68. *Delivery to be used in court.*—If any property or money placed in the custody of the chief, also property clerk, shall be desired as evidence in any police or other criminal court, such property shall be delivered to any officer who shall present an order to that effect from such court; but such property shall not be retained in the court, but shall be returned to the chief, also property clerk, to be disposed of according to the provisions of this chapter.

69. *Detectives to be specially appointed.*—No person shall assume or practice the occupation of detective within the limit of the District who shall not receive a specific appointment for that purpose.

70. *Private detectives to give bond.*—Any person practicing as a private detective shall enter into bonds to the Commissioners, with surety, in a sum not less than \$10,000, to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for a faithful and correct return to said Commissioners, in such manner and at such times as the said Commissioners shall direct, of all business transacted by such private detective.

Upon the execution of a private detective's bond it shall be the duty of such private detective to report to the Commissioners, who shall file such bonds and record the name, age, description, nationality, and residence of such private detective.

71. *Forfeiture of bond.*—In every case of a forfeiture of a private detective's bond for failure to make such returns to the Commissioners, as required, or for failure of persons accused by bonded private detective to appear to answer charges in court, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the District to immediately prosecute the sureties upon such bond to the full extent of a recovery of the forfeitures.

72. *Duties of private detectives.*—It shall be the duty of every person prosecuting the business of a private detective, who may arrest a person for crime, to bring the person arrested, with all evidence of the alleged crime, including the property or money which may become evidence, immediately to the office of the major and superintendent of police, or to the proper court, where the case shall undergo an examination.

All laws which govern the police force in the matters of persons, property, or money shall be applicable to all private detectives, and such detectives or persons shall make like returns and dispositions of such matters as required by law and the rules of the Commissioners governing the police force.

73. It is unlawful for any private detective, or any member of the police force, or for any other person to compromise a felony or any other unlawful act, or to participate in, assent to, aid, or assist any person suspected of crime to escape a full judicial examination by failing to give known facts or reasonable causes or suspicion, or withholding any information relative to the charge or suspicion from the proper judicial authorities; or in any manner to receive any money, property, favor, or other compensation from, or on account of, any person arrested or subject to arrest for any crime or supposed crime; or to permit any such person to go at large without due effort to secure an investigation of such supposed crime. And for any violation of the provisions of this section, or either of them, such member of the police force, or private detective, or other person guilty thereof, shall be deemed as having compromised a felony, and shall thereafter be prohibited from acting as an officer of said police force, or as a private detective, and shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law for aiding criminals to escape the ends of justice.

Any person practicing as a private detective, or advertising as such, without first complying with the above provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in the District jail for a period not exceeding eleven months and twenty-nine days.

74. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint special policemen for duty at such street railroad crossings and intersections in the District of Columbia as said Commissioners may deem necessary, the expense of such service to be paid pro rata by the respective companies.

75. Neglect or failure to pay for the service monthly, shall subject the company guilty of the same to a fine not to exceed \$25 for each neglect or failure, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

76. The special policemen aforesaid shall possess all the powers and authority now conferred by law upon additional privates to the Metropolitan police force, subject to such regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may from time to time promulgate for their government.

77. No person holding office under this chapter shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest or civil process, nor to service of subpoenas from a civil court, while actually on duty.

HEADQUARTERS CHANGED.

In November last the headquarters of the police department were removed from rooms in the building occupied by the District government on Louisiana avenue to rented quarters in the Harper building on C street, immediately in the rear of the District building, Congress having provided \$1,500 for such purpose.

The advantage which was gained by this change was the concentration of the several bureaus included within the department; that is, the detective office, the clerk's office, and that of the superintendent are on one floor, while immediately beneath, and within easy reach, is the office of that member of the force who is detailed as sanitary officer, together with the storage rooms of the property clerk.

The quarters embrace one floor and part of another in a new building; wooden partitions having been erected in order to accommodate the various officers and employees and the records and equipments belonging to their work. The apartments are small, with no means to secure records from fire, and in some instances poorly lighted; but, in a measure, the change has been advantageous to the department. Drawbacks will be encountered until a municipal building is furnished for police and other purposes.

THE BLIND.

Through the successful establishment of a home for the blind by the aid association engaged in their relief, the police were enabled for the first time in the history of the department to insist upon the legal requirements applying to the occupancy of public space by blind persons who heretofore occupied the public streets and reservations.

This new establishment, which is maintained by contributions, in connection with an allowance of \$1,000 a year by the Commissioners from the charity fund, is located in the heart of the city; is provided with all necessary comforts for the care of those who may be quartered thereat, and has already made some progress toward giving employment to those who evince a desire and have the ability to work. The caning of chairs, repairing of brooms, making of mattresses and kindred trades are in force or contemplated and my observation leads me to the belief that the ladies who are engaged in furthering the improvement of this retreat have accomplished a good work and established a long-felt want.

That there is not a blind asylum and workshops located in the capital city of the country, supported by national aid, proves a surprise to those who reside in other jurisdictions.

The institution referred to has been one of great benefit to the police in enabling them to provide for such blind persons as may be found on the streets, or to give them a choice between some other home and the almshouse.

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS.

In many of the principal cities the massage industry has required the attention of the authorities, and while the District has been comparatively clear of that class which need police surveillance, now and then information is received which has required the attention if not intervention of the police.

SUMMER GARDENS.

During the past year the number of halls and gardens used for entertainments, which were formerly patronized by the rougher element, have diminished, the patrons finding amusement in the suburban resorts beyond the District line. This changed condition has added much to the satisfaction of residents, who for many years were compelled to put up with the discomfort occasioned by disorder following the attendance upon such places. It may be said to the credit of the District that there is not maintained within its limits what is known in other cities as the "concert hall" or "wine room."

ANACOSTIA SUBSTATION.

The department availed itself of the appropriation made for the renting of a substation house in Anacostia and secured a building on Monroe street, which, after being properly repaired, papered, and painted, has furnished a respectable looking, well-arranged, and ample station house. The new establishment is an improvement in every way over the structure formerly occupied for such purposes.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The first celebration of Independence Day with large fire crackers eliminated from sale and firing was July 4 last. Permits were issued to dealers restricting sales to crackers not longer than 3 inches, and prohibiting the toy cannon. From communications received at these headquarters it is inferred that the celebration of the day passed off without the usual number of fatalities, with much less noise and con-

fusion, and with more satisfaction to the citizens generally, especially to the sick in their homes and at hospitals. It is believed that another year will show the noise heretofore incident to the evidences of patriotism to be greatly reduced, and the residents of the District will find little room for complaint.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

The extension of the various electric railway lines in the surrounding country outlying the District resulted in the establishment of a number of pleasure resorts, which were extensively patronized during the warm season; many of the places were erected and improved at enormous expense, and no means were spared to add to the attractions. Some of these located just beyond the boundaries of the District, without the jurisdiction of the police, undertook the sale of spirituous liquor on Sundays, and as a result many scenes of rowdyism followed, and in one instance a bloody encounter concluded in the killing of one of the parties to the affray. The preservation of the peace and protection of life in the vicinity of these places lying near the District line required energetic and continuous attention on the part of the force, whose efforts were fairly compensated in the number of arrests made and results obtained, but good order will not be secured in the vicinity of the resorts until there is a thorough cooperation on the part of the authorities in the adjoining States. In this connection, however, I desire to state that those of Montgomery County showed a determination to materially assist in upholding the law to the extent of the men and means at command.

Knowing these facts, it is incumbent upon those most interested to secure such legislation or effect such arrangements during the coming season as will result in effective remedies being introduced at the opening of another year.

TELEPHONE BUREAU.

The telephone bureau inaugurated at police headquarters something over a year ago for the expedition and centralizing of police work, has proved a valuable adjunct to the department. It serves the press with prompt information, enables ready connection with the several precincts, the executive grounds, all posts where telephone boxes have been established, and outside cities. The operators are intelligent and faithful and the business is conducted with few complaints.

SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

The sentiment of the community is against Sunday theatrical performances, and while an effort was made during the year to maintain such at one of the vaudeville houses, the management soon discovered the error of their way and discontinued the exhibitions. While the law is not explicit on this question, there is no doubt but what indictment would hold if a case was properly presented.

GAMBLING.

No faro, roulette, or other than poker games have been played within the District during the year. The game of poker will never cease to exist here. It is indulged in at homes, some hotels, and at club houses.

Where gambling at poker, as construed by the courts, has been found to prevail, those interested have been apprehended when possible, and, in this particular, the capital is much better off than most of the large municipalities.

LIQUOR LAW.

The liquor law is generally observed. Aside from the traveling and temporary "speakeasy" there are few violations of the liquor law. Those engaged in the business under license observe the law in a manner entitling them to favorable criticism.

EXECUTIVE GROUNDS.

The patrol established in and about the Executive Mansion grounds has been perfected with a detailed signal system, in direct connection with headquarters, all under a competent officer night and day. Those comprising this detail are attired in full-dress uniform and a proper record is kept of the tours of service and reports.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S RECEPTION.

The reception to Admiral George Dewey on his return from the East was the leading event at the national capital last year. The crowds were large and the enthusiasm unbounded. The united work of the force was required to maintain order, but the two days' celebration in October were attended without accident or loss, and to the credit of the officers and men of the force.

BANDS OF MUSIC.

Owing to complaints from suburban residents regarding the disorder attending the crowds which followed bands of music, the granting of permits was so changed as to allow bands to accompany processions on such occasions only to the city limits. Band managers agreed to cooperate with the authorities in dispersing and arresting disorderly characters, and the disgraceful scenes which formerly took place have been pretty generally discontinued.

BADGES FOR DIPLOMATIC CARRIAGE DRIVERS.

At the instance of the honorable Secretary of State, the drivers of diplomatic carriages were provided with official badges whereby they are readily recognized on all occasions and the police are thus enabled to extend to the members of foreign legations all reasonable and customary courtesies.

POSTS.

The establishing of posts in the several suburban villages, at the railroad loops and depots, has verified the claims made when the system was put in effect. There have been fewer complaints from the outlying districts than ever before and the residents in the respective localities feel a greater security and know where to find an officer when his services are required. It is to be regretted that the force is not sufficiently large to permit of this service being continued at all the points, now fully guarded from morning until midnight, so that

the localities before named may be covered from the last-mentioned hour until morning. The Long Bridge and Fourteenth street road are included in this detail and most satisfactory results have followed. If the force is increased, as recommended, the system can be fully established, as it should be, in order to meet any and all emergencies.

DISCIPLINE.

As an organization the force has been free from scandal, and its good name has been preserved through prompt action in isolated cases where there were just grounds for the infliction of penalties. In all large bodies of men there will be found a percentage which requires attention and disciplining, but it is claimed for the police force of the District that neglects and failures have been fewer than ever before known, and the record is a superior one with reference to compliance with the manual by similar bodies in other cities. Where a force is not encumbered by political and other influences such conditions should follow. Members of the organization are given to understand that the department is conducted on business principles, and that they, as agents, are expected to bring about good results. Continuance of employment, advancement, and encouragement does not depend on the number of cases made, but that member who maintains a good personal record and a beat or post free from disorder and crime, and where residents are not necessitated to complain, is believed to be rendering an intelligent and commendable service.

Where crime is committed it behooves those employed to detect and apprehend the perpetrator, and if circumstances are such as to require special skill, and success attends the effort, that member renders meritorious service for which it is the aim to give due credit. There are many misdemeanors and trivial offenses committed where leniency should be displayed by those in authority, especially in cases where the offenders are juveniles, and it has been the policy of the department to have its members try and induce parents to exert a proper influence over their children. Some do so; others are indifferent.

Harshness and disrespect on the part of members of the force toward each other, or citizens, is discountenanced; yet there are times when the baton, if not the revolver, must be employed in self-defense.

The following table shows in detail the changes effected in the force during the year, the number of cases heard for violation of the rules and the disposition thereof:

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.	
June 30, 1899:	
Full complement	545
Total force	545
June 30, 1900:	
Resigned	12
Removed (on charges and without charges)	10
Died	5
Pensioned	8
	35
Increased by act of Congress	510
Vacancies during year	26
	35
Total	571
Appointments	61

DISCIPLINE.

Attempt at suicide	1
Absent without leave	2
Conduct unbecoming an officer	17
Gross neglect of duty	2
Intoxication	7
Intoxication and neglect of duty	3
Neglect of duty	38
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	6
Neglect of duty and violation of circular order	1
Neglect of duty and violation of orders	1
Neglect of duty and violation of paragraph 41 of the manual	1
Nonpayment of debt	3
Violation of circular order	2
Violation of sections B and C and paragraph 74 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 44 of the manual	2
Violation of paragraphs 156 and 160 of the manual and General Order No. 43	2
Violation of paragraph 157 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraphs 157 and 160 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 160 of the manual	7
Violation of General Order No. 43	1
Total	99

Cautioned	12
Charges dismissed	17
Fined	15
Fined and warned	21
Fined and transferred	2
Fined, warned, and transferred	3
Removed	8
Reprimanded	4
Reprimanded and warned	1
Reprimanded, assigned to patrol duty, and reduced two points in line of promotion	1
Required to pay debt	2
Required to pay one-half of debt	1
Reduced to private of class 1, transferred, and warned	1
Returned to patrol duty and transferred	1
Reduced to private of class 1	1
Warned	8
Warned and transferred	1
Total	99

RELIEFS.

Under recent orders the several police precinct commands, when going on and coming off duty, in sections and platoons, are required to march out of their quarters in double file, then to proceed to their respective beats individually, thereby placing a scattered force on the streets. Those coming off no longer congregate at relieving posts, but leave their beats on the hour, reporting off duty singly at the several stations.

In this wise a constant patrol is kept upon the streets without the intermission of service which formerly prevailed. It is hoped that a means may be determined whereby the men may be relieved of the "dog watch," which intervenes between 6 and 8 o'clock daily.

DRILL.

The Metropolitan police force of the District is not a military organization, but it has been deemed expedient to keep up such drill as would conduce to the proper bearing of the members and enable them to make response to any call, whether as squads, sections, or compa-

nies, with precision and regularity. With that end in view, weekly drills were required of such duration, and during cool weather, as would not overtax their energies. The success and soundness of this proposition is evidenced at the time of the annual inspection and parade.

In order that the District may not go unguarded, each precinct is inspected separately, condition of the station, fit and cleanliness of attire, accouterments, and revolver practice being considered before awarding the "Wight flag" to the command making the best showing. This trophy is now held by the First precinct, having been acquired after close inspection last fall from the Eighth precinct. In this connection it might be well to state that the target practice, instituted a year ago, has proved beneficial in many ways, instructive to those unused to the revolver, and displaying deficiencies in the old arms, for which estimate has been made to replace.

The thanks of the department are due Col. Burton R. Ross, as a member of the board of inspection, for the time, energy, and intelligence he gave in reaching a decision in the annual drill competition, and to General Ainsworth for his interest in the police institution, by reason of the detailing of Colonel Ross for that purpose.

GAME AND FISH LAWS.

The game and fish laws have been enforced with excellent results. The spawning bed and basin in the Potomac River, within the District, has become one great fish nest, where they have multiplied by the thousands. Efforts have been made to have the fish law amended to enable the authorities to confiscate boats and nets used by illegal fishermen, and the game law so as to do away with the three-day clause relating to marsh shooting. Other changes, as to length of season for some birds, are contemplated. The fish law will also be amended so as not to interfere with bass fishing on Labor Day.

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association, which is kept up on the assessment plan by members of the department, but which is in no way subject to District law or regulations, made the following payments during the last twelve months:

Deceased.	Beneficiary.	Date.	Amount.
C. E. James	Susan R. James	Aug. 12, 1899	\$691.00
S. E. Herndon	Laura Herndon	Sept. 16, 1899	692.00
J. H. Heller	Theresa B. Heller	Sept. 24, 1899	690.00
J. T. Howe	Elizabeth A. Howe	Nov. 24, 1899	692.00
G. W. Horton	Susie E. Horton	Dec. 8, 1899	691.00
A. H. Voss	Hannah H. Voss	Dec. 2, 1899	691.00
G. E. Marshall	Mae E. Marshall	Dec. 24, 1899	691.00
B. T. Henry	Annie E. Henry	Jan. 4, 1900	688.00
W. H. Brelsford	Mary J. Brelsford	Mar. 17, 1900	694.00
WOMEN'S BRANCH.			
M. A. Burgess	E. N. Burgess	July 28, 1899	252.50
A. F. Burkhart	W. H. Burkhart	Aug. 16, 1899	245.00
M. M. Farrar	E. T. Farrar	Sept. 7, 1899	253.50
A. Yetton	W. E. Yetton	Jan. 27, 1900	253.50
Nellie C. Williams	Frank Williams	Feb. 9, 1900	254.00
Annie F. Boyd	G. W. Boyd	Apr. 6, 1900	257.50
Catherine A. Riley	J. V. Riley	May 11, 1900	256.50
Margaret Loftus	Dennis Loftus	June 17, 1900	255.50
Total			8,248.00

PHARMACY AND DENTAL LAWS.

The pharmacy and dental laws have been more rigidly enforced the year just closed than ever before. Several prosecutions have been maintained and Charles W. Proctor, who is detailed specially for the work, has made a complete investigation and inspection of the places coming under its provisions and looked into all questionable cases and subjects disclosed by his own efforts or reported by others. That officer's report is included herein.

CRIME.

There were more crimes of greater and less magnitude, against persons and property, reported to this department during the year which ended June 30, 1900, than for the same period preceding, except that there were 3 murders less, where those charged were held after a preliminary hearing. There were 14 persons committed on the last-named charge, 9 of them being white and 5 colored, this being an unusual condition in this jurisdiction. In other words, the records with respect to murder have been reversed so far as the social figures are concerned. The District authorities stand alone, when considered in connection with those of the leading municipalities, in having apprehended the criminal in each instance.

The horrible details attending most of the cases are still fresh in the public mind. In addition to those arrested for the perpetration of the murders during the fiscal year, the department's persistent efforts to take into custody the fugitive, Frank Funk, were rewarded with success. While there was an increase in the number of offenses reported over the year before, there were a less number of cases than as compared with the same period three years ago, all going to show that while there is an advancement in crime some years, there is a general decrease over the year before.

The District for a year past has been free from professional burglars, pickpockets, and safe blowers, while other localities have suffered, and there were but one or two thefts of any pretensions, that at the Cochran Hotel being conspicuous, and which was due to exposure and carelessness.

During the Dewey celebration professional criminals who were apprehended before they could apply themselves to "work" were not released and sent out of the District after a few days of confinement, as formerly, but upon production of their records they were sent to the workhouse and given to understand that thereafter no leniency would be shown any of them found in this jurisdiction.

A peculiar case, which excited the attention and study of the medical experts, was that of the young man, Max Krebs, who terrorized the community by slashing costly dresses. His record was noted in New York and Philadelphia, where he escaped punishment, and here his case was thoroughly and scientifically looked into; and, upon the declaration of his irresponsibility, by reason of a peculiar disease, he was transported to the care of relatives in Germany.

While there were more cases of crime reported to the police, but a few more cases of arrests were made in the twelve months than a like period before. The individual who lives by his wits was largely in evidence—that is, the offenses of embezzlement, obtaining goods and money by false pretenses, and forgery were much more numerous than heretofore.

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There were 25,943 cases of arrest as against 25,723 in 1899, of which 13,540 were charged to colored persons and 12,403 to whites. The percentage to the whole population was 0.09—the colored 0.47+ and the whites 0.52+. Of the whole number of arrests 64 per cent were convicted. The male cases were 22,490, the female 3,453.

The estimated losses of money and property aggregated \$76,475; lost or mislaid \$7,207.50 and recovered \$65,889.78, a most creditable showing.

The theft of bicycles continues, 560 machines being recovered as against 300 last year.

Reverting to the cases reported, there were 225 of housebreaking in the night and 77 convictions, while for the year 1899 there were but 214 cases recorded. There were 68 cases of housebreaking in the day registered, as against 42 the year before and 28 convictions. Grand larceny reports aggregated 303; the year preceding, 332, and 97 of the former were held. Petit larceny was the charge in 3,460 instances, and 1298 cases were sustained after arrest. In 1899 there were 2,926 similar complaints. In 29 cases highway robbery was entered, 13 of these being apprehended and held, while the year preceding 23 cases were represented. Embezzlement was named in 45 cases by those who suffered, while the arrests and convictions exceeded the number reported by 12. In 1899 there were 23 cases complained of by the sufferers. Forgery was alleged in 24 instances, while 33 cases were found as against 8 of the previous twelve months.

Comparing the last year with the one previous, and considering the cases held at the police court, there were 108 more cases of assault, 106 less of assault and battery, 8 more of assault with intent to kill, 19 increase in concealed weapon cases, 115 more of disorderly conduct, 22 more of fast driving, 42 more cases of fornication, 331 more where intoxication and disorder prevailed, 22 more cases of insanity, far less cases of profanity, and a general stricter enforcement of the police and other regulations, the statistics of which will be found in the tables published herewith.

This brief summary is a testimonial to the efficiency of the force and an argument for its increase, the cases handled by the police being as numerous here as in commercial cities with over twice the population and double the police force.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

The many laws and regulations which affect the occupancy of the streets and reservations, the playing of ball, flying of kites, and assemblages, effectually dampen the pastimes of the city children and tend to install defiance into the more advanced youth. Boys driven from pillar to post in seeking spots for recreation only find quiet in the pool and card room, working a degeneracy which is to be deplored. This department receives more complaints regarding the small boys than all others put together. The citizen whose quiet is disturbed or window pane broken calls for the police. The parent condemns the officer and the complainant alike. The member of the force is directed to invoke parental aid in the first instance and arrest in the second. It is not desirable that children should be arrested, however, for minor offenses, as the fright and humiliation incident thereto only tend to harden, if not permanently mark the career of the young, perhaps unintentional, violator. A boy's hours for nightly recreation should be limited, and his scope for daylight enjoyment enlarged. Public

play grounds must sooner or later prevail in the several sections of the city. The proposition of Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., superintendent of public buildings and grounds, to set aside parks for the purpose deserves hearty support. But to make such attractive, there should be established the tennis court, ball field, croquet grounds, bowling alley, swings, etc., all to be utilized under an active and intelligent police detail. The public bathing beach is in line with the proposed establishments. From an insignificant beginning it has prospered and is now an assured success. Its policing by a member of the Metropolitan police force is an expenditure in a most laudable direction. St. Louis is making efforts in the same direction, as appears from the following published abstract:

In certain portions of the city the impression prevails that the school children are not afforded sufficient room for play at the schools they attend daily. Because of the inadequate facilities provided for recreation in many of the school districts, it has been proposed that the board of education make some arrangements toward the opening of public playgrounds, where the youngsters may romp and have plenty of room to stretch themselves.

Yesterday afternoon a committee composed of the following gentlemen called on Prof. E. Louis Soldan, superintendent of schools, with reference to the matter of more commodious playgrounds for the pupils: Judge T. F. W. Zimmerman, E. G. Winter, Ed. Devoy, and C. J. Doerr. The committee represented a citizens' meeting and the St. Louis Gymnastic Society, and during the course of the interview it was suggested that Carr Park, between Wash and Carr streets, would be a good place for the establishment of one of these public playgrounds. A general plan for the establishment of such grounds in various parts of the city where they are most needed was discussed, and at the termination of the interview, Superintendent Soldan expressed the opinion that the suggestions of the committee would meet with the approval of the board of education. A proposition looking toward the accomplishment of that end will be submitted, it is anticipated, at the next meeting.

THE MARKETS.

The patronage and traffic in and about the markets have been steadily increasing for years, while the facilities therefor have not been extended, and it is with some difficulty that the streets in those vicinities are kept free from congestion on busy days. Especially is this true of B street south of the Center Market, where the country traders locate along the curb and sidewalk contiguous to the Smithsonian Grounds, and in the vicinity of the wholesale dealers west of Ninth street. Police efforts have reduced the overcrowding to some extent, notably by weeding out hucksters who, in the guise of producers, were engaged in selling vegetables purchased after shipment here. The time is not far distant, however, when other arrangements will have to be made for the accommodation of the increasing number of farmers who gather at this particular locality to supply the table demands of a great city. Their teams take up much space, a double-track street railway is operated at this point, and the market butchers and green-grocery wagons generally assemble there. While the number of standing teams and wagons may be reduced, sooner or later, when the electric produce cars begin to be utilized in bringing from the surrounding country farm and garden products, stands should be erected, cover constructed, and the situation rearranged. This will necessitate legislation, however, but will make the great market worthy of the National Capital in its many details. If such were established, and a free wagon yard opened nearby in connection with it, much would be added to the comfort of the market people and patrons, and the police requirements be lessened.

CART VENDERS.

The fruit venders with their carts, who for some years occupied the sidewalks near the market on Pennsylvania avenue, were required to move away during the year in obedience to your instructions. The condition which long prevailed was unsightly, gave unfavorable impression to strangers, and brought about an unjust competition with the dealers located in the market adjoining.

STREET MUSIC.

The hand-organ grinder and street piano players were reduced in number during the year, and where permits were issued the applicants were required to avoid districts in which business men or others had made complaint. While opinions differ as to the propriety of allowing such privileges, the District should derive a revenue therefrom by requiring license to be procured at the rate of \$25 a year in lieu of such permits.

WATER WASTE.

There are periods when citizens in one section of the District experience a water shortage, which is in a measure attributed to its indiscriminate use in other localities where there is a higher pressure. The police experience no difficulty in enforcing a compliance with the regulation which provides the hours when it may be used through street washers within the old corporation limits, prosecutions holding good against the violators; and while residents without such limits in the outlying sections are held to be exempt from the law, in most instances when solicited to confine themselves to its use to the city hours there is a ready compliance. There are, however, many persons who avail themselves of the immunity they enjoy and who indulge in the free and unlimited use of outdoor spigots without regard to the welfare of others. This condition can only be remedied through legislation, which is recommended.

PUBLIC BATHS.

While the District enjoys an improved sanitary system, which is yearly being advanced, and which is the result of judicious laws and regulations, it should be remembered that individual cleanliness secures the highest results in the health conditions. Those interested need but investigate the manner of living in some localities, not to be surprised that contagion finds material upon which to feed among the lower classes. Many there are of those who would take flight from an opportunity to enjoy a free bath, yet there are hundreds of people who will take advantage of a public bathing place were it established here.

Other cities have such institutions, which are successfully maintained, even though a small price is required for the use of towel and soap. Floating baths along the river front, which would enable a constant and free change of water, or baths located below the street level, would meet with a ready and extensive patronage from the classes who must generally forego such privileges and pleasures because it is a matter of expense beyond their means.

FUGITIVE LAW NEEDED.

Legislation should be secured which will permit the authorities of the District of Columbia holding for a reasonable period fugitives who may take refuge here.

Under existing state of affairs a burglar or a murderer may take refuge within the District, and a member of the police force, without he be armed with a warrant originating at the place whence the felon fled, arrests him at his peril. Such provision should be had as would permit the detention of a fugitive for at least ten days, upon sworn information being filed here by our local authorities, upon the receipt of a warrant from elsewhere that a crime had been committed there for which a fugitive warrant should be issued.

This defect does not prevail in other well-regulated communities and it is quite important that the District should be equally forward in matters of the kind.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The recommendation for the establishment of an inebriate asylum in the District is renewed. Hardly a day passes that appeals are not made for the care and treatment of subjects that can not be given attention at the insane asylum or hospitals. In some instances those interested are prepared to meet the expense of such treatment, while others are not, but under any circumstances the burdens of many a household would be lightened and many a wreck prevented were the means at hand for the proper care and treatment of this class of unfortunates.

BOOTBLACK STANDS.

In many of the leading cities newsboys and bootblacks are well organized and required to pay annual licenses, to register, and to conform to rules which forbid of their indulging in profane language, assembling in doorways, entering barrooms, jumping on and off street cars, and in some instances there is an age limit connected with such occupation. By the enforcement of a regulation of this kind the younger boys are reserved for school and are protected from the bad influences and surroundings which they meet with on the street at late hours of the night.

In the past twelve months efforts have been made to accomplish something of the kind in the District, so that to-day in many places well-kept bootblack stands are maintained, and the small band of boys who formerly roamed the streets with a box thrown over their shoulder, and who in a manner obstructed the thoroughfare, are seldom seen. No license fee is derived from this source as in other places, but permits are held by the boys, subject to revocation at any time, and conditioned on their good behavior, keeping their stands and the vicinity clear of rubbish and free from loungers. This rule has been generally observed, and it is believed the establishment of the stands has given satisfaction to all interested.

A large number of small boys are upon the streets after night engaged in selling newspapers, many of them contributing to the support of dependent relatives at home. A great many of these children do not attend school, and the situation affords an important subject for the attention of those interested in the care and education of the street urchins.

PRIVATE DETECTIVES.

There is no question but that it would be wise if legislation were enacted restricting the practice in this jurisdiction of persons engaged in private detective pursuits. Any one may undertake such work without having a license fee to pay or his character inquired into. No one but the patron who has had experience with this class of practitioners appreciates the misery and extortion which sometimes follow the employment of irresponsible persons who advertise themselves as "detectives." They are specially sought after by those in matrimonial distress, and not infrequently remuneration is received from both parties interested, false information furnished, and respectable character and calling damaged. The law should be such as to require that any one engaged in such business shall have authority to do so, and be responsible in bond to the District of Columbia for a proper report and conclusion of their transactions. In addition to the foregoing requirement it should be incumbent upon them to pay an annual license.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The police are charged with the enforcement, among other regulations, of those relating to street-railway lines, and while there has been a general avoidance of accidents at intersecting roads, due to the presence and vigilance of the special street-railway policemen, there have been serious accidents at points along the lines, in many instances attributable to the excessive speed indulged in by motormen in order to attain the work required by the company schedules.

The inexcusable speed indulged in at times not only caused accidents, but disturbed the rest and comfort of residents living on the street over which the roads are operated, and make motormen so inclined "kings of the road" over everybody and everything in the way of pedestrians or vehicles. Where arrests are made the employees invariably receive the minimum imposition of fine for the reason that they had to pay it. Were the law such as to make the corporations pay for the violations, when committed in obedience to schedule requirements, there would be fewer cases to annoy the management of the roads, the public, and the police.

THE MORGUE.

Attached to the sixth police precinct is the District morgue, where unknown bodies are received and where autopsies are conducted when necessary. There are times when decomposed bodies must be handled and the stench arising therefrom often becomes so intolerable as to render the occupancy of the station house almost out of the question. Not only are members of the force compelled to vacate their quarters, but residents in the vicinity justly complain. It would be in the interest of health and good judgment were a new modern morgue erected in some locality better suited for the purpose.

INAUGURATION.

Next March there will be a Presidential inauguration, and in order that peace and order may be maintained, and the lives and property of our citizens and visitors protected, an appropriation of at least \$5,000

should be secured, so much of the same as may be necessary to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners. It has been usual for Congress to make such provision, which will enable the department to afford that security and good order which has characterized similar ceremonies in the past.

LININGS AND FIXTURES.

The purchasing, indiscriminately, of bath-tub linings, lead pipes, and fixtures stolen from vacant houses prompts the renewal of the recommendation that licensed plumbers should be the only parties permitted to acquire such property. This would tend to remove the market for such material, and a proper record and knowledge of sellers would be had. This character of thieving is carried on to considerable extent and is quite costly to those who suffer the loss.

PUBLIC VEHICLES.

Wholesome and effective efforts have been made to properly regulate the conduct of persons driving public vehicles, with a view to improving the service, bring about system and order and relegating dilapidated and insanitary conveyances, and a reference to the report of the officer detailed to give these matters special attention is at once interesting.

There were 259 cases tried for violation of the regulations; 19 vehicles were condemned, and minor repairs were ordered in eighty-eight instances. It is suggested that the regulations relating to numbers on lamps be amended so as to make their size and character subject to regulation by the hack inspector, which should be favorably considered.

The requirement that folders embodying rates should be carried is an effective one, and the innovation made by the police department that said folders be numbered to correspond to the vehicle's number, has proved of great value to the authorities in locating violators of the regulations who would otherwise not have been discovered. I would recommend that the regulations be so amended as to make such numbering of folders compulsory on the part of drivers.

The success of motor vehicles and electric cars has largely detracted from the patronage of public vehicles, the patronage coming mostly from persons who would be willing to pay an advance rate over the present charges. Your superintendent made favorable recommendation on this subject some time ago, and it would be but just to those who are expected to conform to close regulations, and whose incomes have much depreciated, to be allowed the small advance contained in the reference heretofore made to the Commissioners.

All horseless vehicles used by the public should be required to pay license and conform to the regulations relating to such, and conductors be compelled to procure a certificate of ability to manipulate their machines. The regulations should also provide against the leaving of motor carriages unattended when a stop is made, and interference therewith by any other than authorized persons be declared an offense.

All drivers should be required to be registered and licensed and the department should be empowered to condemn horses and harness when found unfitted for use.

TENTED SHOWS.

The circus and kindred entertainments, when located on open space within the city, require the attention of a large force of police which could be reduced, no doubt, if such exhibitions were located in less densely populated and more open territory. Residents living contiguous to show grounds must encounter all the disagreeable features attached thereto, and in the opinion of the department the time is at hand when this class of entertainment should be located on the outskirts of the city, or within gardens or halls, as is the requisite in other cities.

NEW PRECINCT BOUNDARIES.

The establishing of a tenth police precinct has been under consideration, so far as the boundaries are concerned, and the following changes are respectfully suggested to be established so soon as the new tenth station is completed:

Second precinct.—All that territory included within the following boundaries: Beginning at the middle of K street north and First street east; thence along the middle of First street to the middle of Florida avenue east; thence northwest along the middle of Florida avenue to the middle of Q street north; thence west along the middle of Q street to the middle of Fifteenth street west; thence south along the middle of Fifteenth street to the middle of K street north; thence east along the middle of K street to the point of beginning.

Eighth precinct.—All that territory included within the following boundaries: Beginning at the intersection of Rock Creek, Q street, and Florida avenue north; thence along the middle of Q street in an easterly direction to the middle of Florida avenue; thence along the middle of Florida avenue to the middle of Brentwood road; thence along the middle of Brentwood road in a northerly direction to the middle of T street east; thence along the middle of T street in a westerly direction to the middle of First street east; thence north along the middle of First street east to College street; thence west along the middle of College street to Seventh street to Grant avenue; thence along the middle of Grant avenue in a westerly direction to Florida avenue; thence along the middle of Florida avenue in a southwesterly direction to Massachusetts avenue to Q street to the point of beginning.

Tenth precinct.—All that territory included within the following boundaries: Beginning at the intersection of Rock Creek, Q street, and Florida avenue; thence following the eastern line of Rock Creek to the Maryland line; thence along the Maryland line in an easterly direction to Queen's Chapel road; thence along the middle of said road in a southeasterly direction to Brentwood road; thence along the middle of Brentwood road to the middle of T street east; thence along the middle of T street in a westerly direction to the middle of First street; thence along the middle of First street north to the middle of College street in a westerly direction to Seventh street and Grant avenue; thence along the middle of Grant avenue in a westerly direction to Florida avenue; thence along the middle of Florida avenue in a southwesterly direction to Massachusetts avenue north to the point of beginning. This change would also alter the northern boundary of the third precinct.

WHIPPING POST.

The adoption of the whipping post as an effective means of punishment for those guilty of wife beating and assaults on the weaker sex, in my judgment, would justify its adoption within the District.

NONSUPPORT BY HUSBANDS AND FATHERS.

There are no laws in the District requiring neglectful husbands and fathers to support and maintain dependent wives and children. The department is made cognizant of many lamentable cases of this character, and is thoroughly convinced that where able and competent such men should be required to render that support which is necessary, under pain of severe penalty.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The following memorial orders give a brief description of the deaths among the active members of the Metropolitan police department during the year:

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1899.

LIEUTENANTS (through lieutenant-inspectors):

It is with sorrow and regret that the major and superintendent promulgates to the members of the force and the employees of the department the sad intelligence of the death of Private Charles E. James, which occurred at midnight, August 11, 1899, at his late residence, No. 807 F street SW., in this city.

Private James has a long and faithful career on the force, having been detailed from time to time to various positions of trust. After a number of years' service on the street as patrolman he was designated as hack inspector, and later on given a clerical position in the office of the major and superintendent.

He was always willing to lighten the burdens of his fellow-clerks, prompt in the disposition of the work assigned him, and in every way the example of an honorable man. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and though reserved in manner he leaves behind him a large circle of friends who join with those nearest to him in mourning his untimely demise. Private James was appointed a member of the force on June 13, 1862, and leaves a clear record as an officer.

In respect to his memory a detail of 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 24 privates will be made, to report to Lieutenant Hollinberger, Monday morning, August 14, 1899, at 10 o'clock, at No. 807 F street SW., to act as an escort upon the occasion of his funeral.

RICHARD SYLVESTER.
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., September 18, 1899.

LIEUTENANTS (through lieutenant-inspectors):

The members of the force will regret to learn of the death of Private S. E. Herndon, of the seventh police precinct, which occurred at the family residence, No. 3208 Q street NW., on Saturday, September 16, 1899, at 10.03 o'clock a. m.

Private Herndon was appointed to be a private on the force September 16, 1892, and possessed those qualities which made for him many friends, who will mourn his loss. As an officer he was a man of good character and well qualified.

The sympathy of the superintendent, officers, and privates is extended the bereaved family in their hour of distress.

Out of respect to his memory the following detail of members of the force will attend the funeral, which takes place Tuesday, September 19, 1899, at 2 o'clock

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p. m., from No. 3208 Q street NW.: First precinct, 2 men; second precinct, 3 men; third precinct, 3 men; fourth precinct, 3 men; fifth precinct, 2 men; sixth precinct, 3 men; seventh precinct, 3 men, 2 sergeants; eighth precinct, 3 men; ninth precinct, 2 men.

This detail will report to Lieutenant Swindells at 1.30 o'clock p. m., September 19, 1899, at the seventh precinct station house.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent, Metropolitan Police.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1899.

LIEUTENANTS (through lieutenant-inspectors):

Death has again invaded the ranks of the Metropolitan police department and taken therefrom Private Jacob H. Heller, who was appointed a member of the force August 17, 1886, and who died suddenly on the evening of September 24 while in the presence of his family, whom he was giving that attention characteristic of a kind and loving husband and father.

As a member of the force his efforts were always intelligent and commendable, and among his associates he was recognized as a man of generous impulses.

The funeral of the late Private Heller will take place from the family residence, No. 1211 W street NW., at 2 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, September 27, and in respect to his memory the usual detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Lieutenant Amiss at the above number at the time stated to be in attendance upon the funeral rites: First precinct, 3 men, 2 sergeants; second precinct, 3 men; third precinct, 3 men; fourth precinct, 3 men; fifth precinct, 3 men; sixth precinct, 3 men; seventh precinct, 1 man; eighth precinct, 2 men; ninth precinct, 3 men.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 25, 1899.

LIEUTENANTS (through Lieutenant-Inspectors Pearson and Cross):

It is with profound sorrow that the major and superintendent announces to the members of the Metropolitan police force the death of their colaborer, Private John T. Howe, which occurred on the 24th day of November, 1899.

Private Howe was appointed a member of the force April 23, 1868, and by faithful attendance to the duties pertaining to his position in succeeding years established for himself the good will of all with whom he was associated and the respect of the citizens.

Out of respect to his memory the following detail of members of the force will attend the funeral, which will take place at 2.30 o'clock p. m. Monday, November 27, 1899, from his late residence, No. 421 Eighth street SE.: First precinct, 2 men; second precinct, 3 men; third precinct, 3 men; fourth precinct, 3 men; fifth precinct, 2 men, 2 sergeants; sixth precinct, 3 men; seventh precinct, 3 men; eighth precinct, 3 men; ninth precinct, 2 men.

This detail will report to Lieutenant McCathran at 2 o'clock p. m., November 27, 1899, at the fifth precinct station house.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1899.

LIEUTENANTS (through Lieutenant-Inspectors Pearson and Cross):

It is with much sorrow I have to announce the death of Station Keeper August H. Voss, which occurred this morning. He was a faithful employee and had the respect of all who knew him.

He was born in Hanover, Germany, December 19, 1830; was appointed on the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia July 18, 1862; resigned May

7, 1868; reappointed January 12, 1871; appointed detective February 1, 1878; legislated out of office January 31, 1883; appointed a station keeper July 13, 1887, and held that office until the time of his death. He was 69 years of age.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 25, 1899.

LIEUTENANTS (through Lieutenant-Inspectors Pearson and Cross):

The superintendent is again called upon to impart to the force the sad information of the demise of Private George E. Marshall, of the first precinct, which occurred at his late residence on Sunday, the 24th instant.

He was an exceptionally energetic and painstaking officer, and the department sustains a considerable loss by reason of his sudden death.

The usual detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will assemble at the fifth precinct station, under command of Lieut. T. B. Amiss, at 2 o'clock p. m. December 26, 1899, and after repairing to the residence of the deceased officer will escort his remains to the Congressional Cemetery, the place of interment.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, January 5, 1900.

LIEUTENANTS (through Lieutenant-Inspectors Pearson and Cross):

The Metropolitan police force of the District has sustained another loss in the death of Private Benjamin T. Henry, which occurred at 2.15 o'clock, January 4, 1900.

It is with deep regret and sorrow that the superintendent makes this announcement to the several commands, as the deceased by his zealousness, integrity, and intelligence earned for himself a fine record as an officer, and his even temperament won for him the friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Out of respect to his memory a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will attend the funeral, which will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday, January 7, 1900, from his late residence, No. 495 G street SW.

This detail will report to Lieutenant McCathran at 1.30 o'clock p. m., January 7, 1900, at the Fourth precinct station house.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

Herewith are submitted several letters commendatory of the department's conduct, which explain themselves.

WASHINGTON, *January 12, 1900.*

DEAR MAJOR: It gives me pleasure to inform you that the reports which have come to me about the reception at the Executive Mansion on January 10 last, have, to a large degree, included most favorable and delightful comment upon the courteous behavior of your police officers. Two friends of mine, who are familiar with similar functions at the English court, informed me that they had never attended a reception where the officials had been so uniformly courteous and attentive.

Very truly, yours,

THEO. A. BINGHAM,
Colonel, United States Army.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Chief of Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 14, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: In behalf of Major-General Merritt, commanding the funeral escort of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, upon the occasion of the ceremonies attending his burial February 9, I take great pleasure in thanking you and through

you the individual members of your force for the assistance rendered at the Pennsylvania depot and throughout the date of interment.

I desire especially to commend to your notice Captain Austin and Lieutenant Boyle for their courteous and efficient accomplishment of your instructions.

Very respectfully, yours.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to offer you my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the valuable assistance which you tendered to this embassy on the occasion of the wedding of my daughter on Saturday last.

Thanks to your judicious arrangements, everything passed off outside the church and the embassy in perfect order, and we feel much beholden to you and to Messrs. Boyd and Gallaher and all others under your command for that excellent result and the very good service rendered.

I am, very truly,

PAUNCEFOTE.

Major SYLVESTER.

LEESBURG, VA., April 9, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to thank you personally and also your department for the many kindnesses you have shown to my county in the administration of justice and the detection of criminals. I assure you I appreciate it both personally and officially. It being impossible under our country system to continue this case of Thompson for murder for one week or ten days as you suggested, I have continued it until the first day of next term, Monday, May 14, at which time, I am sure that, if at all practicable, you will see that Mr. Boyd attends, as a further continuance might not be lawful.

Very sincerely, yours,

RICHARD H. TEBBS,
Judge, Loudoun County Court.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Police Department, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1900.

DEAR MAJOR: On behalf of the Almas Temple, I desire to thank you for the courtesy of a detail of officers for the shrine escort to Boumi Temple, Baltimore, on the occasion of their visit to this city March 17.

Owing to the bad condition of the streets the parade was abandoned, but we appreciate your kindness just as much as though we had availed ourselves of the detail tendered.

Again thanking you, I am, very truly,

FRANK H. THOMAS, *Potentate.*

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major, and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: I wish to express to you in writing my appreciation of your aid in rendering the cadet drill at the ball park Wednesday, May 23, and Friday, May 25, a success. Your watchful eye, tact, and good judgment made it possible for the enthusiastic crowd of the second day to observe the contest with little friction and no danger from large numbers. Let me thank you for both the schools and for the public, whose interests you protect so thoroughly.

Very truly,

F. R. LANE, *Director.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just returned from Guatemala, and while there could appreciate the improvement obtained by the police force of Guatemala city since Mr. Gustav Joseph reached there to reorganize it.

As you recommended Mr. Joseph, it seems proper to me to inform you of his success, and at the same time it gives me pleasure to express, by instructions of President Estrada Cabrera, the Government's thanks for the service you rendered our capital city in suggesting Mr. Joseph's appointment.

Believe me, my dear Major, very sincerely, yours,

ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA.

RICHARD SYLVESTER, Esq.,
Major and Superintendent of Police, City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1899.

MY DEAR MAJOR: Please accept my thanks for the copy of your report which you were kind enough to send me. The police department is unquestionably in better shape than I ever knew it to be and it keeps on improving day by day. After a while, when you have as many men as you want, you will have a department second to none in the country. We board of trade folks, of whom I am glad to count you as one, are going to do everything we possibly can to increase the force to the figures set forth in your estimates.

With kind regards, I am, very sincerely, yours,

GEO. H. HARRIES.

MAJ. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: We herewith extend to you and your department our highest appreciation for the indefatigable work that you have done in recovering merchandise stolen from our store; also desire to thank Officers Martin and Sawyer, of the Second precinct, for the interest and good work which they have done in the recovery of the above merchandise.

The politeness of your clerks and the promptness with which business is dispatched deserves praise from everyone that comes in contact with your department.

Yours, very truly,

MAYER BROS. & Co.

MAJ. R. SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police Department, City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the director of this gallery to thank you for your kind attention in detailing a squad of police for duty here on the evening of May 4.

The officers were, as usual, most efficient and serviceable.

Yours, very respectfully,

G. POWELL MINNIGERODE,
Clerk of the Gallery.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1900.

DEAR Sir: The council of the Actors' Church Alliance, consisting of representative clergymen and actors throughout the country, and of which Bishop Potter of this city is president, directs me to write and thank you in behalf of the Alliance for the noble stand you have taken in the closing of theaters on Sunday in your

city, and trust you will maintain your present attitude against this growing evil until it shall be permanently abandoned throughout the land.

Believe me, sir,

Very faithfully, yours,

Rev. WALTER E. BENTLEY,
Secretary Actors' Church Alliance.

CHIEF OF POLICE, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, residents and business men of the vicinity of Fourteenth and W streets NW., desire to call your attention to the efficiency of two of your officers who patrol the streets in this neighborhood. Time and again we have noticed the carefulness and ability with which they perform their duties, and only on January 4 last was this again called to our notice. In arresting a young colored man in this neighborhood they had their badges torn off, and the man struck them in the face with his fists and also kicked them on the shins, and even under the most trying circumstances the officers were cool and deliberate in enforcing the law, simply overpowering him without undue efforts. Having been witnesses to the affair, we feel that the efficiency of these men should be brought before your notice.

Respectfully,

DAVIS & BROTHER,
1408 W street NW.
J. G. TRAIL,
2120 Fourteenth street NW.
CHARLES BURR,
2124 Fourteenth street NW.
C. A. WEISER,
2126 Fourteenth street NW.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 3, 1900.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 24th instant congratulating me and my assistants upon what you are pleased to call the success attending our efforts in the case of the United States against Frank Funk, and to thank you most sincerely for your hearty words of commendation.

I do not feel, however, that the credit for the gratifying result in the case belongs exclusively to this office. But for the valuable assistance rendered by your department, the labor of the trial would have been much greater and the result might have been different. In this connection I want to congratulate you upon your evident policy of administration, to base your appointments not simply upon the brawn but upon the brain of those assigned to positions of responsibility in the police department of this city.

If the policies you have adopted were put in force in the principal cities of the United States, the cause for complaint so often alleged against the police department would be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely eliminated.

Wishing you and those under you a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,
Sincerely, yours,

T. H. ANDERSON.

RICHARD SYLVESTER, Esq.,
Major and Superintendent of Police, City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1900.*

DEAR MAJOR: I congratulate you on the capture of Funk. You have stuck to it with a perseverance that entitles you to credit and success.

Remember me to the gentlemen in the office, and believe me, with kindest regards,

Very truly, yours,

JOHN B. WIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 21, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: It gives me much pleasure to inform you that at a meeting of the executive committee of the Knights of Columbus, held September 20, there was passed a resolution of thanks to the police department for its very efficient assistance rendered our committee on the occasion of the dedication of the Franciscan Monastery at Brookland, Sunday, September 17, 1899.

The work of your officers on this occasion was admirably done and could not possibly have been better. I am therefore directed to express to you and your department, and particularly to Lieutenant Kenney and the officers under his direction, our thanks, and to say that our committee appreciates to the utmost extent their services.

We thank you for the personal interest you took in this matter, and request that a copy of this letter be sent to each of the precincts from which details were made for this work and have the same read, in order that each individual may know that we appreciate his services and thank him for it.

Yours, very truly,

VINCENT A. SHEEHY,
Secretary of Executive Committee.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police Department, District Building, City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1899.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I have the honor to return herewith the badge given me by you, and worn by me as a member of the committee on public comfort and order.

Thanking you for your kindness, and congratulating you upon the perfect manner with which you and your men handled the immense crowd yesterday, I am,

Very truly, yours,

R. W. DUTTON.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *December 11, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, residents of Gales street NE., desire to thank you for the selection of officers you have made for this section in the last few months. This place is almost turned around. About a year ago and before that time it was almost impossible to live here on account of the rough element that lived in this neighborhood. They done about as they pleased night and day; especially nights it was terrible and Sundays almost as bad. But since the appearance of Officer Williams (the only one known by name) and others in this section, who seem to try to do their duty, those who respect the law are getting peace instead of worry in the daytime and rest at night.

We are, most respectfully,

ALLEN N. MCLEAN,
1529 Gales street NE.
E. C. SOULES,
1527 Gales street NE.
WILLIAM NEUMANN,
1517 Gales street NE.

Major SYLVESTER, *Chief of Police.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 21, 1899.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I hereby commend your action in providing a fund from which officers' clothing injured in the discharge of their duty may be repaired.

I have often said officers should be reimbursed. There is hardly a day when I do not see the effects of a rough and tumble fight in officers' clothing.

I think there ought to be a regular appropriation made by Congress for this purpose.

Yours, truly,

I. G. KIMBALL.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER, *Chief of Police.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 23, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: We beg to express to you and through you to the lieutenant of police in charge of this precinct, as well as the chief inspector of the detective force and the men under them, our thanks for the very able assistance they have rendered during the holidays.

Very respectfully,

SAKS & Co.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 1, 1900.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: Please accept my thanks for your prompt and effective action in the matter which I called your attention to. The neighborhood of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks was much more orderly last night than formerly on such occasions.

Wishing you a very happy New Year, I remain,
Yours, very truly,

EVAN H. TUCKER.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Police, District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, *April 10, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: While I have no report to make to the Commissioners at this time, I feel it my duty to acknowledge to you the highly commendable services of Officer William J. Kenney at the bathing beach during the past winter. He has been the direct means of saving the lives of five persons who went through the ice. At all dangerous times he stayed out on the float near a long plank having cross cleats and a long rope attached to it, and at the instant anyone went through the ice he pushed the plank toward the place and encouraged skaters to take it to the rescue. A man 23 years old and a boy 17 were taken from the same hole an hour apart. This was 100 yards from the float. A boy about 13 went through the soft ice on his bicycle a quarter of a mile from the float. The ice was so soft that there were but few skaters, and it took considerable coaxing to start a rescue party, but they got the boy and his bicycle, as he would not be taken out and leave the bicycle. A little girl, some 3 or 4 years old, went through the broken cakes of ice along the tide line. Her brother, about 10 years old, went in after her and by splashing on the floating ice he kept both up until Officer Kenney ran down from the office, and jumping from the wharf into water nearly up to his arms, he tossed the boy out onto the hard ice and brought the girl home in his arms. A great crowd saw it all, and the young men wanted to carry Mr. Kenney in triumph on their shoulders, but his lame leg was hurt some by the long jump, and he did not care to risk further hurt for nonsense. He has done marked credit to your department, and though he can not stand all day on his injured leg, I think he will be able to do all that is required of an officer at the beach during the open season, and I hope you will leave him there.

Thanks for the services of so reliable an officer.

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent Bathing Beach.

Major SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing cases, 1899-1900.

Offense.	1899.	1900.
Housebreaking:		
Night.....	214	225
Day.....	42	68
Grand larceny.....	332	303
Petit larceny.....	2,926	3,460
Petit larceny, second offense.....	12	7
Larceny from person.....	240	203
Larceny from United States.....	4	6
Highway robbery.....	23	29
Embezzlement.....	23	45
False pretenses.....	75	72
Forgery.....	8	24

Estimated losses, 1899, \$67,085; 1900, \$76,475.

Arrests.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First.....	2,965	1,408	4,373
Second.....	796	2,040	2,836
Third.....	731	1,658	2,389
Fourth.....	1,166	1,961	3,127
Fifth.....	1,113	1,517	2,630
Sixth.....	2,183	1,166	3,349
Seventh.....	878	880	1,758
Eighth.....	781	1,526	2,307
Ninth.....	1,068	804	1,872
Detectives.....	722	580	1,302
Total.....	12,403	13,540	25,943

Arrests, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First.....	80	115	310	296	2,575	997	4,373
Second.....	50	194	52	414	694	1,432	2,836
Third.....	21	116	97	531	613	1,211	2,389
Fourth.....	74	145	103	417	989	1,399	3,127
Fifth.....	112	245	168	463	833	809	2,630
Sixth.....	59	99	169	230	1,955	837	3,349
Seventh.....	31	36	55	139	792	705	1,758
Eighth.....	53	168	68	365	660	993	2,307
Ninth.....	93	71	181	176	794	557	1,872
Detectives.....	54	57	95	135	573	388	1,302
Total.....	627	1,246	1,298	2,966	10,478	9,328	25,943

Percentage of whites.....	0.478
Percentage of colored.....	.522
Percentage of convictions.....	.646
Percentage of acquittals.....	.354

Population: Arrests and disposition of same.

	Precinct.										Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Detectives.	
Population	12,851	38,952	34,722	33,193	39,642	23,727	19,742	41,418	33,535		277,782
Cases	4,373	2,836	2,389	3,127	2,630	3,349	1,758	2,307	1,872	1,302	25,943
Male	3,952	2,323	2,072	2,471	2,299	3,015	1,536	1,980	1,704	1,138	22,490
Female	421	513	317	656	331	334	222	327	168	164	3,453
White	2,965	796	731	1,166	1,113	2,183	878	781	1,068	722	12,403
Colored	1,408	2,040	1,658	1,961	1,517	1,166	880	1,526	804	580	13,540
Fined and paid	1,607	614	746	618	605	931	434	640	516	67	6,778
Workhouse	588	520	332	643	433	707	276	275	335	37	4,146
Jail	225	330	245	378	214	162	110	150	117	267	2,198
Grand jury	20	50	22	45	20	24	23	27	19	249	499
Bonds	275	260	265	315	274	303	107	320	292	155	2,566
Appealed	1			1							2
Nolle prossed	286	232	168	271	271	244	193	258	123	152	2,198
Dismissed	1,226	780	526	753	718	841	563	537	371	202	6,517
Pending	63	26	40	60	54	68	14	42	68	35	470
Insane asylum	28	10	13	9	8	20	4	13	5	5	124
Military authorities	4				2	1	1		3	5	16
Naval authorities	3							1			4
United States marshal		3		2		3				24	32
Parents or friends	11		3	5		14	9	5	1	26	74
Reform school	22	4	15	15	10	10	6	16	8	38	144
Board of Children's Guardians	12	7	12	5	16	19	11	16	7	1	97
Home Industrial School						2	1				3
Washington Asylum									3		3
Sentences suspended			1	1					1	2	5
Illinois authorities										2	2
Maryland authorities				5	5		5	7	3	24	49
New Jersey authorities										1	1
New York authorities										1	1
Pennsylvania authorities										3	3
West Virginia authorities										1	1
Virginia authorities	2		1	1			1			5	10

Total population	277,782
Total arrests	25,943
Percentage of arrests	0.093 +
Population:	
White	189,457
Colored	88,325
Arrests:	
White	12,403
Colored	13,540
Percentage of arrests:	
White	0.065 +
Colored	.153 +

Callings, as given by those arrested.

Actress	1	Firemen	68
Architects	4	Farmers	131
Actors	6	Glue maker	1
Artists	8	Gamblers	6
Apprentices	13	Guides	7
Agents	263	Gardeners	13
Banker	1	Grocers	19
Bellman	1	Horse dealers	2
Bottlers	2	Hatters	2
Ball players	2	Harness makers	6
Brickmakers	3	Horseshoers	6
Broom makers	3	Hostlers	9
Brakemen	4	Hotel keepers	15
Brewers	5	Hucksters	432
Bell boys	6	Housekeepers	840
Boiler makers	6	Iron worker	1
Boatmen	6	Inspectors	2
Bookkeepers	10	Jockey	1
Bookbinders	11	Journalists	2
Bootblacks	14	Janitors	11
Barkeepers	18	Junk dealers	13
Butlers	27	Jewelers	17
Brokers	50	Lather	1
Bartenders	51	Lithographer	1
Butchers	90	Locksmiths	2
Bakers	96	Laundresses	4
Bricklayers	144	Linemen	6
Barbers	161	Laundrymen	14
Blacksmiths	166	Liverymen	17
Carriage maker	1	Lawyers	92
Captain	1	Laborers	11,871
Cornice worker	1	Midwife	1
Canvasser	1	Mail carrier	1
Cattle brokers	2	Miller	1
Cabinetmakers	2	Miner	1
Carpet layers	2	Marines	3
Collectors	4	Model makers	3
Coppersmiths	5	Masons	4
Coachmen	6	Ministers	5
Confectioners	6	Managers	14
Coopers	12	Molders	16
Cigar makers	18	Musicians	38
Conductors	18	Motormen	45
Cooks	74	Mechanics	76
Contractors	161	Messengers	85
Carpenters	282	Machinists	126
Clerks	1,085	Merchants	601
Drummers	2	Nurses	25
Dentists	6	Newsboys	85
Dressmakers	7	None	1,343
Dairymen	29	Optician	1
Druggists	54	Operators	18
Drivers	966	Pattern maker	1
Editor	1	Page	1
Engraver	1	Pawnbroker	1
Expressmen	2	Preachers	2
Electricians	42	Pressmen	3
Engineers	116	Pavers	3
Fisherman	1	Photographers	8
Flagman	1	Policemen	21
Furriers	2	Paper hangers	30
Fakirs	7	Peddlers	44
Florists	13	Physicians	45
Foremen	59	Porters	57

Callings, as given by those arrested—Continued.

Plasterers	106	Shoemakers	81
Plumbers	140	Sailors	87
Printers	196	Soldiers	414
Painters	288	Schoolboys	719
Prostitutes	370	Servants	2,076
Railroad president	1	Teamster	1
Restaurateurs	2	Telegraphers	5
Rag pickers	2	Teachers	5
Reporters	32	Tailors	74
Special officers	2	Tinners	90
Sculptors	2	Thieves	124
Stewards	2	Undertakers	7
Steam fitters	3	Upholsterers	16
Superintendents	4	Unknown	186
Stenographers	5	Watchmaker	1
Storekeepers	5	Wheelwright	1
Seamstresses	8	Whitewashers	2
Stone masons	10	Weavers	2
Saloonists	28	Watchmen	14
Schoolgirls	42	Waiters	136
Students	47		
Stonecutters	51		
Salesmen	74	Total	25,943

Nativity of those arrested.

Algiers	1	Japan	2
Africa	1	Jamaica	1
Australia	3	Mexico	2
Arabia	3	Norway	1
Austria	13	Nova Scotia	1
Bohemia	1	Poland	2
Cuba	6	Roumania	1
Canada	22	Russia	59
China	38	Syria	1
Denmark	3	Switzerland	6
England	83	Sweden	10
France	20	Scotland	19
Greece	180	Turkey	7
Germany	258	United States, white	11,114
Hawaii	1	United States, colored	13,522
Holland	4	Wales	1
Hungary	7		
Italy	127	Total	25,943
Ireland	423		

Social conditions.

White	12,403	Able to read and write	22,230
Colored	13,540	Unable to read and write	3,713
Total	25,943	Total	25,943
Males	22,490	Males, married	7,967
Females	3,453	Males, single	14,523
Total	25,943	Females, married	1,290
		Females, single	2,163
		Total	25,943

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid	6,778
Fined and sent to workhouse in default	3,616
Fined and sent to jail in default	1,655
Sent to—	
Workhouse	530
Jail	543
Grand jury	499
Insane Asylum	124
Reform School	144
Home Industrial School	3
Washington Asylum	3
Personal bonds taken	2,495
Placed under bonds	71
Appealed	2
Nolle prossed	2,198
Dismissed	6,517
Not disposed of	470
Sentence suspended	5
Delivered to—	
Military authorities	16
Naval authorities	4
United States marshal	32
Parents or friends	74
Board of Children's Guardians	97
New Jersey authorities	1
New York authorities	1
West Virginia authorities	1
Illinois authorities	2
Pennsylvania authorities	3
Virginia authorities	10
Maryland authorities	49
Total	25,943

United States cases.

Fines imposed	\$36,419.50
Fines paid	8,026.50
Appealed	25.00
To jail in default	27,083.00
Execution suspended	65.00
Personal bonds taken	1,220.00
Total	36,419.50

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed	\$71,428.45
Fines paid	27,560.45
To workhouse in default	42,693.00
Execution suspended	225.00
Personal bonds taken	950.00
Total	71,428.45

Callings, as given by those arrested—Continued.

Plasterers	106	Shoemakers	81
Plumbers	140	Sailors	87
Printers	196	Soldiers	414
Painters	288	Schoolboys	719
Prostitutes	370	Servants	2,076
Railroad president	1	Teamster	1
Restaurateurs	2	Telegraphers	5
Rag pickers	2	Teachers	5
Reporters	32	Tailors	74
Special officers	2	Tinners	90
Sculptors	2	Thieves	124
Stewards	2	Undertakers	7
Steam fitters	3	Upholsterers	16
Superintendents	4	Unknown	186
Stenographers	5	Watchmaker	1
Storekeepers	5	Wheelwright	1
Seamstresses	8	Whitewashers	2
Stone masons	10	Weavers	2
Saloonists	28	Watchmen	14
Schoolgirls	42	Waiters	136
Students	47		
Stonecutters	51		
Salesmen	74	Total	25,943

Nativity of those arrested.

Algiers	1	Japan	2
Africa	1	Jamaica	1
Australia	3	Mexico	2
Arabia	3	Norway	1
Austria	13	Nova Scotia	1
Bohemia	1	Poland	2
Cuba	6	Roumania	1
Canada	22	Russia	59
China	38	Syria	1
Denmark	3	Switzerland	6
England	83	Sweden	10
France	20	Scotland	19
Greece	180	Turkey	7
Germany	258	United States, white	11,114
Hawaii	1	United States, colored	13,522
Holland	4	Wales	1
Hungary	7		
Italy	127	Total	25,943
Ireland	423		

Social conditions.

White	12,403	Able to read and write	22,230
Colored	13,540	Unable to read and write	3,713
Total	25,943	Total	25,943
Males	22,490	Males, married	7,967
Females	3,453	Males, single	14,523
Total	25,943	Females, married	1,290
		Females, single	2,163
		Total	25,943

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid	6,778
Fined and sent to workhouse in default	3,616
Fined and sent to jail in default	1,655
Sent to—	
Workhouse	530
Jail	543
Grand jury	499
Insane Asylum	124
Reform School	144
Home Industrial School	3
Washington Asylum	3
Personal bonds taken	2,495
Placed under bonds	71
Appealed	2
Nolle prossed	2,198
Dismissed	6,517
Not disposed of	470
Sentence suspended	5
Delivered to—	
Military authorities	16
Naval authorities	4
United States marshal	32
Parents or friends	74
Board of Children's Guardians	97
New Jersey authorities	1
New York authorities	1
West Virginia authorities	1
Illinois authorities	2
Pennsylvania authorities	3
Virginia authorities	10
Maryland authorities	49
Total	25,943

United States cases.

Fines imposed	\$36,419.50
Fines paid	8,026.50
Appealed	25.00
To jail in default	27,083.00
Execution suspended	65.00
Personal bonds taken	1,220.00
Total	36,419.50

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed	\$71,428.45
Fines paid	27,560.45
To workhouse in default	42,693.00
Execution suspended	225.00
Personal bonds taken	950.00
Total	71,428.45

Money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated)	\$247, 558. 47
Returned to—	
Owners	72, 939. 93
Property clerk	66, 846. 29
Pound master	604. 50
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of lieutenant	71, 725. 80
Collateral returned to—	
Marshal at police court	9, 051. 00
Major of police at police court	26, 390. 95
Total	247, 558. 47

Estimated losses—Recovered.

Property stolen	\$76, 475. 00
Reported lost or mislaid	7, 207. 50
Recovered	65, 889. 78

Number of larcenies, etc.

Housebreaking, night	225
Housebreaking, day	68
Grand larceny	303
Petit larceny	3, 460
Petit larceny, second offense	7
Larceny from the person	203
Larceny from the United States Government	6
Highway robbery	29
Embezzlement	45
False pretenses	72
Forgery	24
Lost or mislaid	254

Visits of general officers.

Honorable Commissioners	28
Superintendent	50
Captain	994
Lieutenant-inspectors	6, 125
Sergeant-inspectors	453
Police surgeons	328
Visiting official	1

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents	1, 519
Attempts at suicide	60
Animals:	
Taken estray	228
Delivered to property clerk	8
Delivered to pound master	34
Abandoned infants found	18
Dead infants found	111
Dead bodies found	33
Drowned bodies found	19
Dangerous electric wires	3
Dead animals	5, 238
Dangerous or broken pavements	1, 959
Dangerous holes, roadway	1, 131
Dangerous buildings	69
Dangerous bridges	27
Doors and windows found open	559
Damaged trees and boxes	945
Deaths (coroner notified; no inquest)	215

Miscellaneous reports—Continued.

Fires, times attended	588
Fire plugs damaged	227
Filthy gutters, alleys	65
Fountains damaged	24
Found sick on street	366
Health officer notified	4
Hydrants damaged	196
Inquests attended	32
Lost children restored to parents	7
Lamps damaged	135
Lamps not lighted:	
Gas	8,494
Electric	13,331
Naphtha	915
Lodgers accommodated	135
Pumps damaged	71
Permits examined:	
Building	1,979
Miscellaneous	3,690
Sewers damaged	148
Sewers, filthy	97
Suicides	22
Telephone messages	73,492
Water mains damaged	207
Water pipes damaged	180

220 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Summary—Table of arrests.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1900.	Cases held, 1899.
Abandoning infant.....	4		4	2		2	1
Affray.....	224	82	142	18	28	178	208
Adultery.....	53	10	43	19	9	25	24
Accessory to murder.....	1		1			1	1
Arson.....	4	3	1		1	3	3
Assault.....	1,662	590	1,072	321	282	1,059	951
Assault and battery.....	1,072	232	840	165	185	722	828
Assault, intent to kill.....	77	16	61	17	5	55	47
Assaulting officer.....	21	7	14		4	17	18
Attempt at larceny.....	7	4	3	2	3	2	
Attempt at arson.....	1	1				1	
Attempt at rape.....	16	4	12	8		8	7
Bigamy.....	3		3		1	2	2
Buying stolen goods.....	5	3	2	3	1	1	
Conspiracy.....	6	6			4	2	
Cohabiting with female child un- der 16 years.....	13	7	6	2		11	2
Cruelty to animals.....	609	350	259	21	13	575	677
Criminal libel.....	2	2				2	2
Concealed weapons.....	222	91	161	28	37	187	168
Contempt of court.....	60	23	37	4	22	34	40
Creating nuisance.....	256	182	74	109	20	127	76
Disorderly conduct.....	5,069	1,768	3,301	191	652	4,226	4,111
Desertion.....	18	18			2	16	23
Destroying private property.....	216	93	123	56	38	122	147
Destroying public property.....	18	7	11		1	17	16
Enticing prostitution.....	2		2		1	1	12
Enticing female child to house of prostitution.....	1		1		1		
Embezzlement.....	73	48	25	18	3	52	12
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	1	1		1			
Fast driving.....	151	89	62	2	6	143	121
Forcible entry.....	10	10				10	
Forgery.....	38	31	7	5		33	9
Fornication.....	125	22	103	9	19	97	55
Fugitives from—							
Justice.....	130	69	61		13	117	73
Parents.....	60	47	13	1	2	57	48
Reform school.....	4		4			4	10
Industrial school.....	2	2				2	2
Insane asylum.....	5	5				5	3
Gift enterprise.....	1	1			1		2
Grand larceny.....	162	92	70	42	23	97	90
Grave robbery.....	1		1			1	
Habitual drunkard.....	121	102	19	8	5	108	58
Harboring female child—immoral purposes.....	5	3	2	2	3		3
Highway robbery.....	20	2	18	4	3	13	11
Housebreaking, day.....	54	15	39	20	6	28	19
Housebreaking, night.....	111	29	82	22	12	77	81
Impersonating a policeman.....	1	1			1		
Incest.....	2	2		2			
Intoxication.....	3,019	2,428	591		3,018	1	
Intoxication and disorderly.....	1,169	677	492	13	26	1,130	899
Incorrigibility.....	56	17	39	4	8	44	28
Indecent exposure.....	217	131	86	4	6	207	166
Indecent assault.....	30	16	14	11	9	10	15
Insanity.....	138	82	56	1	16	121	99
Keeping—							
Disorderly house.....	83	26	57	9	22	52	45
Bawdy house.....	16	7	9	2	3	11	4
Gambling house or table.....	60	19	41	3	17	40	43
Unlicensed bar.....	89	22	67	7	24	58	52
Open bar Sunday.....	6	5	1	1	1	4	11
Open after hours.....	4	4				4	1
Dangerous dog.....	11	8	3	4	2	5	6
Loud and boisterous.....	81	15	66		17	64	1
Larceny from person.....	80	26	54	8	22	50	31
Larceny from United States.....	7	3	4	2		5	4
Malicious mischief.....	13	11	2	2	1	10	2
Manslaughter.....	1		1			1	1
Murder.....	17	10	7		2	15	17
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	131	90	41	20	9	102	53
Perjury.....	6	1	5	2	1	3	3
Passing counterfeits.....	2	2				2	
Petit larceny.....	1,860	531	1,329	269	293	1,298	1,019
Petit larceny, second offense.....	17	3	14	1	1	15	16
Profanity.....	718	238	480	44	39	635	867
Rape.....	20	4	16	4		16	2
Resisting officer.....	1	1				1	
Receiving stolen goods.....	22	10	12	6	7	9	8

Summary—Table of arrests—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1900.	Cases held, 1899.
Refusing to pay hack hire	46	37	9	11	9	26	37
Refusing to assist officer	1		1			1	
Running overhead wire	2	2			2		1
Selling liquor to minors	2	2		1	1		3
Suspicion	995	265	730	23	898	74	160
Sodomy	1	1		1			1
Threats	351	147	204	103	59	189	159
Trespass	64	39	25	5	8	51	42
Unlicensed pawnbrokers	4	2	2			4	
Vagrancy	2,181	1,277	904	52	242	1,887	1,831
Violation of—							
Building regulations	63	53	10	12	2	49	70
Bottling law	1	1				1	
Civil-rights law	1	1				1	
Commission law	2	2				2	
Cigarette law	19	18	1		1	18	1
Dog law	105	34	71	42	17	46	27
Eight-hour law	2	2				2	
Fish law	14	12	2		2	12	2
Game law	10	9	1	5		5	20
Hack law	213	85	128	14	16	183	33
Humane law	21	18	3	4		17	10
Health ordinances	419	263	156	130	41	248	283
Internal-revenue law	12	11	1	3	1	8	
Pawnbroker's law	1		1	1			
Police regulations	2,170	1,268	902	114	110	1,946	1,802
Policy law	40	5	35	12	4	24	29
Pharmacy law	10	10		1		9	
Pension law	1		1			1	
Plumbing regulations	10	7	3		1	9	4
Revised statutes	7	4	3		1	6	4
Smoke law	10	10		1	1	8	
Snow law	52	52		35		17	275
Other District of Columbia or- dinances	374	249	125	109	38	227	217
Weights and measures laws	1	1				1	1
Witnesses	115	59	56		112	3	5
Total	25,943	12,403	13,540	2,198	6,517	17,228	16,371

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers	19
Wagons	12
Horses	21
Reports from boxes by officers	829, 119
Messages sent and received	18, 427
Calls for wagon by—	
Officers	9, 007
Citizens	159
Messenger or telephone	1, 060
Persons taken to—	
Headquarters	326
Police court	652
Jail	13
Hospitals	803
Places of abode	56
Depots	10
Photograph gallery	87
Several asylums	9
Several homes	31
Dead bodies removed to morgue or late homes	79
Children restored to their homes	73
Accidents attended	140
Injured removed to their homes	50
Sick removed to their homes	136
Number of times reserves to fires	464
Miscellaneous runs	1, 478
Total number of runs made	14, 265

REPORT OF THE CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

HDQRS. METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your information, a series of tabular statements showing in detail the financial and property transactions of this office during the past fiscal year.

PROPERTY REPORT.

During the past fiscal year there were 2,434 cases in which the several lieutenants of police delivered to me for disposition, as required by law, lost, stolen, and abandoned property (an increase of 634 cases, as compared with the preceding fiscal year). The value of such property, together with the manner in which it was disposed of, is given in the following statement:

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of the court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to claimants on bond.	Balance on hand.	Total.
1899.				
July	\$4,125.91	\$110.00	\$478.08	\$4,713.99
August	3,025.45	207.00	268.03	3,500.48
September	1,940.61	112.83	308.98	2,362.42
October	3,248.91	140.00	230.67	3,619.58
November	3,294.83	367.00	289.07	3,950.90
December	6,839.91	28.00	318.94	7,186.85
1900.				
January	4,077.39	75.64	172.70	4,325.73
February	8,517.38	895.00	110.64	9,523.02
March	6,711.59	120.00	266.19	7,097.78
April	2,771.15	2,853.50	352.70	5,977.35
May	4,985.28	127.56	246.20	5,359.04
June	6,847.21	378.00	1,047.43	8,272.64
Total	56,385.62	5,414.53	4,089.63	65,889.78

BICYCLES.

The different makes of bicycles recovered by the police and the total number of the same will be found in the following list:

Bicycles returned to property clerk.

Acme	1	Continental	2
A. Mercky	3	Crescent	13
Albion	1	Columbus	2
Ariston	2	Champion	1
Adlake	3	Devon	1
Andrae	1	Defiance	1
Ætna	1	Dayton	3
Athlete	1	Douglass	2
Alpine	1	Diamond	2
A. U. S.	1	Demorest	1
American	1	Dart	1
Belladay Temple	1	Duquesne	2
Baron	1	Eclipse	33
Butler	1	Erie	1
Barnes	3	Envoy	3
Crawford	5	Eagle	2
Cleveland	21	Elgin	1
Crown	2	Fister	1
Columbia	32	Featherstone	2
Clipper	9	Fowler	12

Bicycles returned to property clerk—Continued.

Fairmount	2	Record	1
F. F. V	2	Recruit	1
Frontenac	1	Relay	1
Falcon	1	Racyle	2
Fanning	1	Rambler	58
Fulton	1	Reading	5
Garnet	1	Remington	4
Gladiator	1	Sylph	1
Gold Coin	1	Shelby Ideal	4
Hummer	1	Sterling	17
Hawthorne	1	Spaulding	4
Hero	1	Silver King	1
Hustler	1	Syracuse	2
Humber	2	Seaton	1
Hoffman	1	Spartacus	1
Hartford	5	Saks's Fast Flyer	3
Iroquois	15	Sunol	1
Imperial	3	Stormer	1
Iver-Johnson	1	Stearnes	1
Ideal	2	Thistle	2
Keystone	9	Tribune	6
Keating	9	Torrington	1
Kankakee	3	Tiger	3
King	1	Trinity	4
Lovell	3	Tappan Special	1
Little Joe	1	Union	3
Lyndhurst	1	Unknown	6
Liberty	5	Vistula	2
Measelback	1	Valant	1
Martin	1	Victor	39
McCune	2	Vim	1
March	1	Vedette	3
Mansen	1	Victoria	1
Mason	1	Viking	5
Norseman	1	Warwick	8
Norwood	2	Wolf American	3
Newport	1	Wilhelm	3
Niagara	2	Wellesley	1
Overland	4	Winton	1
Orient	3	Winchester	1
Occidental	1	Waverly	2
Oliver	1	Yale	1
Olive	3	Young	1
Psycho	1	Zenith	1
Pioneer	1		
Pacific	1	Total	560

Recovered during year 1899, 300; increase, 260.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. KEMP,

Chief (also Property) Clerk; Metropolitan Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,

SANITARY OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration my annual report of the work of the sanitary office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. By a comparison of the data of the subjoined tables a marked increase in the work of this office will be seen. Indeed, the statistics show a larger amount of work during the year just closed than in any like period of the history of this office.

TRANSPORTATION.

This part of the work assigned to the sanitary office constitutes no inconsiderable portion of its operations, and it is evident from the number of applicants and the inconsistent reasonings that the primary object of this fund is not understood. It should be known that the appropriation for transportation is intended alone for the worthy and destitute who are "liable to become a charge upon the District of Columbia." This part of the work consumes more time and requires more thorough investigation than any of the other work of the office, calling, as it does, for an expenditure of public funds.

During the year just closed transportation was furnished to 913 persons, at an expenditure of \$1,972.10, as against 899 persons, at a cost of \$1,797.97 for last year, showing an increase of 14 persons and \$174.13. In addition to this there was one dangerous or insane person returned under police escort to her home, at an expenditure of \$11.30, making a total expenditure for transportation of \$1,983.40.

The number thus benefited includes 85 ex-soldiers and sailors who visited the national capital in the interest of their claims for pensions, showing an increase of 25 of this class over the preceding year, which, I think, can be readily accounted for on account of the late war with Spain.

The crank is seldom absent from our midst. At least one every month of these individuals, with large imaginations of grievous wrongs, makes his presence known. Ten persons of this character have been provided for and sent to their homes during the year, an increase of 2 over the year 1899.

The number who came here seeking private work and obtained transportation to return to their homes or to continue on their journey thereto is 255, showing an increase of 47 over the preceding year. Two hundred and four of these being in need of food, were furnished with meals.

I am pleased to note a decrease in the number of oyster dredgers, as only 28 who had suffered abuses and ill treatment on the oyster boats of the Lower Potomac and Chesapeake Bay appealed for aid, showing a decrease of 26 over the year 1899. Twenty-eight unfortunate females were left here penniless by their worthless husbands in 1899, while for the year just closed the number was 24, thus showing a decrease of 4.

Of the 913 persons who received the benefits of this fund during the year, 675 were males and 238 females, 771 white and 142 colored; 748 born in the United States and 165 foreign born.

Considering the large increase in the number of worthy applicants and the natural growth in our population, I feel justified in asking for an additional appropriation of \$500, thus making the appropriation for transportation of paupers \$2,500.

HOSPITALS.

During the year just closed the number of persons sent to the various hospitals was 4,391, an increase of 351 over last year. This is without question the largest number of sick and indigent persons provided for during any fiscal year in the history of the department. Our hospitals have on many occasions during this period been taxed to their utmost capacity.

Our neighboring States of Virginia and Maryland have not failed to contribute their quota of those needing medical care to be provided for at the expense of the District of Columbia. The figures show that the former State had 257 persons and the latter 191, an increase of 61 for Virginia and 20 for Maryland.

While it is undoubtedly a charity toward the above-described class, yet I consider it manifestly unjust to the tax payers of the District and detrimental to our own sick and destitute, who are sometimes necessarily deprived of treatment because of the crowded condition of the several hospitals, such being the case at present.

It is with great satisfaction that I observe the proposed establishment of a municipal hospital under absolute control of the District authorities.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

I desire to commend the ambulance drivers for their watchfulness and care. Considering the work of these men, they are the most poorly paid employees under the District government, and I most earnestly recommend that their salaries be increased to at least \$600 per annum each. They now receive \$510.

For the year just closed the ambulances responded to 3,502 calls, an increase of 113 over last year. Of this number 310, or an increase of 26, were unnecessary runs, as no service was rendered. Much of this work could have been avoided if the proper care and discretion had been used by those calling for the ambulance.

I would respectfully ask of those connected with the police department that they fully inform themselves as to the necessity for the use of an ambulance before calling for the same.

I would also recommend appropriation for an additional driver, as I am frequently compelled to call on the patrol wagons to assist in the removal of the sick, especially those meeting with accidents or found ill on the streets.

THE INSANE.

I regret to report a decided increase in the number of this unfortunate class. The number sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane during the year under due process of law, the data of which is prepared in this office, was 270, an increase of 52, an unusual number.

I can not refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the contemplated establishment of a house of detention. This certainly will be the consummation of one of the most needful and beneficent institutions under our police system. A house of this character has been a long-felt want, and I am sure that this office will feel that it has been relieved of much care and anxiety to know that it can care for the insane female or wayward child other than in a station house.

The thanks of this department are due Dr. A. B. Richardson, the efficient superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, for his considerate and humane action in taking charge of violent cases of insanity while in the care of this department pending judicial investigation. This is a great service, not only to the patient, but to the community and to the relatives of the demented.

CARE OF THE INEBRIATE.

In the establishment of the proposed municipal hospital I trust the matter will not be overlooked of providing a properly equipped ward for the care of inebriates. A law should be enacted to make the care of these persons compulsory. After an experience of many years I feel that I can safely say that I meet with no class of persons that calls for the care of this department more than the inebriate.

I am well aware of persons who doubtless could be restored to manhood and respectability if there were a hospital or ward where they could receive curative treatment, and I desire to repeat with stronger emphasis my former recommendations.

I would be unmindful in concluding this report if I failed to express my high appreciation for your generous and judicious counsel and liberal support in the performance of the duties of this office. I also desire to express my thanks to all those who have aided in the discharge of my varied duties in caring for those with whom I have to deal, for I feel that I would have met with poor success had it not been for their earnest cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. FRANK,

Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

Report of sanitary service.

Drivers	4
Ambulances	4
Horses	8
Sent to—	
Columbia Hospital	123
Columbia University Hospital	9
Emergency Hospital	95
Freedman's Hospital	703
Garfield Hospital	211
Government Hospital for the Insane	270
Georgetown University Hospital	120
Homeopathic Hospital	198
Providence Hospital	1,098
Sibley Hospital	35
Washington Asylum Hospital	728
Children's Hospital	56
Almshouse	229
Bruen Home	1
Central Union Mission	2

Report of sanitary service—Continued.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1
Eastern Dispensary	24
Florence Crittenden Home	2
House of the Good Shepherd	1
Home for Incurables	4
Soldiers' Home	1
St. Vincent's Asylum	3
Workhouse	2
Removed to—	
Depots from hospitals or homes	59
Their homes	257
Station houses (insane)	6
Station houses (intoxicated)	37
Station houses from hospials	3
United States Capito	1
Steamboat wharves	4
Johnson's Sanitarium	1
Police headquarters	8
Probate court	96
Jail	3
Dead bodies taken to the morgue	3
Runs where service—	
Was rendered	3,192
Was not rendered	310

Ages of sick and destitute.

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 21 years.	Between 21 and 35 years.	Between 35 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Between 50 and 60 years.	Between 60 and 70 years.	Between 70 and 80 years.	Over 80 years.	Total.
White:										
Males	37	131	466	158	318	265	129	91	21	1,706
Females	15	78	266	62	82	101	88	37	14	733
Colored:										
Males	26	138	363	71	132	122	83	42	20	997
Females	19	226	390	56	86	65	51	35	31	955
Total	87	553	1,485	347	618	553	457	185	86	4,391

Occupations of the sick and destitute.

Architect	1	Conductors	10
Actor	1	Cooks	30
Apprentices	2	Carpenters	51
Actresses	2	Clerks	153
Artists	3	Detective	1
Agents	14	Dressmakers	14
Broom maker	1	Drivers	38
Builder	1	Expressmen	2
Brickmaker	1	Engineers	9
Boatmen	2	Firemen	14
Bookbinders	3	Farmers	31
Boiler makers	3	Gardeners	9
Bookkeepers	5	Hackman	1
Blacksmiths	7	Hostlers	3
Brakemen	8	Horse dealers	5
Barbers	12	Hucksters	10
Butchers	12	Housekeepers	237
Bakers	13	Inventor	1
Bartenders	17	Iron workers	2
Bricklayers	18	Janitors	3
Congressman	1	Journalists	3
Carriage maker	1	Lathers	3
Cigar makers	3	Lawyers	6

Occupations of the sick and destitute—Continued.

Linemen	8	Reporters	5
Laborers	1,032	Steward	1
Molder	1	Steam fitters	2
Miller	1	Sailmakers	3
Miners	2	School-teachers	4
Musicians	3	Students	8
Messengers	5	Stonecutters	12
Ministers	6	Shoemakers	21
Motormen	7	Sailors	22
Machinists	10	Soldiers	30
Mechanics	15	Schoolgirls	31
Merchants	18	Schoolboys	40
Newsboys	2	Servants	726
Nurses	20	Teamster	1
None	1,364	Tobacconist	1
Operators	2	Tile setter	1
Prostitute	1	Teachers	6
Paper hangers	2	Tinners	9
Photographers	3	Tailors	17
Porters	8	Upholsterers	3
Plumbers	9	Water boys	2
Policemen	10	Watchmakers	2
Plasterers	14	Weavers	3
Physicians	15	Watchmen	13
Peddlers	16	Waiters	17
Printers	17		
Painters	50		
Riggers	3	Total	4,391

Residence of sick and destitute.

Arkansas	2	Missouri	10
Alabama	2	Massachusetts	13
California	2	Maryland	191
Colorado	2	Nebraska	1
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	8
Delaware	2	North Carolina	20
District of Columbia	3,570	Nonresident	65
Florida	5	New York	79
Georgia	10	Ohio	21
Iowa	3	Pennsylvania	50
Indiana	6	Rhode Island	3
Illinois	11	South Dakota	2
Kansas	3	South Carolina	5
Kentucky	4	Tennessee	1
Louisiana	3	Texas	8
Mississippi	1	Vermont	1
Mexico	1	Virginia	257
Maine	2	Wisconsin	4
Minnesota	2	West Virginia	9
Montana	3		
Michigan	3	Total	4,391

Nativity of sick and destitute.

Cuba	2	Russia	12
China	2	South America	1
Canada	9	Spain	1
Denmark	2	Sweden	8
England	33	Switzerland	11
France	20	Scotland	13
Greece	3	United States:	
Germany	108	White	1,991
Holland	1	Colored	1,896
Italy	18	Wales	1
Ireland	245	West Indies	4
Norway	1		
Porto Rico	2	Total	4,391
Poland	7		

Indigents, where sent, and why.

Residents sent to friends	74
Residents sent to places of employment	60
Ex-soldiers to Hampton Home	54
Ex-soldiers to friends, seeking admission to Homes	8
Looking for pensions, to friends	85
Looking for Government work, to friends	27
"Cranks," to friends	10
Convalescents, to friends	39
Seeking private work, to friends	255
Assisted on their way home	246
Sent home, discharged by Government	2
Sent home to friends, suspicious characters	35
Sent home, looking for friends	18
Total	913

Transportation furnished to—

Aberdeen, Md.	Greensboro, N. C.	Patuxent, Md.
Allegheny, Pa.	High Point, N. C.	Perryman, Md.
Annapolis, Md.	Huntington, W. Va.	Piedmont, W. Va.
Altoona, Pa.	Havre de Grace, Md.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Harrisonburg, Va.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Alderson, W. Va.	Henderson, N. C.	Quantico, Va.
Boston, Mass.	Harpers Ferry, W. Va.	Rectorstown, Va.
Brooks Station, Va.	Hagerstown, Md.	Raleigh, N. C.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Hancock, Md.	Rapidan, Va.
Broadway, Va.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Reading, Pa.
Bealls Wharf, Va.	Ilchester, Md.	Round Hill, Va.
Brunswick, Md.	Ironhill, Md.	Rochester, N. Y.
Brandy Station, Va.	Jersey City, N. J.	Richmond, Va.
Baltimore, Md.	Jeanette, Pa.	Summit, Va.
Chatham, Va.	Kerneysville, W. Va.	Sunbury, Pa.
Clarksburg, W. Va.	Laurel, Md.	Somerset, Va.
Conshohocken, Pa.	Leonardtwn, Md.	Selma, N. C.
Charlotte, N. C.	Linden, Md.	Sumter, S. C.
Clifton, Va.	Laurel, Del.	Singerly, Md.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Lancaster, Pa.	Sandusky, Ohio.
Connellsville, Pa.	Leesburg, Va.	Shenandoah, W. Va.
Clifton Forge, Va.	Louisa, Va.	Seagirt, N. J.
Charlestown, W. Va.	Lynchburg, Va.	Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Midland, Va.	Salisbury, N. C.
Charleston, W. Va.	Middletown, Pa.	St. Louis, Mo.
Covington, Va.	Madison, Va.	Staunton, Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Mt. Union, Pa.	Titusville, Pa.
Charlottesville, Va.	Mulliken, Md.	Tyrone, Pa.
Culpeper, Va.	Martinsburg, W. Va.	Tye River, Va.
Cumberland, Md.	Marion, N. C.	Thurmond, W. Va.
Dickerson, Md.	Mathias Point, Va.	Trevilians, Va.
Danville, Va.	Mt. Jackson, Va.	Toledo, Ohio.
Edgewater, Va.	Manassas, Va.	Vienna, Va.
Fredericksburg, Va.	Marshall, Va.	White Deer, Pa.
Frederick, Md.	Montreal, Va.	Washington Junction, Md.
Fort Monroe, Va.	New Freedom, Pa.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Glenrock, Pa.	Nuttall, W. Va.	Winchester, Va.
Grafton, W. Va.	Newport, Ky.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Gainesville, Va.	New Brunswick, N. J.	Washington Grove, Md.
Goshen, Va.	Newark, N. J.	Warrenton, Va.
Gapland, Md.	Norfolk, Va.	Williamsport, Pa.
Gordonsville, Va.	New York, N. Y.	Wilmington, Del.
Gilberts, Va.	Oakland, Md.	York, Pa.
Graniteville, S. C.	Orange, Va.	
Goldsboro, N. C.	Phillipsburg, N. J.	

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the surgeons to the police department for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Very respectfully,

CLIFTON MAYFIELD, M. D., *Secretary.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

Number of sick cards issued (officers sick)	1,217
Number of visits made	2,637
Number of office consultations held	5,767
Total consultations	8,404
Number of examinations of supposed insane	180
Number of persons committed to Asylum for Insane	85
Number of persons discharged by court	7
Number of persons given into custody of friends	34
Number of persons found not insane	54
Number of candidates examined for the police force	378
Number of candidates rejected for the police force	232
Number of candidates accepted for the police force	146
Number of examinations held for the police force	25

REPORT OF THE HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Vehicles licensed	463
Licenses transferred	11
Vehicles inspected	463
Vehicles condemned	19
Vehicles, minor repairs ordered for	88
Number of hack stands	36
Number of new hack stands established	2
Number of hack stands moved to new location	2
Number of hack stands enlarged	3
Number of hacks which hack stands will accommodate	278
Cases tried (police court) for charging excessive rates	14
Cases tried (police court) for refusing to pay hack hire	46
Cases tried (police court) for using condemned vehicle	3
Cases tried (police court) for other violations of hack laws	196
Total number cases tried for violation of hack laws	259
Amount paid District of Columbia by hackmen for hack licenses	\$2,630.57

During the past year a number of changes in the police regulations of great value for the improvement of the hack service have been made. Among these may be mentioned the regulation requiring the number of the license to be plainly indicated on the glass of the lamps, thereby rendering identification easy by day or by night, affording protection to strangers, and aiding the officers in apprehending violators of the law. Some of the hackmen have, however, taken advantage of the broad wording of this regulation, and have used very small figures and placed them in such a position on the glass of the lamps that they can not readily be seen. It would have been much more effective, therefore, if the regulation had made these numbers subject to the approval of the inspector of hacks.

The regulation changing the form of the schedule of rates from the large card to the small folders, and requiring them to be carried in a receptacle in the inte-

rior of the hack in a place readily to be seen by the passenger has also been of great value in preventing imposition upon the public by means of overcharging.

When these folders were issued to the hackmen each was stamped with the number of the license of the vehicle in which it was to be carried. This has many times led to the identification of violators of the law who could not otherwise have been apprehended, and I would suggest the advisability of amending the regulation in such a manner as to prohibit hackmen from carrying schedules of rates bearing any other number than that of the license of his vehicle.

There is a widespread feeling among hackmen and others that since the advent of our elaborate system of electric street railways, which have undoubtedly injured their business, the rates in certain particulars are not high enough to afford them just compensation for their services. Considering all existing conditions, I am of the opinion that a higher rate should be granted them and that the rates should then be simplified by abolishing the distinction between day and night rates, to the end that they may be more readily understood and disputes prevented.

An innovation in the form of horseless vehicles has appeared in our city during the year, and some of them are engaging in the business of public vehicles, coming into direct competition with licensed vehicles. In order to determine whether they were subject to the provisions of the license law of August 23, 1871 (Abert, sec. 41, p. 346), I instituted proceedings in the police court against the superintendent of the company operating them, but the case has not been tried. If it should be decided that they are not subject to the provisions of this law, I would suggest the propriety of amending it with that object in view.

I desire to call attention to some suggestions for the betterment of the hack service which I have offered during the year and which, in my judgment, merit favorable action.

The inspector of hacks should be authorized to condemn harness and horses when the same are unfit for service by the same method as that now employed in the condemnation of hacks.

The drivers of public vehicles should be required to obtain a license or permit, in addition to the license now issued to owners, before engaging in the business, said license or permit to be subject to suspension or revocation at the pleasure of the Commissioners.

In view of the fact that the hack stands are scattered over the District, from the Bladensburg road to Georgetown and from the steamboat wharves to the Columbia road, and that the operations of hackmen throughout the city and the large parks require constant attention by day and night to prevent violations of the law, I would suggest the advisability of providing the officer detailed as inspector of hacks with mounted pay to enable him to procure and maintain a horse and buggy for use in the service.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered me by the officers of the various precincts and to thank you for guidance and support.

Very respectfully submitted.

A. R. LAMB, *Inspector of Hacks.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER.

Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER DETAILED TO ENFORCE THE DRUG LAW.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE,

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit for your information the following report of work performed in connection with my detail to enforce the laws relating to the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia, from the date of my assignment, November 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900:

From statistics obtained in the health office, the secretaries of the boards of pharmacy and dental commissioners, and by a methodical visitation, in person, of all the drug stores and dental offices, I secured the names and addresses of all licensed physicians and midwives, together with the proprietors and employees in pharmacies and dental offices, and have arranged them in order in an office register provided for that purpose.

As near as can be approximated there are now in the District 800 licensed practicing physicians, 46 of whom became licensed during the time covered by this report; also 100 licensed midwives, 4 of whom were licensed during the same period.

I investigated some 30 cases where it was alleged that unlicensed persons were

practicing medicine, 8 of whom I took into court. Three were convicted and fined, 1 was acquitted, 3 are awaiting trial by jury, while 1 suddenly left the city before the warrant could be served. Evidence could not be secured on which to base a prosecution in 6 cases, but all were required to take in their "M. D." signs, while still others were warned against violating the law.

All medical specialists were visited who advertise in the daily papers, and it was found that they and their assistants were graduates of college and regularly licensed physicians. Two licensed specialists were required to change the wording of misleading advertisements.

The names and addresses of 77 persons were obtained, of whom I had no record, who were classed as "physicians." Upon investigation I learned that 5 of them were licensed and that the others were army and navy surgeons, Pension Office examiners, veterinary surgeons, doctors of manicure, osteopathy, massage and Swedish movement, dentists, etc.

Scores of firms and individuals were visited who are engaged in the manufacture, sale, and shipment of patent, proprietary medicines, some of whom have a regularly licensed physician in attendance to prescribe for their local patrons. In this way many persons are employed, one firm having about 40.

We have in the city 3 offices where osteopathy is practiced extensively, 6 doctors of that school being employed; we also have 3 offices where the Swedish movement cure is practiced, while there are many, of more or less repute, who practice the massage treatment; and those known as the "National Circle of Divine Ministry," the "Christian Scientist," the "Faith Healer," and the "Electrician" are in evidence, though none of the latter use either medicine or scalpel.

Three cases where it was alleged that abortions might have been performed were investigated, but it was found that with reference to two of the persons such was not the case, while in the other the physician was held in \$15,000 bond for manslaughter, but he died before his case came to trial.

There are in the District 195 drug stores, 17 of which are in the county. Of the 200 proprietors 31 are not registered pharmacists. They have employed 155 regular clerks, 39 of whom are not registered. Also employed at times 57 relief clerks, and permanently employed 107 apprentices, who are learning the business.

Fifteen of the stores have unregistered proprietors, but have registered clerks employed to compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions and to sell poisons, leaving 3 stores without any registered person in charge. One of the latter is before the court charged with violating the drug law. The other 2 are homeopathic stores. Owing to a defective law, they could not be examined for registration, but certain amendments have been made and steps will be taken to have them qualify. I notified the unregistered proprietors of 6 other stores where no registered help was employed that they must cease to violate the law. Three of them sold out and closed up, 2 were sold to registered pharmacists, and 1 having declined to comply with the law now has his case before the court for settlement.

Thirty-nine persons became registered as pharmacists on their college diplomas or by examination before the pharmacy commissioners.

Two persons, unregistered, were discovered acting as relief clerks. They were stopped and their employers informed that it was unlawful to engage them.

It was ascertained that 185 druggists kept the required register of the sale of poisons, while 10 did not, 8 of the latter claiming they did not sell poisons, while the other 2 stated that a proper record would be kept in future.

About one-third kept the transactions in detail, the others omitting in one or two particulars to make the proper entries, though all promised to do so in future.

I investigated the sale by druggists of poisons with which 6 persons suicided, and with which 12 others attempted suicide; also 2 cases where poisons were taken by mistake. It was found that in 12 instances the law had been complied with, that 3 times it could not be learned from whom it was bought, while the remaining 3 failed to obey the law. Two were taken to court, where they were found guilty and fined, while the other case is still pending.

Complaint having been made that the large department and grocery stores were selling medicines, I investigated 13 of the former and 18 of the latter, and aside from 7 patented medicines nothing in the form of drugs could be found in any of them, excepting 1 grocery store. The proprietor was notified that he must cease its sale.

Section 11 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia," approved June 15, 1878, requiring "any itinerant vender of any drug, nostrum, ointment, or appliance of any kind intended for the treatment of diseases or injury," etc., and requiring a license fee of \$200 per annum, is defective, and hence inoperative, inasmuch as it does not provide

for any fine or imprisonment in default of the payment of the license fee. It should be so amended as to make it effective.

During my investigations I have found that the practice of medicine by unscrupulous and unlicensed persons is often engaged in under the guise of practicing phrenology, psychology, and palmistry, and it is to be hoped that the bill prohibiting such practices in this District that is now before Congress may be pushed to a successful passage.

There are in this District 226 registered practicing dentists, 20 of whom are also in Government employ; also 5 practicing that are not registered, 1 of whom I prosecuted in court. He was fined \$75, which was paid. The other 4 are bona fide pupils in college, working with a registered dentist.

During the period covered by this report 47 persons engaged in the practice of dentistry registered on their college diplomas or on passing the required examination.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

C. W. PROCTOR,
Private, Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my twelfth annual report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

- July 1. Walter Coleman, white, age 23 years, sent to the Emergency Hospital.
2. Private R. Dean ordered to Piney Point to pilot the District of Columbia Naval Battalion ship *Fern* to this city.
3. George Starr, white, age 15 years, was drowned at Third street wharf SE. The body was recovered and sent to his home.
4. Received complaint from Columbia Boat Club that some people were trespassing on their landing. Investigated complaint and found that offense was committed in Virginia. Complainants referred to Virginia authorities.
7. Recovered the body of Lewis Ross, colored, age 25 years, who was drowned at Licking Banks.
James Colbert fell overboard from the steamer *Harry Randall* and was drowned. The body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
9. William Warner, white, age 22, was drowned near the navy-yard. The crew of the *Vigilant* dragged for the body without success.
10. Recovered body of William Warner at 9.50 a. m. and sent it to the morgue.
13. Thomas Powers, colored, age 23 years, was drowned at the foot of South Capitol street SW., about 5 p. m.; dragged for body without success.
14. Recovered body of Thomas Powers at 9.20 a. m. and sent it to the morgue.
- 17-22. *Vigilant* being repaired.
22. Recovered body of James Marshall, colored, age 15 years, from the dock at the foot of Eighth street SW. and sent it to the morgue.
- 23, 24. *Vigilant* being repaired.
31. *Vigilant* being repaired.
31. Preston I. Jones, white, age 45 years, was drowned in the Eastern Branch, foot of Thirteenth street SE., about 2.30 p. m. The body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
31. Arrested Robert Diggins, white, age 19 years, charged with indecent exposure and disorderly conduct. He was fined \$15.
31. Arrested Graham Armstead, colored, age 40 years, charged with disorderly conduct. He was fined \$5.
- Aug. 2. Oscar Olsen reported the loss of 40 feet of anchor chain and a 25-pound anchor, valued at \$10, property of Frederick Reh.
- 2, 3. Repairing *Vigilant*.
3. Horse attached to cart backed overboard at Randall's wharf. Harbor crew got it ashore safely.
- 4, 5. Repairing *Vigilant*.
7. Austin Fleet, colored, age 10 years, was drowned near the Aqueduct Bridge. The body was recovered.
7. Arrested William Dixon, colored, age 37. Charge, disorderly. Fined \$5.

- Aug. 8. Repairing of *Vigilant* finished.
 9. *Vigilant* in service.
 11. Marcellus Proctor, age 26 years, removed to Washington Asylum in an ambulance.
 13. Arrested Michael G. Hayden, charged with disorderly conduct. He forfeited \$5 collateral.
 13. George Littleford, 1247 K street SE., reported the loss of a gunning skiff valued at \$8.
 14. Dragged the canal for the body of Charles Beuchert, aged 30 years, who fell overboard from a canal boat on the 13th instant. Recovered the body and sent same to Seventh precinct morgue.
 16. Henry Stanton, colored, age 57 years, fell into the river from the top of a coal chute on Water street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets SW., and was drowned. The body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
 16. Recovered George Littleford's gunning skiff.
 25. Philip Sandford, white, age 19 years, was removed to hospital in an ambulance.
 28. Arrested William Fitzhugh, charged with disorderly conduct. He was fined \$5.
 30. Arrested Joseph Butler, white, age 16 years, and Bernard Callas, white, age 14 years, charged with larceny of bateau valued at \$10. Their personal bonds were accepted in court.
- Sept. 3. William Green arrested, charged with threats against his captain. His personal bonds accepted in court.
 3. Carried Detectives M. R. Muller and John Gallagher to Alexandria, Va., on department business.
 4. Arrested Curtis Williams, colored age 17 years, charged with disorderly conduct. He forfeited \$5 collateral.
 4. Michael Doyle, a soldier, fell from the steps of a barroom on Sixth street, southwest, and was injured about the face and head. He was removed to the Washington Barracks in the Fourth precinct patrol wagon.
 8. *Vigilant* being repaired.
 9. Kept swimming course clear at bathing beach.
 12. Warren Lightelle, white, aged 11 years, rescued from drowning by Marcellus Smith. Privates Perry and Mullen aided in the resuscitation of the partially drowned boy.
 15. Mildred Marks, white, age 2 years, strayed away from home. She was restored to her parents by harbor police.
 27. Mrs. Roth Bennett was removed from the steamer *Estelle Randall* to her home in an ambulance.
- Oct. 12. Brought Commissioner J. B. Wight from Alexandria, Va., to this city.
 29. Picked up an oar adrift, valued at \$2, and restored same to owner.
- Nov. 8. Repairing *Vigilant's* lifeboat.
 10, 11. Repairing *Vigilant*.
 29. Investigated a cry of distress, but could find no trouble.
- Dec. 13. Arrested Thomas Murray, colored, age 60 years, for assaulting George Cranford with a knife. Case dismissed in police court.
 15. Engaged in taking soundings of the river.
 23. Thomas R. Rowe, white, age 60 years, was drowned in the James Creek Canal about 11.50 p. m.
 24. Recovered body of Thomas R. Rowe from canal.
- 1900.
- Jan. 2. Edward Reynolds, white, was removed to the hospital in an ambulance.
 6. Crew noting number of vehicles crossing Seventh street at Pennsylvania avenue NW., between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.
 8. About 12 o'clock to-day the ice in the harbor broke loose and started down stream, taking with it two yachts. The *Vigilant* secured and brought them to a place of safety.
 8. Crew noting number of vehicles crossing Ninth street at Pennsylvania avenue NW., between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.
 10. Engaged in looking for illegal fishermen in vicinity of Buzzards Point.
 16. Enforcing game laws.
 16. Enforcing law against illegal fishing.
 21. Extinguished fire on board the tug *Eugenia*, off Poplar Point. Damages about \$3,000.
 23, 27. Enforcing game and fish laws.
 28. Found gill net frozen in ice of tidal reservoir and confiscated same.

234 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1900.

- Jan. 29. John L. Chapman, colored, age 24 years, was shot in the breast by his brother, near Pisgah, Md. He was brought to this city on the steamer *Estelle Randall* and was removed to the hospital in an ambulance.
31. Enforcing game and fish laws.
- Feb. 1. Enforcing game and fish laws.
7. Enforcing game and fish laws.
- 9-10. Enforcing game and fish laws.
11. Crew of *Vigilant* assisted Detective Watson to patrol the reclaimed flats looking for crap shooters and gamblers.
13. Secured two large scows that went adrift.
15. Mary Moore, colored, age 14 years, a resident of Silver Springs, Md., was removed to the hospital in an ambulance.
23. Louis Ballenger, deck hand on *Vigilant*, witnessed a colored man smash in a large plate glass at the corner of Four-and-a-half and L streets SW., on the night of the 22d instant, and assisted in his arrest.
- 26-Mar. 5. Enforcing game and fish laws.
- Mar. 7. Daniel Lehey, white, age 29 years, fell from a Metropolitan motor car and received a severe wound on the nose. He was brought to the harbor office and his injuries dressed by Private J. J. Perry.
16. Arrested Jacob Ready, colored, age 29 years, charged with assault. He was fined \$10.
21. Dorris I. Padon, white, age 29 years, an artilleryman at the Washington Barracks, was drowned at Forsburg & Murray's dock during the night of the 20th instant. The body was recovered and removed to the Washington Barracks.
- 26-Apr. 1. Enforcing game and fish laws.
- Apr. 2. Reported to the health officer the arrival of the schooner *Anna Marts* with two cases of smallpox on board, and assisted in investigating the same. The captain, William H. Cullison, white, and Gustave Brown, colored, had well-developed cases and were both removed to the smallpox hospital. John F. Brown, colored, was removed to the detention camp.
- 5-12. Enforcing game and fish laws.
14. Recovered the body of Charles Ware, colored, from the James Creek Canal and removed same to the morgue.
15. Notified the health officer that the schooner *Earl Biscoe* was in Nanjemoy Reach on her way to Washington with smallpox on board.
16. Left wharf with *Vigilant* at 8.20 a. m. with Dr. Walsh, of the health office, on board, in search of the schooner *Earl Biscoe*. Received information that she was 20 miles below Washington, D. C., so returned to wharf. Left again at 3 p. m. with Dr. Walsh, of the health office, and Dr. Snowden, of the United States Marine Hospital Service and overhauled the schooner near the forks of the Washington channel and ordered her anchored. The doctors boarded the vessel and found one of the crew, John Miller, aged 25 years suffering with smallpox and had him removed to the smallpox hospital.
16. Ordered by the major and superintendent to assist Dr. Snowden, assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service, to examine all wood-laden vessels arriving in the harbor.
17. Inspected eight vessels in quest of smallpox cases.
17. Thomas J. Donalson, white, aged 40 years, was removed to the hospital in an ambulance.
17. Left wharf with *Vigilant* at 2.20 p. m. with Dr. Walsh, of the health office, on board, and assisted him to inspect the schooners *Thomas Carroll* and *Mayflower*.
21. Arrested William T. King, white, aged 23 years, suspected of murdering Albert Johnson. He was released by the inspector of detectives.
26. Recovered the body of an unknown white man floating in the Eastern Branch near Poplar Point, and had the same removed to the morgue.
- May 10. B. B. Davis, white, a resident of Westmoreland County, Va., was found sick at the Alexandria ferry wharf. He was sent to Providence Hospital in an ambulance.
12. Frank Crawford, white, aged 8 years, was accidentally drowned at Eleventh street wharf about 3.10 p. m. Recovered the body and removed it to the home of his parents.
16. Lee Barnes, colored, a resident of St. Marys County, Md., was removed to the Providence Hospital in an ambulance.

1900.

- May 19. Richard A. Biggs, white, aged 8 years, was knocked overboard by the main boom of a sail boat, and drowned near Buena Vista. The body was recovered and taken to the home of his parents.
22. Engaged in preserving order on excursion steamers.
31. Found the body of an infant in a cigar box floating in the river. Removed it to the morgue.
- June 1. Neily Hall, white, a resident of St. Marys County, Md., was removed to Providence Hospital in an ambulance.
4. George Tasker compelled to remove a house boat located near the bathing beach.
7. Had William Johnson, colored, removed to the detention camp as a small-pox suspect.
8. Recovered a bicycle from a man who could not find the shop from which he had hired it.
16. Nellie G. Croft, white, aged 11 years, fell from the second-story window of house No. 470 Huntoon place SW., and fractured her skull. She was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where she died shortly after arriving.
17. John Dunnington, white, aged 30 years, a resident of Alexandria, Va., was removed to Providence Hospital in an ambulance.
20. About 9 p. m. William Gross, white, aged 60 years, fell overboard from the steamer *Estelle Randall's* wharf. He was rescued by crew of this steamer.
23. Engaged in noting the number of vehicles traveling east and west on Pennsylvania avenue at Fourteenth street NW.; also those passing north and south on Fourteenth street at the same location between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.
23. Harbor quarters and patrol steamer inspected by Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, Commissioner, District of Columbia.
26. Benjamin F. Haynes, colored, aged 42 years, was drowned from the steamer *River Queen*, on the night of June 18, between Notley Hall and Jones's Point. The body was recovered by the crew of the *Vigilant* and sent to the morgue in the morgue wagon.

In conclusion, permit me to express my high appreciation for the cooperation I have received from all the officers and members of your department with whom I have been brought in contact during the last fiscal year.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, together with a report of its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

1 chief engineer	\$2, 300
4 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,380 each	5, 520
1 clerk	1, 200
1 fire marshal	1, 150
1 machinist	1, 200
24 foremen, at \$1,150 each	27, 600
14 engineers, at \$1,150 each	16, 100
14 firemen, at \$966 each	13, 524
6 tillermen, at \$966 each	5, 796
24 hostlers, at \$966 each	23, 184
212 privates, at \$920 each	195, 040
24 watchmen, at \$690 each	16, 560
1 laborer	480
Repairs to engine houses	5, 000
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances	5, 000
Hose	11, 000
Fuel	5, 000
Horses	11, 000
Forage	10, 000
Contingent expenses	15, 000
4 engines, at \$4,200 each	16, 800
4 hose carriages, at \$1,100 each	4, 400
2 trucks, at \$3,500 each	7, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in southwest Washington	25, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the northern part of west Washington	22, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the vicinity of Twentieth and F streets NW	20, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Thirteenth, Fifteenth, N, and P streets NW	40, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in southwest Washington	25, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in southeast Washington	20, 000
House, lot, and furniture to be located in the section bounded by Fourth, Seventh, H, and K streets NW., to accommodate engine company No. 6, now located on Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW	30, 000
Additional stable to be erected in the rear of No. 8 engine house, North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE	5, 000
Total	586, 854
Appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1901	306, 220
Excess	280, 634

The items of increase are as follows:

In salary	\$31, 858
In force:	
2 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,380 each	2, 760
1 foreman	1, 150
1 hostler	966
54 privates, at \$920 each	49, 680
16 watchmen, at \$690 each	11, 040
1 laborer	480
Repairs to engine houses	500
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances	500
Hose	2, 000
Fuel	1, 000
Horses	500
Forage	1, 000
Contingent expenses	3, 000
4 engines, at \$4,200 each	16, 800
4 hose carriages, at \$1,100 each	4, 400
2 trucks, at \$3,500 each	7, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in southwest Washington	25, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the northern part of west Washington	22, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the vicinity of Twentieth and F streets NW	20, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Thirteenth, Fifteenth, N, and P streets NW	40, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in southwest Washington	25, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in southeast Washington	20, 000
House, lot, and furniture to be located in the section bounded by Fourth, Seventh, H, and K streets NW, to accommodate engine company No. 6, now located on Massachusetts avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets NW	30, 000
Additional stable to be erected in the rear of No. 8 engine house, North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE	5, 000
Total	321, 634
Less total decrease	41, 000
Net increase	280, 634

While the increase as above shown amounts to \$321,634, the actual increase over the appropriation for the current year is \$280,634, after an allowance is made of \$41,000, appropriated by the last session of Congress, for flags and halyards; for additional amount for house and furniture for chemical engine company in Tennallytown; for additional amount for house and furniture for a truck company in Columbia Heights; for two combination chemical and hose wagons for Georgetown and Brookland; for one water tower; for house, lot, and furniture for a combination chemical and hose wagon to be located in Brookland, and for a chemical fire engine to be located at Cleveland Park.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION.

The importance of this subject has been clearly explained in previous reports, and it has been repeatedly recommended to the Board of Commissioners, and approved by them, but without success. It is earnestly hoped that the services rendered by the members of this department will be appreciated by an advance in pay.

The salary of the highest paid member of a company is but \$1,000 per annum, which averages \$84 per month, and a conservative estimate of his living expenses, such as house rent, food, clothing for himself and family, and miscellaneous items, should alone be sufficient to encourage the increase that has been recommended. It can be readily seen that in order to live within his means a member of this department has to partake of the very plainest necessities of life.

Members are always using every possible means of obtaining positions in other branches of the District government, where the compensation is greater and the hours of confinement much less than in this department, and many of our very best men who have resigned would have remained had the rate of pay been sufficient to attract them.

This is the poorest paid department under the District government, and I can not conceive why such should be the case. The salary does not compensate a man for the great risk of life and limb while going to or performing service at a fire.

Should the demands for this increase be ignored, it will be only a question of time when it will be a matter of serious thought how to obtain and retain good, reliable, able-bodied men. The increase amounts to only \$31,858, and it is my earnest plea that every endeavor will be used to obtain same.

INCREASE IN FORCE.

An increase is recommended in the number of assistant chief engineers, and I certainly hope the necessity of the same will be seen, and that they will be allowed. When this department was composed of only nine companies it was then necessary to have two assistants, and now that it has increased to twenty-four, or nearly three times as many, it is no more than just that the number of assistant chief engineers should be proportionately increased. There is entirely too much work and responsibility resting upon the two assistants, when the duties they have to perform are taken into consideration.

They come in contact with all the members of the department daily, receive the reports for the previous day, and transact all business that does not require the direct attention of the chief engineer. One assistant chief should only have charge of six companies, as has been demonstrated on numerous occasions at large fires, when foremen have been detailed to assist them. The services these officers render are valuable, and the increase asked for should be allowed.

The one foreman, one hostler, and six privates asked for are to man the combination chemical and hose company allowed by last Congress. I have also recommended a further increase of forty-eight privates, in order that the department may have sufficient force to enable it to deal with large conflagrations with greater dispatch than heretofore,

and since the introduction of the new fire-alarm system a constant watch has to be kept at the instrument, and each man in the house, with the exception of the hostler and the assistant hostler, is required to take his turn at the instrument, and together with the other duties he has to perform it can be readily seen the hardship they undergo. Should this increase be allowed, two men could be assigned to each company, thereby greatly relieving the men at the instrument.

Twenty-four watchmen are recommended. At the present time the department employs only eight, and when the new house allowed by last Congress is erected there will be twenty-four companies, sixteen of which will be without watchmen, and when an alarm of fire is sounded and the company that responds has no watchman the house is left wide open without any protection to the valuable property within. The instruments for receiving alarms that are placed in these houses are alone very expensive and delicate pieces of mechanism, and should they be tampered with serious results would follow.

It is also hoped that an appropriation of \$480 per annum will be allowed for a laborer to take care of the stable asked for in another portion these estimates.

REPAIRS TO ENGINE HOUSES.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is asked for repairs to the various engine and truck houses of the department. There is a great amount of wear and tear on the same, and in previous years it has been utterly impossible to keep them in proper condition with the small amount allowed. Nothing but the strictest economy is practiced in the handling of this appropriation, and nothing but what is absolutely necessary is done in the way of repairing. There are now twenty houses to be kept in repair, and the small increase should be allowed.

I must again urge the necessity of an appropriation of \$30,000, asked for in another portion of these estimates, for the purchase of a house, lot, and furniture to be located in the section bounded by Fourth, Seventh, H, and K streets NW., to accommodate engine company No. 6, now located on Massachusetts avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets NW. The house now occupied by this company is one of the oldest in the department and is very near beyond repair. It is also entirely too small for modern fire apparatus and its equipment.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS AND NEW APPLIANCES.

There have been no new pieces of apparatus added to the department during the past year. The apparatus in use at the present time is as follows: 16 engines, 14 in service, 2 in reserve; 17 hose carriages, 15 in service, 2 in reserve; 5 trucks, 4 in service, 1 in reserve; 1 chemical engine, capacity 170 gallons; 1 chemical engine, capacity 160 gallons; 1 two-wheel reel, loaned to Mr. Perry Carson for service at Ivy City; 1 hose reel and appliances, loaned to the residents of Tennallytown; 1 buggy, for the use of the chief engineer; 1 buggy each for the use of the two assistant chief engineers; 1 buggy for the use of the fire marshal; 1 extra buggy; and 1 wagon for the use of the machinist in charge of repairs.

Extensive repairs have been made to the following pieces of appara-

tus: Chemical engine No. 1, engine No. 1, hose carriage No. 5, fuel wagon No. 4, chief engineer's buggy, fire marshal's buggy, and extra buggy. Within the next year there will be several new pieces of apparatus added to the department, and the increase in apparatus should bring with it an increase in the appropriation for repairs to same.

HOSE.

There is now 11,450 feet of fair and 4,250 of bad or unserviceable hose in the department. The department is constantly in need of good hose, and I hope the increase of \$2,000 will be allowed.

FUEL, HORSES, AND FORAGE.

As the department increases, it is essential that the estimates for these items should be proportionately increased.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

With an increase of \$3,000 in this appropriation the department would be enabled to purchase ample supplies for its proper conduct. It would also obviate the necessity of submitting supplementary estimates, which has always been the case heretofore. This increase is just what is needed to keep the department up to its proper standard, and should be allowed.

NEW COMPANIES.

There should certainly be better protection given property in southwest Washington. In this section are located storehouses, shops of all kinds, schoolhouses, railroad and freight houses, warehouses, and steamboat wharves. The nearest engine company in this section of the city is located on Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW. In case of a large fire on the river front, or in the extreme southwest portion of the city, it can be seen what a great amount of time is lost before the nearest engine company arrives. An engine and a truck company both should be located in this part of the city.

An engine company should also be established in the northern part of west Washington. This company should be located near Thirty-fourth and Q streets, which would afford better protection to Georgetown College, Georgetown Convent, and that entire section of the city. Engine company No. 5, located on M, near Thirty-second street NW., performs all local service for this section of the city, and on regular alarms for fire it is assisted by engine companies Nos. 9 and 1. The former located on U, near Seventeenth street NW., and the latter on K, near Seventeenth street NW., and in event of a large conflagration in the extreme northern part of Georgetown it can be seen what a vast amount of territory is covered before a second company arrives on the fire ground. Should this new company be allowed, long runs in this section would be dispensed with and there would be a great saving to horses and apparatus.

An engine company should be located in the vicinity of Twentieth

and F streets NW. This would give better protection to public and private property in this section, and also relieve the department of long runs. Another section of the city which is greatly in need of an engine company is that portion bounded by Thirteenth, Fifteenth, N, and P streets NW.

The rapid growth of southeast Washington demands a truck company to be conveniently located there. This section is well supplied with engine companies, and now a truck company is greatly needed. Truck A, located on North Capitol street, between B and C, covers the entire southeast and northeast sections of the city, the country adjacent, and a portion of the business section of the northwest. This is entirely too much territory for one truck company to traverse, and provision should be made for an additional company to be located in the above vicinity.

ADDITIONAL STABLE.

I again repeat my appeal of former years for an additional stable to be located in the rear of No. 8 engine house, which is situated on North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE. This is one of the most important items in these estimates, and I can not too strongly urge the necessity of the same. At present all the sick and disabled horses, and a great many of the extra ones are stabled at the hospital owned by the veterinary surgeon. There are so few extra stalls in the houses of the department, that it is impossible to furnish adequate quarters for them. The constantly increasing department demands a greater increase in the number of horses, and consequently a greater number of horses are subject to sickness and disability, and convenient quarters should be provided for them.

ENGINES AND HOSE CARRIAGES.

I have also estimated for four engines and four hose carriages, and should the houses for which they are intended be disallowed, attention is called to the use to which these pieces of apparatus could be put in the operation of the "water tower" which was allowed by last Congress. This department will be very much crippled if the apparatus to operate this tower is taken from the different houses. I hope the necessity for these hose carriages and engines will be seen, and that they will be allowed.

DISCIPLINE.

With a force of 218 men there were only 23 cases of violations of the rules of the department during the year ended June 30, 1900, a slight decrease over the previous year. In another part of this report will be found a list of charges preferred and disposition of same.

PENSION FUND.

I again recommend that the present law providing for the payments of pensions granted for deaths or disease contracted in the line of duty be amended so as to authorize payment of such money as may be required to supply any deficiency which may occur in this fund out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, instead of police-court fines. In a short time the fines collected in the police court will be insufficient to meet the demands that will be made upon it, thus depriving men who have served a lifetime in the department, and widows and orphans, means provided for their maintenance.

I am also of the opinion that the law providing for the firemen's relief fund should be amended as follows:

That the chief engineer, assistant chief engineer, foremen, engineers, firemen, hostlers, and privates of the fire department, when incapacitated by age, or so disabled by injury received or disease contracted in line of duty as mentioned in said provisions, shall be entitled to receive benefits of the firemen's relief fund as follows:

Chief engineer, \$100 per month; assistant chief engineer, \$75 per month; foremen, \$60 per month; engineers, \$50 per month; firemen, \$50 per month; hostlers, \$50 per month; privates, \$55 per month; but nothing in this amendment shall be construed to prevent the allowance now authorized for funeral expenses.

A list of the pensioners now on the rolls of the department will be found in another part of this report.

FALSE ALARMS.

There were 74 false alarms turned in during the past year, and in several instances the boxes were maliciously pulled. Several arrests were made and the offenders were punished to the full extent of the law.

BOARD OF SURGEONS.

The secretary of the board of surgeons reports that there were 168 members of the department sick during the past year, an increase of 26 over the previous year; 322 visits were made and 563 office consultations were held. Two hundred and seventeen applicants were examined for positions in the department, against 123 for the previous year; 87 of this number were accepted.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

The report of the veterinary surgeon shows that there were 560 professional visits made during the past year, 39 horses purchased, 28 condemned as unfit for use, 14 in bad condition, and 132 in service.

MACHINIST.

The report of the machinist shows that he has responded to 91 telephone calls from the various companies during the year, superintended

94 jobs in various shops, and that extensive repairs have been made to various pieces of apparatus, mention of which is made in another portion of this report.

FIRE MARSHAL.

The report of the fire marshal shows that there were 393 alarms for fire and 246 local or still alarms which were answered by the department, making a total of 639 calls for fire during the year. Compared with the preceding year, the bell alarms were the same and the local alarms were decreased by 28.

Other information relative to this department will be found in the attached reports.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Casualties to residents.

Name.	Date.	Box.	Location.	Injury.
Mrs. Demar.....	July 3, 1899	Local.	134 D street NE.....	Overcome by smoke.
Margaret Dickens.....	July 7, 1899	326	1334 19th street NW...	Burned to death.
Joseph Vaughan.....	do.....	326	do.....	Burned on face and hands.
H. R. Cobb.....	do.....	326	do.....	Slightly burned.
L. Bahlman.....	July 8, 1899	52	202 Maryland avenue NE.	Burned on face and hands.
Lewis Rosenfeld.....	July 28, 1899	647	56 Jackson alley NE..	Slightly burned.
Thomas Brown.....	July 29, 1899	431	357 Drapers court SW..	Do.
Cecilia Fleece.....	do.....	431	do.....	Do.
Garrett Allen.....	do.....	654	Rear 1329 I street NE..	Do.
Isaiah Penn.....	Aug. 8, 1899	159	1020 7th street NW....	Burned on face and hands.
Mrs. Devling.....	Sept. 15, 1899	Local.	1602 K street NW.....	Injured by jumping from window.
Christina Ockershausen.	Sept. 23, 1899	413	415 7th street SW.....	Burned on face and arms.
John H. Mugg.....	do.....	413	do.....	Burned on face.
Louis Stern.....	do.....	Local.	Bennings, D. C.....	Burned on face and arms.
Polly Jackson.....	Oct. 3, 1899	213	1747 Glicks alley NW..	Burned to death.
Mary Dehzen.....	Oct. 7, 1899	123	511 G street NW.....	Burned on neck.
H. Boesenberg.....	do.....	123	do.....	Burned on face.
Alfred Douglas.....	Oct. 19, 1899	435	919 G street SW.....	Burned on face and hands.
W. J. Frances.....	Nov. 8, 1899	17	355 Pennsylvania avenue NW.	Smothered to death.
Alice White.....	do.....	Local.	1214 4th street NW....	Burned on hands.
Pauline Simmons.....	Dec. 4, 1899	653	652 G street NE.....	Burned on face and hands.
Dr. E. H. French.....	Dec. 9, 1899	246	15th and Welling NW..	Hands cut.
John Quinn.....	Dec. 15, 1899	821	714 Whitney avenue NW.	Burned on head and face.
Barney Rosenbaum.....	Dec. 16, 1899	123	507 F street NW.....	Burned on hands and face.
Elenora Washington.....	Jan. 8, 1900	Local.	419 Limerick alley SW..	Fatally burned.
E. Kelley.....	Jan. 13, 1900	215	821 M street NW.....	Burned on face and hands.
Delia Sherman.....	Jan. 30, 1900	242	1780 Massachusetts avenue NW.	Burned on face and head.
Mr. Marmer.....	Feb. 20, 1900	Local.	1427 F street NW.....	Burned on face.
Mr. Frost.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
Mrs. H. M. Newcomb.....	Mar. 3, 1900	253	1607 T street NW.....	Burned on face and head.
Margaret B. Crosson.....	Mar. 8, 1900	37	806 19th street NW....	Burned on hands.
Rosa Finkelstein.....	Mar. 22, 1900	213	1700 7th street NW....	Do.
John Nauck.....	do.....	213	do.....	Do.
E. W. Donn.....	do.....	251	1708 16th street NW...	Feet cut.
E. W. Donn, jr.....	do.....	251	do.....	Hair scorched.
Mrs. W. M. Donn.....	do.....	251	do.....	Hair scorched and feet burned.
Edna Russell.....	Mar. 23, 1900	Local.	1304 D street NW.....	Burned on breast and hands.
Edw. J. Conover.....	Apr. 11, 1900	341	1417 22d street NW....	Burned on hands.
F. P. McShane.....	do.....	341	do.....	Do.
Mrs. T. M. Pepper.....	do.....	341	do.....	Do.
Alice Leake.....	Apr. 13, 1900	23	305 New York avenue NW.	Burned on hands and face.
Robert Callow.....	Apr. 17, 1900	Local.	426 9th street NW.....	Burned on face.
G. W. Hanes.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
F. G. Lochboehler.....	do.....	Local.	411 L street NW.....	Burned on hands.
Mrs. J. W. Gartrell.....	Apr. 24, 1900	79	3341 M street N W....	Fatally burned.
E. P. Bachnofpher.....	Apr. 23, 1900	524	1245 G street SE.....	Burned on hands and face.
Charles Turpin.....	Apr. 25, 1900	Local.	1541 M, 4th street NW..	Burned on neck.
Mrs. M. F. Wall.....	May 15, 1900	326	1918 M street NW.....	Fatally burned.
L. C. Maltby.....	May 16, 1900	Local.	1202 D street NW.....	Injured about head.
H. L. Maltby.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Injured about head and arms.
Mrs. Georgie White.....	May 31, 1900	Local.	208 Desmores court SW..	Burned on arm.
Edna Thompkins.....	June 2, 1900	653	805 12th street NE.....	Burned on hands, face, and body.
E. H. Thompkins.....	do.....	653	do.....	Burned on face.
Burr W. Hough.....	June 3, 1900	637	Concord street, between 10th and 12th streets NE.	Burned on hands and face.
Mary Heard.....	June 10, 1900	212	1127 7th street NW....	Overcome by smoke.

Casualties to members of the department.

Company.	Position.	Name.	Date.	Box.	Days off duty.	Injury.
Engine com- pany:						
No. 1.....	Private	J. C. Creamer ...	Dec. 9, 1899	246	1 ¹	Ankle sprained.
No. 2.....	do	G. H. McDuell ...	Aug. 6, 1899	528	None.	Overcome by smoke.
No. 2.....	do	M. Dorsey	Nov. 19, 1899	145	None.	Hands cut.
No. 2.....	do	G. A. Dixon	do	145	None.	Do.
No. 2.....	Assistant fore- man.	W. J. Seitz	Mar. 18, 1900	416	None.	Face burned.
No. 2.....	Foreman	J. Carrington ...	June 24, 1900	134	None.	Hands cut.
No. 2.....	Private	J. F. Hile	May 27, 1900	432	None.	Eye injured.
No. 3.....	do	J. A. Walsh	Mar. 29, 1900	518	None.	Burned on face and ears.
No. 4.....	do	M. Coughlan ...	Mar. 11, 1900	412	4	Sprained shoulder.
No. 4.....	Hostler	J. M. Offutt ...	Apr. 20, 1900	.....	14	Hand sprained.
No. 8.....	Private	H. W. Lusby ...	Apr. 19, 1900	513	None.	Hands burned.
No. 8.....	do	J. T. Young	Apr. 6, 1900	.....	5	Thumb cut.
No. 8.....	do	F. J. Nesline ...	May 5, 1900	.....	25	Knee sprained.
No. 8.....	Hostler	G. W. Tenley ...	Nov. 1, 1899	.....	7	Back sprained.
No. 9.....	Private	W. E. Holmes ...	May 14, 1900	258	None.	Thumb cut.
No. 11.....	Foreman	A. L. Grimm ...	Dec. 9, 1900	246	None.	Head cut.
No. 12.....	Assistant fore- man.	W. S. Phillips ...	Apr. 25, 1900	Local.	None.	Hands cut.
No. 12.....	Hostler	C. G. O'Brien ...	Sept. 7, 1899	232	5	Arm and back bruised.
No. 12.....	Foreman	H. W. Wright ...	Feb. 8, 1900	214	26	Mashed toe.
No. 14.....	do	J. Keliher	Jan. 24, 1900	Local.	None.	Hand cut.
No. 14.....	Engineer	T. M. Robinson ...	July 21, 1899	137	11	Leg cut.
Truck com- pany:						
A.....	Foreman	S. R. Henry	Nov. 18, 1899	623	None.	Hands cut.
A.....	Hostler	J. J. Sullivan ...	Mar. 17, 1900	.....	(¹)	Broken leg.
A.....	Foreman	S. R. Henry	Dec. 21, 1899	629	.....	Leg cut.
B.....	Private	A. C. Perry	Dec. 9, 1899	246	.....	Hands and face cut.
B.....	do	E. Gregory	Dec. 16, 1899	723	2	Nail in foot.
B.....	do	T. M. Boucher ...	May 3, 1900	245	None.	Hand cut.
B.....	do	C. Thomas	Feb. 19, 1900	.....	None.	Eye cut.
D.....	do	R. G. Tegeler ...	Mar. 25, 1900	159	None.	Foot mashed.
D.....	do	J. B. Watt	Oct. 19, 1899	.....	None.	Finger injured.
D.....	do	R. G. Tegeler ...	Feb. 17, 1900	.....	None.	Knee injured.
D.....	do	J. B. Watt	Mar. 29, 1900	518	None.	Overcome by smoke.
D.....	Assistant fore- man.	P. R. Davis	Apr. 21, 1900	123	None.	Kicked by horse.
D.....	Private	J. B. Watt	June 7, 1900	.....	None.	Toe mashed.
D.....	do	C. Robey	June 13, 1900	.....	None.	Head cut.
D.....	do	J. C. Anderson ...	July 7, 1899	.....	.....	Finger cut.
	First assistant chief engineer.	W. T. Belt	June 2, 1900	653	(¹)	Scalp wound and in- jury to back.

¹ Still off duty.

246 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of number of alarms, working hours of engines, ladders raised, hose laid, hose burst, etc.

Company.	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	Fourth alarms.	Fifth alarms.	Sixth alarms.	Special alarms.	Local alarms.	Hours engines worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extinguishers used.	Transfers.
Engine company:									<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		
No. 1	119	3	1	1				28	48 55	18,750		18	21	....
No. 2	77	1	1					9	35 00	13,000	50		9	....
No. 3	111	2	3					12	32 40	11,300	250	36	3	1
No. 4	86	2	2					21	36 20	12,950	150	36		
No. 5	45							14	18 44	6,850		42	6	3
No. 6	130	1	1					15	29 00	12,750		12	10	1
No. 7	104	4	2					27	21 50	12,150	100	102	29	1
No. 8	105			1				13	45 30	17,250	250	12	4	3
No. 9	90	1	2	1			1	16	30 20	15,450	200	90	7	2
No. 10	49	1	1					8	28 55	8,050		60	1	2
No. 11	24							6	12 40	5,200		30	1	1
No. 12	66	1	1	1				6	18 45	11,200	300		9	2
No. 14	116		1					13	39 15	13,850	300	60	12	....
No. 15	15	1						7	21 05	4,200		42	4	3
Truck company:														
A	134	2										1,305	2	....
B	86							4				1,326	16	....
C	102	1	1					2				1,379	1	....
D	124	2	2					9				1,057	25	....
Chemical company:														
No. 1	55							30	1 30	6,150	50	560	15	2
No. 2	1							6	1 4	700		122	3	1

¹ Number of tanks used.

Total number of alarms, etc., for year ended June 30, 1900.

Responded to—	
Bell alarms	393
Local alarms	246
Hose laid	feet 169,800
Ladders raised	do 6,289
Hose burst	do 1,650
Engine worked	hours 418 ⁵⁹ / ₆₀
Extinguishers used	times 178
Chemical tanks used	34
Transfers	22

List of alarms for year ended June 30, 1900.

BELL ALARMS.

Month.	Engine company.															Truck.				Chemical No. 1.	Runs.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	A.	B.	C.	D.		
1899.																					
July	10	5	14	8	4	10	3	14	5	7	2	5	0	9	5	19	6	9	9	5	149
August	7	6	6	6	0	11	5	7	1	1	0	2	0	9	1	11	2	6	9	5	95
September	5	5	5	4	3	7	9	7	5	3	2	6	0	6	1	6	4	6	10	2	96
October	8	4	13	10	3	11	8	4	7	0	3	9	0	13	1	8	6	8	13	3	132
November	8	8	8	7	3	11	7	8	8	4	4	4	0	11	0	10	10	12	5	8	136
December	15	7	11	9	6	13	15	14	10	7	3	8	0	13	1	13	12	11	15	2	185
1900.																					
January	15	12	16	13	4	15	9	12	10	8	2	3	1	16	2	20	9	11	14	9	201
February	10	5	8	6	5	7	8	7	9	2	0	5	0	5	1	9	6	7	8	3	111
March	13	8	10	9	6	12	14	10	11	7	5	8	0	14	0	11	13	13	12	6	182
April	12	5	6	1	6	10	10	8	9	6	1	7	0	4	0	9	7	5	10	2	118
May	10	6	6	7	4	9	9	9	10	2	1	2	0	8	3	10	8	8	7	4	123
June	6	6	8	6	1	14	7	5	5	2	1	7	0	8	0	8	3	6	12	6	111
Total	119	77	111	86	45	130	104	105	90	49	24	66	1	116	15	134	86	102	124	55	1,639

List of alarms for year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

LOCAL ALARMS.

Month.	Engine company.															Truck.				Chemical No. 1.	Runs.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	A.	B.	C.	D.		
1899.																					
July	5	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	23
August	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
September	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	17
October	2	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	17
November	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	15
December	5	0	3	3	1	0	4	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	28
1900.																					
January	4	4	1	2	2	3	3	1	6	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	4	38
February	4	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	17
March	2	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	15
April	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	19
May	2	1	1	4	0	3	4	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	6	34
June	0			2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	11
Total	28	9	12	21	14	15	27	13	16	8	6	6	6	13	7	0	4	2	9	30	246

List of alarms from 1880 to 1900 and number of buildings and population in 1880 and 1900.

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.
1880	109	30,474	177,638	1891	191		
1881	97			1892	218		
1882	125			1893	273		
1883	152			1894	241		
1884	146			1895	256		
1885	185			1896	250		
1886	169			1897	536		
1887	186			1898	618		
1888	174			1899	667		
1889	168			1900	639	63,498	278,718
1890	207						

Hose purchased for the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Paragon:	Feet.
No. 1	500
No. 2	600
No. 3	600
No. 4	1,250
No. 5	600
No. 7	850
No. 8	600
No. 11	850
No. 12	1,300
No. 14	500
No. 15	500
Total	8,150
Maltese Cross:	
No. 6	500
No. 9	500
No. 10	500
Total	1,500

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Hose on hand at end of fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Total.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1.....	1,500	1,750	250	3,500
No. 2.....	2,750	800	250	3,800
No. 3.....	1,500	1,000	.....	2,500
No. 4.....	2,950	100	200	3,250
No. 5.....	2,800	.....	500	3,300
No. 6.....	2,000	700	150	2,850
No. 7.....	3,000	400	150	3,550
No. 8.....	2,000	1,200	450	3,650
No. 9.....	2,100	550	.....	2,650
No. 10.....	3,150	.....	200	3,350
No. 11.....	2,850	400	150	3,400
No. 12.....	2,800	800	300	3,900
No. 13.....	.....	2,850	.....	2,850
No. 14.....	2,200	900	500	3,600
No. 15.....	3,000	.....	1,150	4,150
Total.....	34,600	11,450	4,250	50,300

SUMMARY.

Good.....	<i>Feet.</i>
Fair.....	34,600
Bad.....	11,450
Total.....	4,250
	50,300

BRAND.

	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Paragon.....	27,350	8,450	3,050
Maltese Cross.....	7,250	3,000	950
Keystone.....	.....	.....	250
Total.....	34,600	11,450	4,250

Extinguishers on hand June 30, 1900.

Hose carriage.	Name of maker.	No.	Capacity.	Hose carriage.	Name of maker.	No.	Capacity.
			<i>Gallons.</i>				<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 1.....	Holloway.....	2	6	No. 13.....	Holloway.....	2	6
No. 2.....	do.....	2	6	No. 14.....	do.....	2	6
No. 3.....	do.....	2	6	No. 15.....	do.....	2	6
No. 4.....	do.....	2	6	Extra.....	do.....	2	6
No. 5.....	do.....	2	6	Do.....	do.....	2	6
No. 6.....	do.....	2	6	Truck A.....	do.....	4	6
No. 7.....	do.....	2	6	Truck B.....	do.....	2	15
No. 8.....	do.....	2	6	Truck C.....	do.....	2	6
No. 8.....	do.....	6	3	Truck D.....	do.....	4	6
No. 9.....	do.....	2	6	Extra truck A.....	do.....	2	15
No. 10.....	do.....	2	6	Chemical No. 1.....	do.....	1	6
No. 11.....	do.....	2	6	Chemical No. 2.....	do.....	1	6
No. 12.....	do.....	2	6				

Charges preferred against members of the department, and disposition of same:	
Conduct unbecoming a member of the department.....	2
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer and member of the department.....	1
Insubordination, using threatening language to the foreman of his company and violation of rule 17.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	3
Violation of rule 10.....	2
Violation of rule 16.....	6
Violation of rule 17.....	4
Violation of rule 7, in directions for responding to alarms.....	1
Violations of the rules.....	3
Total.....	23

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 249

Charges dismissed.....	7
Fined.....	1
Fined and warned.....	8
Removed.....	4
Warned.....	3

Total 23

June 30, 1899:

Full complement.....	217
Total force.....	217

June 30, 1900:

Resigned (voluntarily and under charges).....	12
Removed (on charges and without charges).....	10
Retired.....	4
Increased by act of Congress.....	1

Total 27

Appointments 27

Location of engine and truck houses.

Engine company—	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	D, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.
No. 3.....	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4.....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth street, between Kenesaw avenue and Kenyon street NW.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy streets.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E streets NW.
No. 15.....	Anacostia, D. C.
Truck company—	
A.....	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
B.....	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
C.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
D.....	M street, near New Jersey avenue NW.
Chemical company—	
No. 1.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	Brightwood, D. C.

Salaries of officers and employees.

Officers and employees.	Num- ber.	Salary per annum.	Officers and employees.	Num- ber.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer.....	1	\$2,000	Firemen.....	14	\$840
Assistant chief engineers.....	2	1,200	Tillermen.....	4	840
Clerk.....	1	900	Hostlers.....	20	840
Fire marshal.....	1	1,000	Privates.....	132	800
Machinist.....	1	1,000	Watchmen.....	8	600
Foremen.....	20	1,000			
Engineers.....	14	1,000	Total.....	218	

Description of engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight as drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Gallons per minute.
				Lbs.		Inches.	Inches.	
No. 1.....	Double upright crane-neck piston, with Clapp boiler.	Second.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	8,200	Dec. 9, 1886	6½x8	4½	700
No. 2.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Third..	La France Fire Engine Co.	7,730	June 1, 1898	7¼x8	4¼x8	600
No. 3.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	...do...	Clapp & Jones ...	7,965	Nov. 16, 1889	7 x 7	4½x7	600
No. 4.....	Silsby crane-neck rotary, with Fox boiler. ¹	...do...	American Fire Engine Co.	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	10½	7½	600
No. 5.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½x8	4½	700
No. 6.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	Third..	American Fire Engine Co.	7,946	Nov. 24, 1896	7 x 7	4½x7	600
No. 7.....	do	...do...	do	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7 x 7	4½x7	600
No. 8.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	...do...	La France Fire Engine Co.	7,400	May 7, 1895	6½	4½	600
No. 9.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	...do...	Clapp & Jones ...	7,855	Sept. 16, 1893	7½x7	4½x7	600
No. 10.....	do	...do...	American Fire Engine Co.	7,950	Nov. 9, 1896	7 x 7	4½x7	600
No. 11.....	Single horizontal piston, with La France boiler. ²	Fourth.	Clapp & Jones ...	6,500	Jan. 17, 1885	8 x 8	4½x8	450
No. 12.....	do ³	...do...	do	6,500	Nov. 25, 1884	8 x 8	4½x8	450
No. 14.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	First...	do	8,975	Dec. 16, 1891	9 x 8	5½x8	1,000
No. 15.....	Single horizontal piston.	Fourth.	do	6,200	Nov. 17, 1883	8 x 8	4½x8	450
Reserve 6...	Double pump upright crane-neck piston.	Second.	do	7,940	Nov. 18, 1889	8½x7	5 x 7	700
Reserve 7...	do	...do...	do	8,005	Oct. 30, 1888	8½x7	5 x 7	700
Chemical 1	Double tank	First...	Charles T. Holloway.	6,707	Sept. 6, 1891			4160
Chemical 2	do	...do...	do	7,200	June 22, 1895			4170

¹ Rebuilt by American Fire Engine Co. June 12, 1899.
² Rebuilt by the La France Fire Engine Co. January 15, 1896.
³ Rebuilt by the La France Fire Engine Co. April 26, 1895.
⁴ Capacity in gallons.

Description of trucks.

Truck.	Ladders.		Built by—	Placed in service.	Weight as drawn to fire.
	No.	Feet.			
A	13	331	La France Fire Engine Co	July 3, 1891	Pounds. 9,000
B	13	337	do	Nov. 8, 1898	9,000
C	13	343	do	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
D	13	335	do	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
Reserve A	12	244	Buckley & Merritt.....	Feb. 21, 1879	8,855

Pension roll.

Francis Lewis	\$35.00	Catharine Angell	\$30.00
Annie Sweeney	30.00	Annie E. Waldron	35.00
Calhoun Clark	50.00	Marion R. Maguire	30.00
William French	50.00	James Frazier	50.00
F. W. Raitz	30.00	J. Walker	50.00
Augusta W. Alber	10.00	W. Kirkpatrick	50.00
Mary G. Williams	30.00	J. O. Guy	50.00
Barbara M. Lenman	30.00	J. G. Willson	50.00
Lida A. Mastin	30.00	Hattie E. White	20.00
Catherine Kane	10.00	A. N. Carter	12.50
John Kane	10.00	J. T. Hyland	30.00
Annie L. Sullivan	30.00	Georgiana Mahorney	20.00
Mary R. Lowe	40.00	W. E. Robertson	25.00
Mary A. Lowe	30.00	H. Thomas	30.00
Margaret T. Mulhall	40.00	S. P. Shipley	20.00
Rebecca A. Giles	40.00	W. A. Shedd	30.00
Jane E. Griffin	30.00		
Mary A. Kettler	30.00	Total	1,087.50

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on United States \$50 4-per cent bond	\$0.50
Amount retained from pay of firemen	2,602.34
Donations	535.00
Fines from police court	9,307.30
Fines, firemen	85.00
Total	12,530.14

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount advanced for payment of pensions	\$12,613.98
Less repayments	83.84
	12,530.14

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$183,645.17
Repairs to engine houses	4,492.42
Repairs to apparatus	2,629.74
Hose	8,985.00
Fuel	3,725.64
Horses	7,982.50
Forage	7,497.73
Contingent expenses	10,392.07
Total	229,350.27

REPORT OF THE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit to you the following report of the work of the surgeons to the Fire Department for the year ending June 30, 1900.

CLIFTON MAYFIELD, M. D., *Secretary.*

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

Number of sick cards issued (members of department sick).....	168
Number of visits made.....	322
Number of office consultations held.....	563
Total.....	885
Number of meetings held for examination of applicants.....	17
Number of applicants rejected.....	130
Number of applicants accepted.....	87
Total number examined.....	217

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT VETERINARIAN.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, showing the professional work of this office:

Professional visits.....	560
Horses examined for purchase.....	67
Horses purchased.....	39
Horses condemned as unfit for fire service.....	28
Horses died.....	2
Horse killed.....	1
Horses in good condition at present.....	91
Horses in fair condition.....	27
Horses in bad condition.....	14
Total number of horses in service.....	132
Number of horses at hospital during year.....	150
Average time at hospital (days).....	16.94
Total number of days at hospital.....	2,541

For the past ten years I have had the honor of drawing to your attention the need of a stable where the sick, disabled, and extra horses can be kept. For the past ten years the sick horses of the departments have been kept at the private expense of your veterinarian. This has been from a humane standpoint.

But as the District can not expect and, I am sure, does not want to impose on anyone, I think the facts should be placed before the honorable Commissioners in such a light that they will be able to induce Congress to provide for this necessity.

If this can not be done an appropriation of \$2,500 should be asked for to cover the expense of feed, medicine, stable, and care of these animals, or the sum of 75 cents per day for each animal sent to the hospital.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

JOSEPH PARRIS, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

REPORT OF THE MACHINIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1900.

I have had 91 telephone calls from various companies during the year.

I have superintended in various shops 94 jobs.

Extensive repairs have been made to the following apparatus: No. 1 chemical

engine, No. 1 engine, No. 5 hose carriage, No. 4 fuel wagon, chief engineer's buggy; extra buggy, fire marshal's buggy.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

J. J. MEMBERT,
Machinist in Charge of Repairs.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

During the year I visited and inspected the scenes of 393 alarms for fires, for which alarms had been rung on the bells and gongs of the department, entailing a loss of \$192,254, with an insurance on the same of \$147,754; also the scenes of 246 local or silent alarms for which no bells were sounded, causing a loss of \$31,985, with an insurance of \$28,985. Total loss, \$224,239; insurance, \$176,739. A list of causes for said alarms, with a detailed statement of loss and insurance with causes and kinds of buildings where fires occurred, will be found in this report. Also statement showing quality of kerosene oil examined and tested; also number of business-house cellars inspected during the year.

Number of samples of kerosene oil examined and tested was 458, all of which was found to be of good quality and quite up to regulations.

I also inspected 903 cellars of business in different sections of the city, and, with 10 exceptions, found them to be of good condition; those 10 were afterwards put in proper order.

During the year there was referred to me for examination and report twelve applications for building storage tanks, open wood and coal sheds, offices, and stables, which were examined and reported on; also five buildings reported as being in a dangerous condition and liable to cause fire from dilapidation and debris were examined, and caused to be placed in safe condition.

Most respectfully,

WM. O. DREW,
Fire Marshal.

JOSEPH PARRIS, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

A.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Month.	Fires for which bell alarms were given.			Local or silent alarms.		
	Num-ber.	Loss.	Insur-ance.	Num-ber.	Loss.	Insur-ance.
1899.						
July.....	37	\$29,650	\$20,580	23	\$735	\$695
August.....	20	9,030	6,280	12	65	45
September.....	23	2,690	1,440	17	9,620	8,275
October.....	32	15,985	9,465	17	845	765
November.....	32	10,034	9,709	15	285	195
December.....	45	68,755	66,800	28	645	630
1900.						
January.....	48	5,155	4,495	38	3,055	2,660
February.....	28	4,755	4,485	17	355	255
March.....	45	12,635	11,010	15	6,320	6,295
April.....	30	3,310	2,980	19	580	510
May.....	29	25,995	6,715	34	1,325	530
June.....	24	4,260	3,795	11	8,155	8,130
Total.....	393	192,254	147,754	246	31,985	28,985

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B.—Record showing causes of fires and alarms for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Cause.	Num-ber.	Cause.	Num-ber.
Incendiary	7	Furnace	10
Sparks from chimney.....	9	Explosion of gasoline stove.....	4
False alarms.....	74	Range	1
Child playing with matches.....	14	Stove	28
Hot ashes	24	Defective flue.....	23
Unknown.....	127	Smokestack.....	1
Lamp	7	Stovepipe	7
Explosion of fireworks.....	1	Defective hearth.....	1
Burning brush.....	3	Burning leaves	1
Using gasolife near fire	8	Burning tar.....	2
Electric-light wire.....	24	Smoky furnace	1
Firecrackers	2	Spontaneous combustion	5
Gasoline stove	36	Coal gas	1
Filling gasoline stove while lighted.....	4	Smoking pipe.....	1
Burning out of dynamo	1	Heat pipe	1
Upsetting lamp	6	Bursting hot-water pipe	2
Gas jet	22	Thawing out water pipe	2
Accident.....	76	Burning rubbish.....	6
Grease on stove	9	Steam pipe.....	1
Lamp explosion	6	Smoke pipe	3
Smoky range	1	Falling floor.....	1
Chimney.....	45	Railroad collision.....	1
Cigarette.....	5	Falling lamp	1
Oil stove.....	9	Candle.....	1
Leaky gaspipe	3	Explosion of air tank.....	1
Upsetting stove.....	1	Slaking lime.....	1
Lightning	1	Soldering pot	1

C.—Number and style of buildings where fires originated.

Style of building.	Brick.	Frame.	Total.	Style of building.	Brick.	Frame.	Total.
Dwellings.....	213	114	327	Dry goods stores	2		2
Woodsheds		61	61	Offices	2	2	4
Planing mills	2	1	3	Undertakers' supplies ..	1		1
Groceries	11	4	15	Fruit store	1		1
Hay shed		1	1	Coal shed		1	1
Lunch rooms	13	1	14	Dyeing house		1	1
Tailor shops	5		5	Shoe stores.....	1	1	2
Photo supplies.....	1		1	Club house	1		1
Post-office.....	1		1	Machine shop	1		1
Electric power houses ..	3	1	4	Flats building		1	1
Jewelry store	1		1	Water-closet		1	1
Paper hanger	1		1	Boiler house	1		1
Cigar store	1		1	Milliner's store	1		1
Stables.....	5	15	20	Academies.....	2		2
Tea stores.....	2		2	Mission house.....	1		1
China store	1		1	Churches	1	1	2
Barber shop	1		1	Pile driver.....		1	1
Rug store	1		1	Office buildings.....	4		4
Music stores	2		2	Fish house		1	1
Feed stores	1	2	3	Men's furnishing store..	1		1
Furniture stores	2	1	3	Carpenter's shop.....		1	1
Smoke houses.....	1	1	2	Blacksmiths' shops	2		2
Car shed	1		1	Commission house.....	1		1
Plumber's shop	1		1	Greenhouse		1	1
Railroad cars		5	5	Cook shop		1	1
Public halls.....	2		2	Tin and stove store		1	1
Kindling-wood mills		2	2	Tugboat		1	1
Fireworks warehouse.....	1		1	Fences.....		3	3
Restaurants	2	1	3	Cold-storage house.....	1		1
Hotels	5		5	Ink mill		1	1
Dye house	1		1	Odd Fellows hall	1		1
Printing offices	5		5	Insurance office.....	1		1
Hardware stores	2		2	Soap factory		1	1
Oyster houses.....	1	1	2	Bicycle shop		1	1
Boat house.....		1	1	Rubber stamp manu- factory.....		1	1
Laboratory	1		1	Lamp wagon		1	1
Laundries	1	1	2	Automobile house	1		1
Drug stores	5		5	Plaiting establishment ..	1		1
Harness maker	1		1	Milk dairy	1		1
Summer kitchen.....		1	1	College building.....	1		1
Confectioner's store.....	1		1	Lumber pile		1	1
Carriage maker	1		1	Livery stable.....	1		1
Gas works.....	2		2	Dynamo manufactory ..	1		1
Feed warehouse	1		1				
Steamship office	1		1				

RECORD OF FIRES.

JULY, 1899.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	6.20		Box. 526	Alley bet. 9th and 10th and M and N sts. SE.	Frame	Dwelling		Esau Wells	Incendiary	\$100	
2	1	9.25		612	301 C st. NE	do	do		Albert Wicks	Sparks from chimney.	150	\$150
3	1		2.59	328		Brick	Dwelling		N. Lydanne	False alarm	25	25
4	1		6.31	712	3410 P st. NW	Brick	Dwelling			Child playing with matches.		
5	2	1.25		816	3510 Center st. NW	Frame	Wood shed		J. Behler	Hot ashes		
6	2		12.59	528	Foot of 4th st. SE	Brick	Planing mill	Thos. W. Smith	Thos. W. Smith	Unknown	17,000	10,000
7	2		8.51	437	436 Grace ct. SW	do	Dwelling		Lettie West	Lamp	10	
8	3		4.02	54	300 L st. SE	do	Grocery		John W. Eline	Explosion of fireworks.	20	10
9	3		7.02	41	221 3d st. SW	Frame	Hay shed		William Ryan	Firecrackers	10	
10	3		7.05	418	Same as for box 41							
11	4		8.14	821		Brick	Dwelling	F. W. Dickens	F. W. Dickens	False alarm		
12	7	10.49		326	1334 19th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling			Using gasoline near fire.	1,500	1,500
13	7		10.28	67		Brick	Lunch room		J. M. Holmes	False alarm		
14	8	2.06		143	1428 N. Y. ave. NW	do	Tailor shop		Louis Holts	Electric-light wire	200	200
15	8	11.02		52	202 Ind. ave. NE	do	Photographic supplies.		Lawyer & Wagner	Gasoline stove.	150	150
16	9	9.45		125	439 7th st. NW	do	Dwelling			Unknown	6,585	6,585
17	10	11.55		731	1047 Jefferson st. NW	do	Dwelling		J. A. Briggs	Sparks from chimney.	10	10
18	12			243	1404-1408 S st. NW	Frame	Wood sheds		B. Shanks and others.	Unknown	300	
19	14		9.44	151	11th st. and Pa. ave. NW	Stone	City post-office		City post-office.	do	1,500	
20	15	11.18		43	920 Cullinan alley SW	Frame	Dwelling		Susan Wooten	Filling gasoline stove while lit.	50	50
21	16		7.19	91	Capital R. R. power house, Anacostia.	do	Power house.	Capital R. R. Co.	Capital R. R. Co.	Dynamo		
22	17		8.09	625	1428 N. Capitol st. NW	do	Dwelling		Sandy Thomas	Upsetting lamp.		
23	18		2.33	516	225 Pa. ave. SE	Brick	Jewelry store		L. Callisher	Unknown		
24	18		9.12	151	320 12th st. NW	do	Paper hanger.	H. F. Reh	H. F. Reh	do	1,500	1,500
25	19	2.54		827	401 Wilson st. NW	Frame	Grocery		Mahlon Best	do	10	10
26	20	10.23		621	805 9th st. NE	Brick	Dwelling		P. L. Dandridge	Filling gasoline stove while lit.		
27	21	1.48		137	922 9th st. NW	do	do		N. M. Nelson	Unknown	100	100
28	21		1.09	68	312 K st. NE	Frame	Wood shed		P. J. McGraw	do		
29	22	11.54		529	511-13-15 9th st. SE	do	Wood sheds		L. A. Burdine and others.	do	70	70
30	24	5.37		628	1507 Benning road	do	Cigar store		Mary E. Wilkinson	do	250	200
31	24		2.14	913		do				False alarm		

Record of Fires Continued

City of New York

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Cause.	Value.	Loss.	Remarks.
		A. M.	P. M.								
32	25			642	1105 Elm ave. NE.	Brick	Dwelling				Accident
33	25			642	80 Jackson st. NE.	Brick	do				Accident
34	25			47	603 E. 8th st. SW.	Brick	Woodshed				Accident
35	25			139	1116 G. st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling				Accident
36	25			431	431 Drapers alley SW.	Brick	do				Accident
37	25			654	1329 1st. st. NE.	Brick	Stable				Accident

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Cause.	Value.	Loss.	Remarks.
		A. M.	P. M.								
1	1			9	1753 Champlain ave. NW.	Brick	Stable				Accident
2	2			11	3437 Howard ave. NW.	Brick	Dwelling				do
3	3			8	616 E. 8th. SE.	do	do				Unknown
4	4			3	134 D. st. SE.	do	do				Accident
5	5			1 Ch'l	921-923 19th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling				Accident
6	6			1							Accident
7	7			1							Accident
8	8			1							Accident
9	9			1	1018 14th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling				Accident
10	10			9	1908 N. H. ave. NW.	do	do				Accident
11	11			2	1327 Ohio ave. NW.	do	do				Accident
12	12			1	1701 R. I. ave. NW.	do	do				Accident
13	13			1 Ch'l	1 E. 8th. NW.	Brick	Dwelling				Accident
14	14			12	103 Chews alley NW.	Brick	do				Accident
15	15			6							Accident
16	16			4							Accident
17	17			1 Ch'l	1201 E. 8th. NW.	Brick	Grocery				Accident
18	18			2	1301 D. st. NW.	do	Dwelling				Accident
19	19			1 Ch'l	Same as for box 161						Accident
20	20			3	40 12 C. st. NE.	Brick	Woodshed				Accident
21	21			7	1319 S. st. NW.	do	Dwelling				Accident
22	22			1							Accident
23	23			1	2100 P. ave. NW.	Brick	Ten store				Accident
24	24			4	Same as for box 437						Accident
25	25			7	1014 R. st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling				Accident

AUGUST, 1899.

1	1	9.45	Box.	460 G st. SW.	Frame	Dwelling	E. H. Herbert.	Unknown	\$20
2	2	9.37	43	616 M st. NW.	do	do	Albert Dodge.	Gasoline stove.	40
3	4	12.06	63	212 12th st. SW.	Frame	Dwelling	C. Burrows.	False alarm.	20
4	4	7.58	431	1020 7th st. NW.	Brick	China store.	J. W. Schafer.	Leaking gas.	20
5	6	12.10	57	14th and B sts. NW.	Brick	Electric-light plant.	U. S. Electric Co.	False alarm.	1,000
6	8	3.28	159	923 F st. NW.	do	Music store.	Hugo Worch.	Upsetting lantern.	2,500
7	9	11.50	67	1013 L st. NW.	do	Dwelling	W. R. Wood.	Unknown	400
8	10	12.19	176	16-18 Monroe st., Anacostia.	Frame	Feed store and warehouses.	J. W. Hartley and others.	Grease on stove.	4,500
9	11	1.25	131	1337 F st. NW.	Brick	Launch room.	S. S. Corbett.	Unknown	4,500
10	12	10.25	216	305 Pa. ave. SE.	do	Tea store.	C. D. Kenny.	Lamp.	100
11	16	1.49	91	950 La. ave. NW.	Brick	Lunch room.	Bowbeer Bros.	Electric-light wire.	100
12	18	2.41	142	937 7th st. NW.	Frame	Furniture store.	Wm. Lowenthal.	False alarm.	100
13	21	9.31	516	1317 4 1/2 st. SW.	Brick	Smokehouse.	Henry Ghomfort.	False alarm.	200
14	22	11.27	519	1824 18th st. NW.	Brick	Stable	Fannie Green.	Unknown	50
15	23	9.03	158					Upsetting stove.	50
16	26	5.45	131						200
17	29	12.30	159						50
18	29	11.02	57						200
19	30	2.45	45						50
20	31	10.19	253						6,280

Local or silent alarms.

1	1	11.19	Co.	1223 N. J. ave. SE.	Brick	Stable	A. Richards.	Accident	\$10
2	4	5.39	8	2214 Pfel's et. NW.	do	Dwelling	Mary Denton.	Gasoline stove.	10
3	7	10.43	6	4 1/2 and O sts. SW.	Brick	Car shed.	Metropolitan R. R. Co.	False alarm.	20
4	10	6.40	4	1119 K st. NW.	do	Dwelling	A. M. Hay.	Electric-light wire.	10
5	10	8.50	1	33d and K sts. NW.	do	Power house	Potomac Electric Light Co.	Gas jet.	20
6	13	3.25	5	221 13th st. NW.	do	Plumber's shop	E. J. Hulse.	Lightning	10
7	16	7.25	1 Ch'l	1226 32d st. NW.	do	Dwelling	D. H. Hubbard.	Accident	10
8	17	8.51	5	2d and G sts. NW.	Frame	Railroad car.	Suburban R. R. Co.	Gasoline stove.	20
9	20	3.42	6	129 Ind. ave. NE.	do	Dwelling	M. McLean.	Electric-light wire.	5
10	21	8.00	3	133 Pa. ave. NW.	Brick	Public hall	J. G. Slater.	Gas jet.	5
11	23	9.40	3	1629 12th st. NW.	do	Dwelling	Ottoway Berry.	Electric-light wire.	5
12	26	7.14	7		Frame	Dwelling		Child playing with matches.	5
									65
									45

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

JULY, 1899—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
32	26			Box.	1105 Fla. ave. NE.	Brick	Dwelling		Mary Keck	Gasoline stove.	\$10	\$10
33	28			642	56 Jackson st. NE	Frame	do		Louis Rosenfield	do		
34	28			647	623 E st. SW	do	Wood shed		Samuel Smith	Unknown	50	
35	29		2.02	437	1113 G st. NW	do	Dwelling		E. Harner	Gas jet	10	10
36	29		7.48	135	431 Drapers alley SW	Brick	do		Thomas Brown	Gasoline stove.	30	
37	29		7.53	431	1329 I st. NE.	Frame	Stable		Garnett Allen	Accident	10	
			8.57	654							29,650	20,580

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1			9	1751 Champlain ave. NW	Frame	Stable		A. W. Kramer	Accident		
2	2		6.13	11	3437 Howard ave. NW	Brick	Dwelling		J. Lawrence	do	\$50	\$50
3	3			8	616 E st. SE	do	do		M. Arnold	Unknown		
4	3	4.26		3	134 D st. SE	do	do		George Hughes	Grease on stove		
5	4	12.18		1 Ch'l	921-923 19th st. NW	Frame	Dwellings		John Fearson, M. Burke	False alarm	600	600
6	4	11.49		1						Firecrackers		
7	4		8.53	1	1018 14th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		F. A. Gardner	False alarm		
8	4		9.42	1	1908 N. H. ave. NW	do	do		C. B. Atchison	Gas jet	15	15
9	5	7.51		9	1437 Ohio ave. NW	do	do		Mac Cole	Lamp explosion		
10	6		2.42	2	1701 R. I. ave. NW	do	do		M. Emory	Smoky range		
11	7		5.21	1	1 L st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		P. S. Roy	False alarm		
12	10	9.31		1 Ch'l	103 Chews alley NW	Frame	do		John Simms	Chimney		
13	11	5.48		12						do		
14	11		12.53	6	1201 E st. NW	Brick	Grocery		John Held	False alarm		
15	16		7.40	4	1304 D st. NW	do	Dwelling		Bertie May	Accident	30	30
16	16		9.18	1 Ch'l	Same as for box 151	do	do			Cigarette		
17	17		2.20	2	40-42 C st. NE	Frame	Wood sheds		M. Carr, J. Brown	Hot ashes	40	
18	18		9.10	1 Ch'l	1349 S st. NW	do	Dwelling		H. Chalmes	Child playing with matches		
19	22		4.06	3					C. D. Kenny	Electric-light wire		
20	22		5.25	7					Lindsay Winslow	Oil stove		
21	28	5.06		1	2100 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	Tea store					
22	28		1.55	4	Same as for box 437	do	do					
23	28		2.06	7	1014 R st. NW	Brick	Dwelling				735	695

ALLEN, 1899.

[illegible]

Local or silent alarms.

[illegible]

NOVEMBER, 1899.

1	1	4.32	7.05	Box. 621	918 8th st. NE	Brick	Laundry	Ching Wah	Unknown	\$10	
2	1	2.07		39	102-104 6th st. SE	Frame	Wood sheds	A. L. Homer, E. D. Shaw	False alarm	200	
3	2			537					Unknown		
4	2	4.08		146	703 15th st. NW	Brick	Drug store	W. S. Thompson	Electric-light wire	5,000	\$5,000
5	3	10.23		235	207 R. st. NW	do	Dwelling	L. Malcomb	Accident	10	10
6	3		2.21	152	201 10th st. NW	do	Harness maker	Hill Harness Co	Oil stove		
7	4		3.45	43	719 4½ st. SW	Frame	Dwelling	S. R. Brown	Gasoline stove	5	5
8	4		9.35	413					False alarm		
9	8	12.07		17	355 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	Dwelling	John A. Barthel	Unknown	400	400
10	9		3.22	143	1212 H st. NW	Frame	do	Wm. Wheeler	do	40	
11	10		4.40	648	300 E st. NE	Brick	Confectionery	John Young	Burning leaves	50	50
12	11		6.57	723	35th and Madison sts. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Unoccupied	Unknown	800	800
13	12	12.39		127	826 7th st. NW	Brick	Drug store	McCarthy & Fawcett	Hot ashes		
14	15	10.38		154	14th and E sts. NW	do	Carriage makers	Joyce Bros	Burning tar		
15	16		3.32	416	13½ and E sts. SW	do	Gas works	Pintch Gas Co	Spontaneous combustion.	2,150	2,150
16	17	1.03		623	N. Capitol and E sts. NW	do	Feed warehouse	W. H. H. Cissel & Son.	Gas jet	1,269	1,269
17	18	8.29		241	14th st. and R. I. ave. NW	do	Drug store	F. W. Huddleson	Electric-light wire		
18	19	5.47		145	1306 F st. NW	do	Offices	American Steamship Co.	False alarm		
19	19		6.31	87					do		
20	19		6.41	732					do		
21	21	12.05		63	1320-1322 T st. NW	Frame	Wood sheds		Hot ashes	75	
22	21		5.34	245					False alarm		
23	22		5.55	435					Gasoline stove	15	15
24	22		6.52	245	1909 13th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	B. L. Comstock	Accident		
25	22		7.43	427	476 M st. SW	do	do	George Chandler	False alarm		
26	22		11.03	632					do		
27	22		11.20	154	1428 8th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Charles Crumpton	Oil stove		
28	23	4.47		231	3d and K sts. SE	do	do	John Carroll	Upsetting lamp	5	5
29	27		9.10	54					False alarm		
30	30	5.56		726					Gasoline stove	5	5
31	30	11.06		214	1842 7th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	A. Schockler	False alarm		
32	30		5.50	635							
										10,034	9,709

Local or silent alarms.

1	1		3.32	Co. 6	619 alley bet. 1st and 2d and F and G sts. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	Samuel Crown	Overheated stove	\$45	\$45
2	5		8.10	1 Ch'l	1100 Pa. ave. NW				Electric-light wire in conduit.		
3	7		8.47	14	422 9th st. NW	Brick	Hardware store	Frank E. Hopkins	Smoky furnace		

5	12	6.38	3.59	1 Ch'l	1016 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	Eating house	George W. Harvey	False alarm	
6	12		6.05	9	1423 Pierce place NW	do	Dwelling	A. Seftige	Electric-light wire	
7	14			1	1602 K st. NW	do	do	M. D. Mitchell	Chimney	\$100
8	15	7.06	6.37	2 Ch'l					False alarm	\$100
9	15		7.08	10	1058 Bladensburg road	Frame	Dwelling	Mary Carter	Accident	10
10	17			10,8					Unknown	7,800
11	19	10.43		Tr. A.	Bennings, D. C.	Brick and frame	Hotel, grocery, and stable	Hall & Carroll	Gasoline stove	5
12	21		3.59	4	409 O st. SW	Brick	Dwelling	James O'Brian	Defective flue	50
13	22	12.50		1 Ch'l	705 9th st. NW	do	Dyehouse	J. Halpine	Accident	300
14	22	10.57		2	1606 Pa. ave. NW	do	Printing office	Stern & Weedon	Accident	10
15	24	7.10		10	Bennings, D. C.	Frame	Grocery	J. T. Jordon	Unknown	10
16	25	9.48		3	200 1st st. NE	Brick	Dwelling	J. Harden		
17	28	11.12		4	618 3d st. SW	Frame	Stable			
										9,620
										8,275

OCTOBER, 1899.

1	1	7.25		Box.	9th and Water sts. SW	Frame	Planing mill	Thomas W. Smith	Overheated smoke pipe.	\$100
2	2		7.41	41	Tinecup alley SW	Brick	Dwelling	John Brown	Pan of grease on stove.	
3	3		4.54	245	508 10th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Ida Kerns	False alarm	50
4	3		5.15	134	1727 Glicks alley NW	do	do	Sallie Jackson	Clothes taking fire from stove.	5
5	4		8.08	213					Unknown	5
6	4		12.36	15	208 Arthur place NW	do	do	A. Baretti	Gasoline stove	10
7	5	7.11		123	511 G st. NW	Frame	do	Mary Dakzen	Accident	25
8	5		6.32	12	310 Ind. ave. NW	Brick	do	M. Willis	Hot ashes	10
9	6	1.27		143	812 12th st. NW	do	do	S. Collins	Stovepipe	50
10	9		1.34	14	711 4th st. NW	do	do	J. S. Betts	Unknown	5
11	10	8.40		423	416 1/2 11th st. SW	Frame	do	T. H. Brown	Accident	40
12	10		8.55	63	209 L st. NE	do	Stable	F. Hughes	Stove	25
13	11	11.03		625	29 P st. NE	Brick	Dwelling	C. Burkitt	Accident	75
14	16	10.18		72	1247 27th st. NW	Frame	do	C. A. Saunders	Child playing with lighted lamp.	
15	18		6.54	79	3314 N st. NW	Brick	do	R. L. Donnelly	Sparks from chimney.	5
16	19	10.30		435	519 8th st. SW	Frame	do	Albert Douglass	Unknown	8,000
17	19		2.13	52	122 E. Capitol st	do	Wood shed	E. Collins	Defective flue	100
18	19		11.30	153	12th and B sts. NW	Brick	Planing mill	Washington Wood Working Co.	Unknown	15
19	21	2.44		247	1722 Brainerd st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Louis Wood	Accident	15
20	21	3.37		245	1742 14th st. NW	Brick	Hardware store	Yost hardware store.	Gasoline stove	
21	21		7.38	149	1111 15th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Chas. Franklin		
22	21		7.29	168	713 2d st. NW	Brick	do	R. S. Smith		
23	23		7.13	647	84 H st. NW	do	Oyster house	M. Wilson		

NOVEMBER, 1899.

1	1	4.32	Box. 621	918 8th st. NE	Brick	Laundry	Ching Wah.	Unknown	\$10	
2	1	7.05	39	102-104 6th st. SE.	Frame	Wood sheds	A. L. Homer, E. D. Shaw.	False alarm	200	
3	2	2.07	537					Unknown		
4	2	4.08	146	703 15th st. NW	Brick	Drug store.	W. S. Thompson	Electric-light wire	5,000	\$5,000
5	3	10.23	235	207 R. st. NW	do	Dwelling	L. Malcomb	Accident	10	10
6	3	2.21	152	201 10th st. NW	do	Harness maker	Hill Harness Co.	Oil stove		
7	4	3.45	43	719 4½ st. SW	Frame	Dwelling	S. R. Brown.	Gasoline stove	5	5
8	4	9.35	413					False alarm		
9	8	12.07	17	355 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	Dwelling	John A. Barthel	Unknown	400	400
10	9	3.22	143	1212 H st. NW	Frame	do	Wm. Wheeler.	do	40	
11	10	4.40	648	300 E st. NE	Brick	Confectionery	John Young.	do	50	50
12	11	6.57	723	35th and Madison sts. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Unoccupied	Burning leaves		
13	12	12.39	127	826 7th st. NW	Brick	Drug store.	McCarthy & Fawcett	Unknown	800	800
14	15	10.38	154	14th and E sts. NW	do	Carriage makers	Joyce Bros.	Hot ashes		
15	17	3.32	416	13½ and E sts. SW	do	Gas works	Pintch Gas Co.	Burning tar		
16	18	1.03	623	N. Capitol and E sts. NW	do	Feed warehouse	W. H. H. Cissel & Son.	Spontaneous combustion.	2,150	2,150
17	18	8.29	241	14th st. and R. I. ave. NW	do	Drug store.	F. W. Huddleson	Gas jet	1,269	1,269
18	19	5.47	145	1306 F st. NW	do	Offices	American Steamship Co.	Electric-light wire		
19	19	6.31	87					False alarm		
20	19	6.41	732					do		
21	21	12.05	63	1320-1322 T st. NW	Frame	Wood sheds	do	do		
22	21	5.34	245					Hot ashes	75	
23	22	5.55	435					False alarm		
24	22	6.52	245	1909 13th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	B. L. Comstock	Gasoline stove		
25	22	7.43	427	476 M st. SW	do	do	George Chandler	Accident	15	15
26	22	11.03	632					False alarm		
27	22	11.20	154	1428 8th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Charles Crumpton	do		
28	23	4.47	231	3d and K sts. SE	do	do	John Carroll.	Oil stove.	5	5
29	27	9.10	54					Upsetting lamp.		
30	30	5.56	726	1842 7th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	A. Schockler.	False alarm	5	5
31	30	11.06	214					Gasoline stove		
32	30	5.50	635					False alarm		
									10,034	9,709

Local or silent alarms.

1	1	3.32	Co. 6	619 alley bet. 1st and 2d and F and G sts. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	Samuel Crown.	Overheated stove.	\$45	\$45
2	5	8.10	1 Ch'l	1100 Pa. ave. NW				Electric-light wire in conduit.		
3	7	8.47	14	422 9th st. NW	Brick	Hardware store	Frank E. Hopkins	Smoky furnace		

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1899—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
4	8		12. 11	Co. Tr. D.	1214 4th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		Howard Clark	Pan of grease on stove.	\$25	\$25
5	11		5. 22	5	3077 M st. NW.	do	Dry-goods store		Lozano Dry Goods Co.	Gas jet		
6	11		7. 23	3	1st and C sts. NW.	do	Office		Thos. W. Smith	Stove		
7	13		7. 43	15	439 Jefferson st., Anacostia	Frame	Dwelling		Arthur Schats	Upsetting lamp	50	
8	18		1. 46	5	1209 32nd st. NW.	Brick	Lunch room		A. M. Ferguson	Pan of grease on stove.		
9	18	7. 42		Tr. D.	4th st. and N. Y. ave. NW.	Frame	Street car		City and Suburban R. Co.	Electric wire	15	
10	18		3. 10	3, 14 Tr. A.	461-463 C st. NW.	Brick	Undertakers' supplies.		J. B. Rock Mfg. Co.	Spontaneous combustion.		
11	19		6. 35	1	1716 N st. NW.	do	Dwelling		Sylvanus Cobb	Pan of grease on stove.		
12	19		6. 35	1 Ch'l		Brick	Grocery		J. E. Goodwin	False alarm	75	75
13	19		6. 45	7	1000 25th st. NW.	do	Dwelling		W. S. Richardson	Unknown	50	50
14	21		8. 19	4	316 4½ st. NW.	do	Dwelling		E. Keefe	do	25	
15	25	1. 50		5	818 N. H. ave. NW.	Frame	Wood shed			Hot ashes.		
											285	195

DECEMBER, 1899.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Box.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	5. 28		413	700 7th st. SW.	Frame	Stable		Jessie Bland	Gasoline stove.	\$5	
2	1		4. 41	827		Frame	Water-closet		Samuel Martin	False alarm		
3	3	12. 33		431	1225 C st. SW.	do	Dwelling		Unoccupied	Unknown	10	
4	3		10. 29	526	Alley between 10th and 11th and M and N sts. SE.	do				Incendiary	100	
5	4		12. 29	653	652 G st. NE.	Brick	do		Pauline Simons	Gasoline stove.	5	\$5
6	5		12. 31	317	Alley, 26th and 27th and I and K sts. NW.	Frame	Wood sheds		Samuel Parker and others.	Hot ashes.	75	
7	6	2. 08		417	314-318 14th st. SW.	Brick and frame.	Smokehouse and sheds.		Joseph Schrepler	Accident	300	
8	7	8. 07		241	1426 Samson st. NW.	Frame	Dwelling		John Lawson	Defective flue		
9	9	2. 54		246	15th st. and Walling pl. NW.	Brick	do	Alice Hill	L. H. French.	Unknown	40, 800	40, 800
10	9		6. 34	154	1403 E st. NW.	Frame	do		S. Lowenthal	do	50	50
11	10		8. 29	37	1900 Pa. ave. NW.	Brick	Drug store		R. L. Magruder	Coal-gas explosion	200	200
12	11		11. 07	57		Brick				False alarm.		

[illegible]

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

JANUARY, 1900—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
44	30	.....	5.25	Box 91	Johnson st., Anacostia	Frame ..	Blacksmith shop, stable, and shed.	.....	A. & P. R. R. Co., T. F. Murray, and R. A. Pyles.	Unknown	\$800	\$400
45	30	.....	5.57	152	307 10th st. NW	Brick ...	Second-hand furniture store.	.....	Maynard, Smoot & Co.	do .....	.....	.....
46	31	.....	5.11	654	1377-1379 Fla. ave. NE	Frame ..	Wood sheds	.....	W. J. Newman, C. Hines.	do	30	.....
47	31	.....	9.47	14	602 3d st. NW	Brick ...	Dwelling	.....	R. Eickhorn	Furnace	10	.....
48	31	.....	10.15	16	611 Pa. ave. NW	do	Tailoring estab.	.....	W. C. Motz	Unknown	1,000	1,000
											5,155	4,495

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	.....	3.33	1 Ch'l	1200 E st. NW	Brick ...	Dwelling	.....	George Norris	Furnace	\$15	\$15
2	1	.....	4.41	1 Ch'l	216 10th st. NW	do	Commission house	.....	R. B. Dennison	Burning rubbish	.....	.....
3	1	.....	6.10	9	2141 Fla. ave. NW	do	Dwelling	.....	Harrison Wells	Defective flue	.....	.....
4	1	.....	7.23	15	Sumner ave., Anacostia	Frame ..	do .....	.....	John Brooks	Chimney	.....	.....
5	1	9.51	.....	1	1147 Conn. ave. NW	Brick ...	do .....	.....	J. R. Brownwell	do .....	.....	.....
6	1	.....	10.17	12	1900 Lincoln ave. NW	Frame ..	Greenhouse	.....	Wm. S. Simms	Furnace	150	50
7	4	.....	4.34	2	1426 D st. NW	Brick ...	Dwelling	.....	May Cross	Accident	.....	.....
8	4	.....	8.17	7	1115 P st. NW	do	do .....	.....	E. B. Smith	Gas jet	15	15
9	5	7.53	.....	1	1816 N st. NW	do	do .....	.....	S. Chauncy	Chimney	20	20
10	5	.....	1.27	6	403 I st. NW	do	do .....	.....	Murray Baer	Gas jet .....	.....	.....
11	5	.....	7.44	14	805 D st. NW	do	Printing office.	.....	.....	Burning rags	.....	.....
12	8	.....	12.30	9	419 Limerick alley SW	Brick ...	Dwelling	.....	Wm. Washington	False alarm	10	.....
13	8	.....	2.08	4	Brightwood ave. NW	Frame ..	do .....	.....	G. B. Rohn	Stove .....	.....	.....
14	9	10.55	.....	2 Ch'l	1317 D st. NW	do	do .....	.....	Daisy Berry	Accident	20	20
15	9	.....	8.32	1 Ch'l	511 13th st. NW	Brick ...	Hotel	.....	.....	Accident	.....	.....
16	11	.....	4.42	2	.....	Brick ...	do .....	.....	E. S. Tolson	False alarm	.....	.....
17	12	.....	12.10	2	812 Erie st. NW	Frame ..	Stable	.....	.....	Drying out stable	.....	.....
18	13	.....	5.04	2 Ch'l	9th and Cincinnati sts. NW	do	do .....	.....	.....	Burning rubbish	.....	.....
19	13	.....	10.23	9	.....	Brick ...	do .....	.....	.....	False alarm	.....	.....
20	14	.....	3.38	6	.....	Brick ...	Dwelling	.....	Wm. Chelen	Chimney	.....	.....
21	17	10.21	.....	9	1908 P st. NW	Frame ..	do .....	.....	J. Henderson	do .....	.....	.....
22	17	.....	5.20	7	Quaker alley NW	Brick ...	do .....	.....	.....	do .....	.....	.....
23	18	.....	12.20	9	1611 21st st. NW	Brick ...	do .....	.....	D. E. Fox	do .....	.....	.....

24	20	4.16	1	Bet. B and C and 21st and 22d sts. NW.	Frame	do	Mary Clark	Accident	10	.....
25	22	2.05	6	5th and K sts. NW	do	Cook shop	Charles Warren	do	10	.....
26	24	1.36	14	467 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	Fruit store	M. Messina	Unknown	450	450
27	25	5.15	8	821 N. C. ave. SE	do	Dwelling	Robert Brooks	Accident	10	10
28	26	1.01	5	Conduit road NW	Frame	do	Samuel Phillips	Chimney	.....	.....
29	26	9.36	Tr. D	109 N. Y. ave. NW	Brick	do	Annie Ross	Defective flue	.....	.....
30	27	5.46	5	1433 32d st. NW	Frame	Coal shed	A. Geary Johnson	Upsetting lamp	.....	.....
31	28	12.20	7	318 13½ st. NW	do	Dwelling	Susie Cole	Accident	10	.....
32	29	11.39	2	New reservoir, 4th st. NW	do	Drying house	U. S. Government	Unknown	150	.....
33	29	5.54	9	1508 T st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	George Lattimer	Electric-light wire	75	75
34	29	7.16	10	1307 F st. NE	do	do	F. M. Hill	Accident	5	.....
35	31	1.39	4	1232 4½ st. SW	do	Grocery	W. T. Otis	Stove	5	5
36	31	3.09	1	2005 K st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	G. H. Body	do	.....	.....
37	31	4.31	1 Ch	943 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	Shoe store	Douglas Shoe Co	Chimney	.....	.....
38	31	11.13	3	N. Capitol and D st. NW	Frame	Palace car	Pulman Pal. Car Co.	Unknown	2,000	2,000
									3,055	2,660

FEBRUARY, 1900.

1	3	12.58	Box. 435	9th st. wharf, SW	Frame	Tugboat	Wm. Robinson	S. G. Dixon	Unknown	\$100	\$100
2	4	9.51	237	1011 R. I. ave. NW	do	Oyster house	James Robinson	Frank Butler	Gasoline stove	100	100
3	5	11.07	23	3267 Prospect ave. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Ed Murphy	D. F. Robinson	False alarm	50	50
4	5	6.21	79	2211 M st. NW	do	do	do	Ed Murphy	Unknown	200	200
5	6	7.25	315	1662 Kreamer st. NE	Frame	do	do	James Lawson	Furnace	15	15
6	8	7.53	628	1409 Corcoran st. NW	Brick	do	do	Henry Conaington	Lamp explosion	75	60
7	13	2.27	243	426 P st. NW	do	do	do	Edward S. Gee	Spontaneous combustion	100	50
8	13	12.43	232	418 Blands court NW	Frame	do	do	C. H. Turner	Stovepipe	25	25
9	14	7.40	827	3041 K st. NW	do	Kindling-wood mill	do	A. Geary Johnson	Unknown	1,200	.....
10	15	9.58	731	815 14th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	do	G. G. Morris	Stove	100	100
11	18	8.42	173	Water bet. 12th and 13th sts. SW	Frame	Office	do	Johnson Bros.	Defective flue	.....	.....
12	19	5.40	416	Agricultural Dept.	Brick	Laboratory	U. S. Government	U. S. Government	Steam pipe	30	.....
13	20	8.13	49	.....	do	do	do	do	False alarm	.....	.....
14	21	9.01	57	.....	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
15	21	9.42	536	.....	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
16	22	10.30	54	.....	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
17	22	10.40	57	.....	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
18	23	12.13	419	.....	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
19	23	12.30	534	13 Fitzhughes court SE	Frame	Dwelling	do	S. Clements	Chimney	.....	.....
20	24	12.28	325	Hays court bet. 17 and 18 and D and E sts. NW.	do	Wood sheds	do	do	Unknown	175	.....
21	24	4.43	215	900 M st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	do	M. McGloughlan	Incendiary	150	150
22	24	6.39	514	1114 8th st. SE	do	do	do	Robt. Jones	Accident	10	10
23	24	11.19	324	1006 23d st. NW	do	do	do	S. McMannis	Stove	10	10
24	26	2.10	13	227 B st. NW	do	do	do	do	Unknown	5	5

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1900—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
25	26		8.22	Bar.	3239 K st. NW	Brick	Dynamo Manfy		Columbia Motor Co.	Unknown	\$50	
26	27		8.14	325	1706 E st. NW	Frame	Dwelling		Alex Freeder	Falling floor	\$50	
27	28	2.44		214	2209-2215 9th st. NW	do	do		Wm. Laws and others	Unknown	5	
28	28	11.35		24	423 O st. alley NW	do	do		John Coleman	Sparks from chimney.		4,485

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	12.19		2 Ch'l	17 Howard ave., Anacostia	Frame	Dwelling	W. K. Sent	W. E. Stewart	False alarm	\$40	\$40
2	2	2.17		15	436 6th st. SW	do	do		John Daly	Latrobe stove	100	
3	2		12.46	4	1780 Mass. ave. NW	Brick	do		J. H. Altson	Defective flue		
4	2		1.35	1	1254 31st st. NW	do	do		T. O. Parker	Chimney	25	25
5	2		4.33	5	720 Jackson st. NW	do	do		John McCarthy	Oil stove	10	10
6	3	10.46		6	1780 Mass. ave. NW	do	do		J. H. Altson	Accident		
7	3		1.32	1	310 12th st. NW	do	do		Charles Langly	Chimney		
8	3		9.29	1 Ch'l	1710 G st. NW	do	Carpenter shop		M. E. Burke	Cigar stump		
9	4		6.05	1	1710 G st. NW	do	Dwelling		R. F. Kean	Electric-light wire		
10	5		9.13	1	17th and H sts. NW	do	Hotel		C. B. Hough	Overheated flue	25	25
11	9	10.04		1 Ch'l	417 11th st. NW	do	Dwelling		Clara Colby	Gas jet		
12	10		12.27	11	2420 14th st. NW	do	do		S. T. Proctor	Accident		
13	10		9.45	6	424 I st. NW	Frame	do		Donald Nicoll	Lamp explosion	150	150
14	20	11.30		2	1427 F st. NW	Brick	Tailoring estab			Using gasoline near fire.		
15	21		4.20	8	314 9th st. SE	Frame	Dwelling		Charles Whitrow	Accident	5	5
16	25		6.55	11	2424 14th st. NW	Brick	do		G. C. Anderson	Defective flue		
17	26	5.15		7	402 Blands court NW	Frame	do		James Lawson	Chimney	355	255

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

MARCH, 1900—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
43	31		12.46	Box 325						False alarm		
44	31		12.32	217						do	\$25	\$25
45	31		8.45	85	15th and Chapin sts. NW	Brick	College building		Unoccupied	Defective flue	12,635	11,010

<i>Local or silent alarms.</i>												
1	4	6.41		Co. 14	629 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	Lunch room		R. C. Morris	Accident		
2	4		9.07	7	1610 11th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling		Arthur Philipps	Lamp explosion	\$30	\$30
3	9		5.54	2 Ch'l	Brightwood ave., Brightwood	do	do	W. H. Davidson	G. W. Bates	Accident	50	50
4	9		9.01	7	908 Q st. NW	Brick	do		Thos. W. Fields	Upsetting lamp	6,000	6,000
5	10		3.21	5	Cleveland Park	Frame	do	Carlton B. Hazard	Carlton B. Hazard	Unknown	25	25
6	15	9.15		6	420 I st. NW	do	do		Bertha Gallagher	Children playing with matches	100	100
7	16	11.05		6	1101 5th st. NW	Brick	Drug store		Chas. W. Wagner	Accident	75	75
8	17	8.20		7	1146 6th st. NW	do	Dwelling		J. D. Loomas	Children playing with matches		
9	17		10.39	9		Brick	Dwelling		J. R. Sheridan	False alarm		
10	18		10.18	1	1617 R. I. ave. NW	do	do	J. R. Sheridan	Walter Southwick	Accident	25	
11	22	7.17		8	201 9th st. SE.	do	do		M. E. Dean	Gasoline stove		
12	23		6.21	1 Ch'l	1304 D st. NW	do	do		Alfred Boman	Stove		
13	25	8.10		1	2117 B st. NW	Frame	do		C. H. Johnson	Hot ashes	15	15
14	25	10.20		1 Ch'l	1218 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	Lunch room		M. E. Smith	Stove		
15	27	10.49		4	416 Cedar st. SW	do	Dwelling				6,320	6,295

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	701 H st. N.E.	1502 10th st. NW.	2038 17th st. NW.	1918 N st. NW.	2004 12th st. NW.	635 G st. SW.	308 21st st. NW.	719 S st. NW.	809 E st. NW.	419 11th st. SE.	1400 12th st. NW.	524 10th st. SE.	1606 M st. NW.	440 7th st. SW.	1304 G st. NW.	14th and B sts. SW.	1251 K st. SE.	428 7th st. NW.
	653	236	258	326	239	413	312	262	171	529	236	529	35	413	142	432	59	125
	6.58	9.30	5.53	1.00		11.31	11.59	6.44	11.44	12.31		10.39	9.15	11.38	9.44	6.16	9.04	5.15
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Brick	Frame	Brick	do	do	Frame	do	do	Brick	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	Grocery	Dwelling	do	do	do	Woodshed	Dwelling	Woodshed	Hotel	Dwelling	Stable	Dwelling	Odd Fellows Hall	Dwelling	do	Ink mill and warehouse.	Dwelling	do
	W. H. Vaughn	Catherine Priest	Mary F. Wall	M. J. Barry	M. Rauf	Andrew Hillery	Andrew Hillery	J. A. Bobyzell	E. Crossley	Albert Whitacre	Richard H. Gaskins	Odd Fellows	Odd Fellows	S. B. Bowers	H. L. Achinson	Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	George W. Alver.	H. W. McGeorge
	10	50	300	2,100	10	125	20	30	50	300	100	5	50	2,500	5	75	25,995	6,715
	Dropping match.	Unknown	do	do	Gasjet	Unknown	Overheated stove-pipe	Hot ashes	Unknown	Using gasoline near fire.	Spontaneous combustion.	Chimney	Unknown	Accident	Unknown	Spontaneous combustion.	Accident	Unknown

Local or silent alarms.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	606 Md. ave. SW.	430 H st. NW.	1225 Pa. ave. NW.	1416 Pierce place NW.	1006 E st. NW.	1525 N. H. ave. NW.	1356 D st. NW.	9th st. and N. Y. ave. NW.	Brightwood ave.	421, 423, 425 Mass. ave. NW.	1617 11th st. NW.	908 D st. NW.	779 Sheridan ave. NW.	138 I st. SE.	477 H st. SW.	431 R st. NW.	
	Co. 4	6	1 Ch'l	9	1 Ch'l	Tr. B	15	6	2 Ch'l	6	7	1 Ch'l	11	8	4	7	
	6.40	1.00	3.26	6.12	9.30	11.01	12.30	12.39	3.36	9.58	3.49	10.16	9.30	12.32	2.22	12.43	8.17
	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	7	9	10	10	10	13	13
	Frame	do	Brick	do	do	do	do	Brick	Frame	do	do	Brick	Frame	do	do	do	do
	Dwelling	do	Piano store	Dwelling	Clubhouse	Dwelling	do	Flats	Dwelling	Woodsheds	Dwelling	do	do	do	do	do	Stable
	John F. Mason	H. J. Simmons	F. G. Smith	John Lord	Home Elk Club	Bartlett Cromwell	Daisy Gray	Wm. H. Frey	Cuvier Green	James Roach and others	Martha Hamilton	B. Goldsmith	Mary Wood	Samuel Hughes	C. Joyce	P. F. Carley	
	\$5	50	15	75	50	50	50	1,000	40	40	250	10	5	5	5	5	
	Stove	Gasoline stove	Cigarette	Accident	Electric-light wire	Gasjet	Accident	False alarm	Accident	Sparks from chimney.	Unknown	Chimney	do	do	Sparks from chimney.	Defective flue	Unknown

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

MAY, 1900—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
18	14											
19	14		1. 13	7						False alarm		
20	15		9. 17	4		Frame	Fence		John Miller	Fire in Virginia		
21	15		12. 59	10	816 K st. SW.	Brick	Dwelling		H. C. Mills	Unknown		
22	16		5. 20	10	1529 F st. NE.					Using gasoline near fire.		
23	19			1 Ch'l	1202 D st. NW.	do	Machine shop		Louis C. Maltby	Explosion of air tank.		
24	19	5. 26		1	1st. bet. 16th and 17th sts. NW.	Frame	Lumber pile		Nathan Brewer	Slaking lime	\$10	\$10
25	19	5. 36		8	622 Pa. ave. SE.	do	Stable		Stanly Dyer	Unknown		
26	21		4. 31	Tr. B	1150 22d st. NW.	Brick	do		Hugo Zeimans	Child playing with matches.	10	10
27	22		7. 24	1 Ch'l	10th and F sts. NW.	do	Restaurant		C. E. Emmons	Accident		
28	25		11. 05	3	1st and E sts. NE.	Brick	Sewer		G. Courtney	Escaping gas		
29	26		9. 18	14	503 9th st. NW.	do	Printing office		Samuel Hardy	Burning rubbish		
30	26		11. 14	7	1534 8th st. NW.	do	Dwelling		D. M. Humphrey	Chimney		
31	28		5. 30	8	501 6th st. SE.	do	do		Mamie Ellis	Accident		
32	28		4. 06	15	502 Pierce st. Anacostia.	Frame	do		John H. Byrd	Unknown	50	50
33	29		9. 13	1 Ch'l	1225 D st. NW.	Brick	do		James White	Gas jet.	5	5
34	31		11. 17	1	2000 E st. NW.	do	do			Gasoline stove		
			9. 08	4	208 Desmonds court SW	do	do			do	1, 325	530

JUNE, 1900.

1	1											
2	2		1. 18	Box. 25	1104 6th st. NW	Frame	Shed		S. C. Pitchlynn	Unknown	\$40	\$40
3	2		8. 37	653	805 H st. NE.	Brick	Dwelling		Edward H. Tompkins.	Using gasoline near fire.		
4	3		9. 51	21		Frame	Dwelling	B. W. Hought	B. W. Hought	False alarm	50	50
5	3		4. 12	637	11th and Concord sts., Brookland.	Brick	do		Samuel Black	Oil stove.		
6	4		8. 45	518	750 Navy place SE	Brick	Printing office	Home Magazine Printing Co.	G. F. Fisher, manager	Lamp.	2, 500	2, 500
7	4		3. 58	246	1322 Fla. ave. NW	do	Dwelling	W. C. Dodge	W. H. Hall	Unknown	25	25
			8. 36	638	102 D st. NE.	do	Dwelling			Gas jet		

[illegible]

Local or silent alarms.

[illegible]

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.**BOARD OF CHARITIES.**

Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1902, with a Preliminary Report.

GENTLEMEN: The board of charities, in forwarding its estimates for charitable and correctional institutions for the fiscal year 1902, has the honor to submit the following in reference to the work under its jurisdiction:

The board is established under the following act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900:

[PUBLIC—No. 179.]

An Act To establish a board of charities for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the District of Columbia a board of charities, to consist of five members, residents of the said District, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each for a term of three years, but in such manner that the terms of not more than two of them shall expire in any one or the same year. The members of the said board shall serve without compensation. During his term of office no member shall serve as trustee or other administrative officer of any institution subject to the visitation of the said board. The board shall elect a president and vice-president from among its own members, and shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum; and a messenger, who shall receive a salary of eight hundred and forty dollars per annum; and may appoint such other officers, inspectors, and clerks as it may deem proper, and fix the number, duties, and compensation of such other officers, inspectors, and clerks, subject to appropriations of Congress: *Provided,* That the office of superintendent of charities of the District of Columbia is hereby abolished from and after the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred; and the amounts appropriated in the act making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, for salaries of superintendent of charities and of messenger in the office of said superintendent and for traveling expenses are hereby made available for the payment of secretary of the board of charities, messenger for said board, and necessary traveling expenses authorized by said board. The said board of charities shall visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision over all institutions, societies, or associations of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character which are supported in whole or in part by appropriations of Congress, made for the care or treatment of residents of the District of Columbia; and no payment shall be made to any such charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution for any resident of the District of Columbia who is not received and maintained therein pursuant to the rules established by such board of charities, except in the case of persons committed by the courts, or abandoned infants needing immediate care. The said board of charities shall be provided with suitable rooms in the building occupied by other departments of the government of the District of Columbia. Regular meetings of the said board shall be held at least once each month, and more often if required. The said board shall make such rules and orders for the regulation of its proceedings as may be deemed necessary. The officers in charge of all institutions subject to the supervision of the board of charities shall furnish said board, on request, such information and statistics as may be desired; and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and completeness of such statistics the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as may be deemed to be essential; and all plans for new institutions shall, before the adoption of the same, be submitted to said board for suggestion and

criticism. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia may at any time order an investigation by the board, or a committee of its members of the management of any penal, charitable, or reformatory institution in the District of Columbia; and said board, or any authorized committee of its members, when making such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the Commissioners. All accounts and expenditures of said board shall be certified as may be required by the Commissioners, and paid as other accounts against the District of Columbia. The said board shall make an annual report to Congress, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, giving a full and complete account of all matters placed under the supervision of the board, all expenses in detail, and all officers and agents employed, with a report of the Secretary, showing the actual condition of all institutions and agencies under the supervision of the board, the character and economy of administration thereof, and the amount and sources of their public and private income. The said report shall also include recommendations for the economical and efficient administration of the charities and reformatories of the District of Columbia. The said board shall prepare and include with its annual report such estimates of future appropriations as will, in the judgment of a majority of its members, best promote the effective, harmonious, and economical management of the affairs under its supervision; and such estimates submitted shall be included in the regular annual Book of Estimates. No member or employee of said board shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution which by this act the board is authorized to investigate and supervise. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 6, 1900.

By virtue of the above act the President appointed the following persons as members of the board: George William Cook, John Joy Edson, Charles P. Neill, Simon Wolf, and S. W. Woodward.

The above-named persons met for the purpose of organization on July 12, 1900, and organized by electing the following officers: S. W. Woodward, president; Charles P. Neill, vice-president. George S. Wilson was appointed secretary.

As the board was not organized until after the beginning of the present fiscal year, no formal report is made for the last fiscal year of the work of the various charitable and correctional institutions of the District which report to this office; but in order to maintain the continuity of the records of this work the board has collected for publication the reports of such institutions to the superintendent of charities, and these reports are transmitted herewith.

While, therefore, no annual report is due at this time, the board deems it expedient, in view of the fact that it is required to recommend estimates for the next fiscal year, to make a preliminary report in explanation of the estimates submitted, and indicating to some extent the lines of policy which the board purposes to pursue.

Many investigations of the charities of the District of Columbia have been made by committees of Congress and others in past years, and the reports of these various investigations have been unanimous as to the fact that the charities of the District were in a state of confusion, resulting in much duplication of effort, and attended with most unsatisfactory results. The Joint Select Committee, appointed under authority of the act of March 3, 1897, in its report describes the charities of the District as in a "chaotic" condition, and recommends "as the first step toward the reorganization of the District charities the appointment of a board of charities." In accordance with this recommendation Congress enacted the law by which the present board is established.

Since its organization the board has devoted considerable attention to a study of the District charities, but in the brief time available it has not been possible for the board to familiarize itself sufficiently with the

various charities in the community to enable it to make recommendations at this time for a complete reorganization. The board has, therefore, found it necessary to make recommendations for some appropriations with no better justification than the fact that similar items have been carried in the appropriation bills from year to year for some time past. The aggregate of such items is not large, and the board deems it wise to recommend their continuance for another year, in order that the institutions concerned be not injured by a sudden withdrawal of their appropriation without due notice, and that the board of charities itself may have an opportunity to examine with due care the character of the various institutions concerned.

The board does, however, at this time, recommend certain definite changes along the lines of general policy which it is convinced must govern the work of reorganization of the District charities.

First. The board is unanimously of the opinion that a sound public policy demands that complete public control should in every case reach as far as public money; and it is convinced that until this policy be made to apply to every part of the charitable system of the District all attempts at a reorganization of such system must fall very short of attaining the ends for which this board was created.

The board, therefore, desires it to be clearly understood that while it has recommended a continuance of certain appropriations which are at variance with this policy, it does so reluctantly, and only because it has not in the short time at its disposal been able to devise a practical plan for at once applying this policy to these institutions, and deems it unwise to recommend any hastily formulated plan which might work unnecessary harm to worthy institutions. It has, therefore, recommended a continuance of the status quo until it can submit a matured plan that will be in accordance with its general policy, and at the same time show a due regard for the private charities concerned.

The board is convinced that the history of the charities of the District of Columbia clearly demonstrates that the policy of granting public subsidies to private charities, heretofore pursued, has been unwise. The almost universal experience has been that a charity has been organized by private parties, and for a time supported from private sources, but soon a small appropriation has been asked, and an increase has been demanded from year to year until the point is reached where the charity is practically dependent upon the public treasury for support, while at the same time its management remained entirely in the hands of a private corporation. This system has resulted in a duplication of charities doing the same kind of work, and has brought about a condition of affairs in which the District finds itself the largest contributor to its charities, and yet without the power to determine who shall be admitted to their benefits.

These abuses are probably best exemplified in the hospitals of the District. While the District contributes largely to the support of nine different hospitals, exclusive of isolating hospitals for contagious diseases, it has not the right to demand the admission of a patient to anyone of these except the Washington Asylum Hospital, and frequently patients who are a proper charge on the District funds have been turned away from institutions that are almost wholly dependent upon the public treasury for support. The system now in operation has led to an undue duplication of hospitals. There are in the District of Columbia, to-day, fourteen general and special hospitals, and at least eight of these are largely dependent upon the public treas-

ury for support, though only one, viz, the Washington Asylum Hospital, is a purely District institution and under District control; and while the representatives of these private hospitals which receive large appropriations from the public treasury allege that private benevolence in Washington could not maintain these institutions, it should be borne in mind that during the past few years at least three new hospitals, viz, the Georgetown University Hospital, the Columbian University Hospital, and the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital have been organized, and one, viz, the Sibley Memorial Hospital, has been greatly enlarged; and all this has been done without the aid of a single dollar from the public treasury. The board therefore feels confident that when public support is withdrawn from private hospitals those that are needed will be maintained by private benevolence.

Second. The board believes that careful investigation should be made of the circumstances of those seeking the benefits of public charitable institutions. It is convinced that great abuses have existed in the past because of the lack of such investigation, and as a result not only has the taxpayer's money been wasted, but the beneficiaries of public institutions have been pauperized. The board therefore purposes to plan for the proper investigation of all those seeking the benefits of public charity, and the recommendations made in the estimates this year are made with this object in view.

Coming now to the consideration of the estimates in detail, the board desires to emphasize the fact that the amounts recommended are the lowest which it considers consistent with a proper carrying on of the work, and it is earnestly urged that these estimates be not cut down. The fact that they are as low as they can be made consistent with the best interests of the work is shown by the fact that the total amount recommended for this department is several thousand dollars less than the amount carried in the appropriation bill for the current year.

The first item to be noted is that for the expenses of the board of charities itself. The board is authorized by law to appoint such inspectors and clerks as it may deem proper. At present the board has no force of inspectors or investigators by which it can determine the circumstances of applicants for admission to the charitable institutions of the city, and it is absolutely necessary that such a force should be provided if the board is to do anything toward remedying the abuses that now exist. It is believed that with the small force recommended in the estimates, and the help of the physicians to the poor in passing upon applications for admission to the hospitals, the board will be able to introduce a system of proper investigation. It is not possible to determine definitely at this time just what force will be needed in the office of the board, but it is believed that the force recommended is the smallest with which it is possible to carry on the work of proper investigation, and the keeping of records which are absolutely essential.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

The amount recommended for the Washington Asylum is \$12,000 less than that carried in the appropriation bill for the current year. This is owing to the fact that an appropriation for a new hospital building is carried in the current bill, and no recommendations are made for new buildings next year.

The buildings at the Washington Asylum are inadequate for the needs, and some of them, especially the buildings for the old colored men, are crowded beyond what they ought to be; but the board has refrained from making recommendations for new buildings at this time because of the fact that the proposed new municipal hospital will take away a large percentage of patients now in the Washington Asylum Hospital, and this may result in making some of the hospital buildings available for other purposes. Furthermore, the board recommends that the almshouse part of the institution be separated from the workhouse and moved from its present location. The board is of the opinion that those who are simply poor and unfortunate should not be sent to the same institution as criminals.

The increase of \$3,000 in the estimate for salaries is made to allow for an increase of four overseers and five nurses. The number of overseers now employed is seven, and the number recommended is eleven. This recommendation is made because of the fact that the number of overseers at present employed is such as to require them to be on duty for thirty-six hours at a time, and then off duty only twelve hours. The increase in the number of nurses is made necessary by the construction of the new isolating ward for the hospital, provided for in the appropriation bill for 1901.

The amount recommended for contingent expenses is the same as that carried in the current bill, and this amount is certainly as small as it is possible to get along with, and provide proper food for the inmates. It allows only about \$88 per capita for subsistence, based on the average number of persons in the institution during the past fiscal year, and the number is likely to increase rather than decrease. The item for repairs to buildings is the same as that carried in the current appropriation bill and should not be reduced. The item for continuing the erection of the male workhouse, \$50,000, is in accordance with plans already approved and appropriations heretofore made for this purpose. The special contingent fund recommended for the purchase of kitchen utensils and diet for the hospital is needed because of the fact that the demand on the general contingent fund provided for the whole institution is such that it is frequently impossible to secure many things needed for the hospital department.

REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The items for salaries and contingent expenses are the same as those carried in the bill for the current year. The \$3,000 asked, for an additional boiler, is necessary to enlarge the heating facilities on account of the construction of the new assembly hall appropriated for in the bill for the current year.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The item for salaries is the same as that carried in the bill for the current year, while the item for contingent expenses is increased from \$8,000 to \$10,000 to provide for an increased number of inmates, made possible as the result of a new building which has been constructed and will be opened early in the present year.

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.

The amounts recommended for the private child-caring institutions, viz, Washington Hospital for Foundlings, German Orphan Asylum, Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, National Association for Relief

of Destitute Colored Women and Children, and St. Ann's Infant Asylum are the same as those carried in the current appropriation bill, and the board reiterates that it merely renews the former recommendations without any indorsement whatever of the policy of granting public appropriations to private organizations, but simply to maintain the present status until the board has worked out a complete system in accordance with its expressed policy.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The amount recommended for the Board of Children's Guardians shows an increase of \$1,700 over the amounts carried in the current appropriation bill, the amount for maintenance being the same as that for the current year, while the amount recommended for administrative expenses is increased by \$1,200. This increase is recommended in order to allow the board to reorganize the administrative work on a more efficient basis, and the board urges that the increase be granted because as the administrative work of the Board of Children's Guardians is made more effective the amount for maintenance is decreased, owing to the fact that the board is thereby enabled to place a larger number of children in free homes, and to supervise them properly. The amount for maintenance is not increased, notwithstanding the fact that the number of wards of the board has increased 82 during the year and will continue to increase, but it is expected that an increased administrative force will enable the board to place a sufficient number of wards in free homes to obviate the necessity of any increase in the amount necessary for maintenance. It is recommended that the item of \$10,000 for the support of feeble-minded children be separated from that for general maintenance, because this item is for the support of a distinct class of wards that can not be placed in free homes, and it only leads to confusion to include it with the amount for general maintenance.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The items for maintenance and repairs are the same as those carried in the current bill, while the amount for enlargement of the plant for industrial training is reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000. Five thousand dollars are recommended for enlargement of the girl's cottage. This amount should be allowed, as the increased room is much needed, and the institution is a public one owned and managed by the District authorities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Municipal Lodging House the amount recommended, \$4,000, is the same as that carried in the bill for the current year. The Municipal Lodging House is a purely public institution, and is a model of its kind. It is economically administered, and the usual appropriation should be granted.

For the Woman's Christian Association, the Young Woman's Christian Home, the Hope and Help Mission, and the Soldiers and Sailors' Temporary Home the same amounts are recommended as those carried in the current appropriation bill, and the remark made above in reference to granting public appropriations to private institutions applies to these items.

For the relief of the poor the board recommends the same appropriation as that carried in the bill for the current year, \$13,000. The larger

part of this appropriation is used for the physicians to the poor and druggists for the poor, and the board hopes in another year to be able to submit a definite recommendation for an appropriation for this purpose, and to omit from the schedule entirely the so-called appropriation "For relief of the poor," as the money appropriated is not used for what is generally known as "poor relief," and the designation of this item in the bill is a misnomer.

For instruction and employment of the blind no recommendation is made at this time because of the fact that a difficulty has arisen in connection with the disbursement of the fund of \$5,000 appropriated for that purpose this year, and it is not yet determined how the money shall be used. If the board can determine just what is needed in this respect a special recommendation will be made later.

For support of the insane the amount recommended is an increase of \$9,500 over that carried in the appropriation bill for the current year, and is rendered necessary by the increased number of inmates at the asylum chargeable to the District. Under authority of the law passed by Congress in January, 1899 (30 Stat., 811), and by virtue of the fact that an appropriation of \$1,000 is made for the current year to carry out the provisions of this act, the board hopes to reduce the number of inmates now at the Insane Asylum chargeable to the District. The law above referred to authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to return to their homes or places of former residence all persons confined in the Government Hospital for the Insane chargeable to the District. There are now about 140 such persons confined at the Asylum, and as some of them were committed more than twenty years ago it is not possible to return all of them to their homes, because no persons can be found who will receive them. A heavy burden is thus imposed upon the District taxpayers. The board proposes, however, to investigate all cases arising in the future just as soon as the persons are committed, and will return to their homes as soon as possible such persons as are not properly chargeable to the District of Columbia. An appropriation of \$1,000, the same as carried in the appropriation bill for the current year, is therefore recommended for the deportation of the nonresident insane.

For instruction of the deaf and dumb the board recommends the same appropriation as that carried in the bill for the current year, viz, \$10,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid under a contract made by the Board of Charities with the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The board further recommends, in reference to this item, that hereafter students admitted from the District of Columbia to this institution be admitted and maintained on order of the Board of Charities instead of by order of the Secretary of the Interior, as heretofore. This recommendation is in accordance with the recommendation made by the joint select committee.

The recommendation for money to purchase ground for the burial of the indigent dead is made because of the fact that the ground now known as "potter's field" is not large enough to meet the needs for many years, and the board is of the opinion that burial grounds should be located outside the city. The location of the potter's field at present is within the city limits.

HOSPITALS.

In the case of the hospitals the board makes practically the same recommendations that were made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia last year; that is, they urge that the private hos-

pitals receiving aid from the public treasury be paid, under a contract, a specific amount for specific services rendered. On making an examination of the workings of the various hospitals, considering the service rendered and the appropriations received by each, the board finds that the most inequitable conditions prevail, and it is thoroughly convinced that until the proposed municipal hospital is ready to do the hospital work properly chargeable to the District the most equitable arrangement that can be made is that proposed in the accompanying estimates.

Under the conditions which now prevail one hospital receives less than \$200 per year from the District for every free patient treated, while another receives over \$500 per year, and in the former case the standard of treatment and care is in every sense at least equal to that of the latter. The amounts paid to other hospitals range between the figures just quoted, the exact rates in the various hospitals being \$164, \$200, \$371, \$409, \$484, and \$515, and in almost every case the amount paid is out of proportion to the service rendered.

Another and probably greater abuse than that just mentioned is the fact that several of the hospitals receiving large public appropriations report that a very considerable percentage of the free patients treated are nonresidents of the District of Columbia. This, of course, is a serious abuse, and an imposition upon the taxpayers of the District. Under present conditions patients are admitted in most cases on the authority of the hospital officials, and the District has no control in the matter. No proper investigation is made of the question of indigency. Indeed, under prevailing conditions an investigation by District authorities would be useless so far as protection to the public treasury is concerned, because the hospitals receive the full amount of their appropriations regardless entirely of the number of patients treated.

Under the contract plan proposed every patient chargeable to the District will be admitted on the order of District officials, and a careful investigation will be made as to whether or not the patient is indigent.

Though the same appropriations are recommended for the next year as those carried in the current appropriation bill, it is probable that not all the money asked for will be needed, because when proper investigation of applicants is made, and admissions are controlled by responsible public authority, it is likely that the amount of money heretofore needed for hospital purposes will be reduced. Under the proposed arrangement it will be possible, also, to determine with some degree of accuracy the number of persons in the community requiring free hospital treatment, and this information will be valuable as a guide to the District authorities in preparing plans for the construction of the new municipal hospital. Under present arrangements, owing to the lack of proper investigation of applicants for admission, and to the fact that so many nonresident cases are admitted, it is impossible to determine with any degree of certainty just how many legitimate cases for free treatment there are in the community. The board is thoroughly convinced that there is not the slightest justification for a continuation of the present system of granting subsidies to private hospitals without regard to service rendered, and urges earnestly upon the Congress the wisdom and necessity of the proposed change.

In applying this principle to the hospitals the board feels that no harm can result to any well-managed institution, and that the first

important step will have been taken in the reorganization of the District charities.

In the case of Providence Hospital, the appropriation has heretofore been made subject to a contract with the Surgeon-General of the Army. The board recommends that hereafter this contract be made with the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, as the work to be done under this contract is purely District charity work.

It is recommended that Freedmen's Hospital be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the District Commissioners. Under the present arrangement the management of the hospital is under the joint control of the Interior Department and the District Commissioners, the Secretary of the Interior having authority to appoint the officers and employees of the hospital, while the District Commissioners are required to manage its financial affairs and purchase its supplies. This state of affairs creates much confusion, and renders a wise and proper administration exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Freedmen's Hospital is not now in any sense a national institution, for it is meant for the service of the poor of the District of Columbia, and is supported entirely by District funds. The statement of the surgeon in chief that "the percentage of nonresident patients treated in this institution is far in excess of the resident class" indicates simply a grave abuse and a gross imposition upon the taxpayers of the District.

The items for the Central and Eastern dispensaries and the Woman's Clinic are recommended in the same form as heretofore, because the board does not deem it practicable to put into force the contract system with these institutions at this time. In future reports the board hopes to be able to recommend further steps for the proper reorganization and coordination of all the medical charities, including hospitals, dispensaries, and physicians to the poor. In the meantime it earnestly urges the adoption of the changes recommended, as their wisdom is beyond question and they are essential to any progress in the work of organizing the medical charities of the District.

Heretofore the items for Providence and Garfield hospitals have been carried in the sundry civil bill. The board recommends that these items be transferred to the District bill. Formerly these items were paid wholly from the Federal Treasury, but they are now charged against the District, and there is no longer any reason why they should not be inserted in the District appropriation bill. To continue them in the sundry civil bill will simply lead to confusion and misunderstanding.

Several changes in the arrangement of the items in the schedule are suggested in the interest of a better classification. The items are arranged under the heads of board of charities, reformatories and correctional institutions, medical charities, child-caring institutions, temporary homes, and miscellaneous.

The estimates in detail of appropriations for the fiscal year 1902 are as follows:

Estimate for department of charities and corrections.

Board of charities:

Secretary.....	\$3,000
Clerk.....	1,000
Stenographer.....	900
Two inspectors, at \$720 each.....	1,440
Messenger.....	600
Traveling expenses.....	500
Contingent expenses, including stationery, printing, office furniture, books, record forms, and other necessary items.....	560

Reformatories and correctional institutions.

Washington Asylum:

Intendant	\$1,200
Visiting physician	1,080
Resident physician	480
Matron	600
Clerk	780
Property clerk	780
Baker	420
Principal overseer	1,000
Eleven overseers, at \$600 each	6,600
Engineer	600
Assistant engineer	350
Second assistant engineer	300
Engineer at hospital, 7½ months, at \$50 per month	375
Five watchmen, at \$365 each	1,825
Night watchman	548
Blacksmith and woodworker	500
Carpenter	500
Driver for dead wagon	365
Hostler and ambulance driver	240
Keeper at female workhouse	300
Keeper at female workhouse	180
Two female attendants at almshouse, at \$150 each	300
Hospital cook	365
Four cooks, at \$120 each	480
Two cooks, at \$60 each	120
Trained nurse who shall act as superintendent of nursing	480
Graduated nurse	365
Graduated nurse for receiving ward	360
Pupil nurses, not less than thirteen in number	1,140
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk	720
For contingent expenses, including improvements and repairs, provisions, fuel, forage, lumber, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, medicine, repairs to tools, cars, tracks, steam heating, and cooking apparatus, painting, and other necessary items and services.	55,000
For special contingent fund for hospital, for purchasing kitchen utensils and diet	900
For continuing erection of workhouse for males	50,000
For repairs to buildings, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, renewal of floors, and repairs to steam-heating and cooking apparatus	2,000
For the erection of bathrooms and closets for the buildings known as the "old man's home"	1,500

Reform School, District of Columbia:

Superintendent	1,500
Assistant superintendent	900
Teachers and assistant teachers	5,040
Matron of the school	600
Four matrons of families, at \$180 each	720
Three foremen of workshops, at \$660 each	1,980
Farmer	480
Engineer	396
Assistant engineer	300
Baker, cook, shoemaker, and tailor, at \$300 each	1,200
Laundress	180
Two dining-room servants, seamstress, and chambermaid at \$144 each	576
Florist	360
Watchmen, not exceeding six in number	1,620
Secretary and treasurer of board of trustees	600
For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicine and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding \$900, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing homes for discharged boys, not exceeding \$500, all under the control of the Commissioners	26,000

Reform School, District of Columbia—Continued.

One 100-horsepower boiler, including all expenses of installation, foundation, brickwork, connections, etc	\$3,000
Reform School for Girls:	
Superintendent	1,000
Treasurer	600
Matron	600
Two teachers, at \$480 each	960
Overseer	720
Four teachers of industries, at \$250 each	1,000
Engineer	480
Assistant engineer	360
Night watchman	365
Laborer	300
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicine, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items	10,000

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

For conveying prisoners to the workhouse	2,000
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MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:

For subsistence	22,500
For salaries and compensation of the surgeon in chief, not to exceed \$3,000; two assistant surgeons, clerk, assistant clerk, pharmacist, assistant pharmacist, steward, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers	16,000
For rent of hospital buildings and grounds	4,000
For fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses	11,500

Provided, That the management of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, heretofore vested in the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall hereafter have entire control and management of the said Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the board of charities, not to exceed	20,000
For repairs at Columbia Hospital	1,500

Garfield Memorial Hospital:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Garfield Memorial Hospital by the board of charities, not to exceed	19,000
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Providence Hospital:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the board of charities, not to exceed	19,000
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The Children's Hospital:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the board of charities, not to exceed	10,000
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National Homeopathic Hospital:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the National Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, D. C., by the board of charities, not to exceed	8,500
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Garfield and Providence Hospitals:

For isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield and Providence Hospitals, maintenance, each \$5,000	10,000
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Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital:

Maintenance	15,000
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Eastern Dispensary;

Maintenance	2,000
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Woman's Clinic :	
Maintenance	\$1,000
Washington Home for Incurables :	
Maintenance	2,000

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.

Board of Children's Guardians :	
For administrative expenses, namely: Salary of superintendent and disbursing officer, \$1,500; salaries of two agents, \$2,400; salary of one clerk and stenographer, \$900; salary of one clerk, \$600; salary of temporary clerks, \$400; rent, transportation, and sundry expenses, \$2,400; in all	8,200
For board, care, clothing, and medical attendance of wards of the board, with authority to pay not more than \$1,000 to the House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, in Baltimore, and not more than \$1,250 to other institutions held to be under sectarian control	30,000
For maintenance of feeble-minded children, under act of July 26, 1892	10,000
For burial of children who die while wards of the board	500
Industrial Home School :	
For maintenance	13,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, and grounds	2,000
For enlargement and improvement of the plant for industrial training	1,000
For enlargement of girls' cottage	5,000
National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children:	
Maintenance, including repairs	9,900
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society:	
Maintenance	1,000
Washington Hospital for Foundlings:	
Maintenance	6,000
St. Ann's Infant Asylum:	
Maintenance	5,400
German Orphan Asylum:	
Maintenance	1,800

TEMPORARY HOMES.

Municipal Lodging House and wood and stone yard:	
Maintenance, including rent	4,000
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors:	
To be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia	2,500
Women's Christian Association:	
Maintenance	4,000
Young Women's Christian Home:	
Maintenance	1,000
Hope and Help Mission:	
Maintenance	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Support of the insane:	
For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections 4844 and 4850 of the Revised Statutes	136,500
For deportation from the District of Columbia of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "To change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899	1,000
Instruction of the deaf and dumb:	
For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons, residents of the District of Columbia, admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb under the terms and conditions of a contract to be made with said institution by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	10,500
For relief of the poor	13,000

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For transportation of paupers	\$2,000
For the purchase by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of ground suitable as a place for the burial of the indigent dead.....	15,000
Total amount estimated	651,890

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. WOODWARD,
CHARLES P. NEILL,
GEO. W. COOK,
JNO. JOY EDSON,
SIMON WOLF,
Board of Charities.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE INTENDANT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

[Washington Asylum, Nineteenth and C streets SE., Washington, D. C.]

STAFF OF OFFICERS.

Walter H. Stoutenburgh, intendant; D. Percy Hickling, M. D., visiting physician; Osmyn Baker, M. D., resident physician; Miss Mary E. Joyce, matron; Daniel Tindall, record clerk; George Martin, property clerk; J. W. Thompson, principal overseer; Miss Florence E. Besley, superintendent nurses' training school; Miss Charlotte E. Martin, head nurse; Benjamin C. Sears, chief engineer.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit for your consideration a report of the operations of the Washington Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, together with an estimate for its maintenance, support, and improvement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The total daily average number of persons supported during the past year was 621. I recommend, as I have previously done, that the contingent appropriation for the maintenance of the institution for the next fiscal year be based on a ratio of \$100 for each person supported per annum, making \$62,100 for contingent expenses. In view of the prevailing high prices for produce this estimate is very low, and should not be reduced.

For continuation of the building for male prisoners, on the plans now in your office, an appropriation of \$50,000 is asked.

For a central building, to connect the two wards in which the colored men of the almshouse are now housed, an appropriation of \$35,000 is asked. These old men are now housed in two old magazine buildings, used formerly for the storage of army supplies, which are disconnected, are without proper bathing or water-closet facilities, and very much overcrowded, nearly the entire floor space being taken up with beds, making it impossible either to separate the inmates into proper classes or to care for or keep them in proper sanitary and comfortable condition. This building is sadly needed, and I trust your honorable board will urge upon Congress the necessity for its erection.

I also ask that an appropriation of \$35,000 be asked of Congress for the erection of a south wing to the present almshouse building for use of the white women and to relieve the overcrowded condition of the present building. Its present congested state should be relieved at once. With these contemplated improvements completed, the institution should be able to properly care for the dependent class, who seek its shelter, comfortably for several years without further expenditure for buildings.

I also recommend that an appropriation of \$15,000 be asked of Congress for the purchase of suitable ground outside of the bounds of the city for the establishment of a cemetery for the burial of the indigent dead of the District. The sentiment against the use of any grounds within the city limits for burial purposes is very strong, and I think perfectly proper. I therefore earnestly urge upon your honorable board such action as will best facilitate the establishment of such burial grounds in a proper locality beyond the city limits.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the growing need for a substantial increase in the number of guards for this institution, especially for night duty, and to shorten the hours of labor of the

overseer and watchmen, and I recommend that four additional overseers be provided for this purpose. It is also very desirable that a central executive office and building for the use of the medical staff of the hospital department should be erected as soon as appropriations for its construction may become available. The present building used for this purpose is entirely too small for the comfort of the staff and unsuited for the purpose of dispensary work or the reception of patients or visitors. I recommend that \$10,000 be asked for the erection of a suitable building for this purpose.

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

For contingent expenses, based on a daily average of 621 persons supported during the past fiscal year at \$100 per annum per capita, including provisions, fuel, forage, groceries, meats, dry goods, shoes, lumber, hardware, drugs and medicines, gas, ice, repairs, tools, tailoring, extra service, and other necessary articles	\$62,100
For continuation of building male workhouse	50,000
For south wing to almshouse	35,000
For building to connect the two buildings used by colored men of the almshouse	35,000
For purchase of ground for burial of indigent dead	15,000
For building for use of medical staff and hospital office	10,000
For repairs to buildings	3,500
Total	210,600

For salaries:

1 intendant	1,200
1 visiting physician	1,080
1 resident physician	480
1 property clerk	780
1 clerk	780
1 matron	600
1 baker	420
1 principal overseer	1,000
11 overseers, at \$600 each	6,600
5 watchmen, at \$365 each	1,825
1 engineer	600
1 first assistant engineer	350
1 second assistant engineer	300
1 engineer for hospital for 7½ months, at \$50 per month	375
1 night watchman	548
1 blacksmith and woodworker	500
1 carpenter	500
1 driver of dead wagon	365
1 hostler and driver	240
1 keeper at female workhouse	300
1 keeper at female workhouse	180
2 female attendants for almshouse, at \$150 each	300
1 hospital cook	365
4 cooks, at \$120 each	480
2 cooks, at \$60 each	120
1 trained nurse who shall act as superintendent of nursing and principal of training school	480
1 graduate nurse	365
Pupil nurses, not less than 9	900
1 registered pharmacist who shall act as hospital clerk	720
Total	233,353

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners committed to the workhouse during the past year, due probably to the revival of business, which has furnished employment to many who otherwise would contribute to filling this and similar institutions throughout the country. The number received during the year just

closed was 4,210 as compared with 4,552 received during the previous year.

While the number of inmates of the workhouse department has somewhat decreased, there has been a considerable increase in the admissions to the almshouse and hospital departments, showing the need of increased accommodations for this class of inmates.

The labor of the male prisoners of the workhouse has been utilized as in former years. The most able-bodied and best workers have been selected for work on Rock Creek Park and with the street-grading gangs where hired teams are employed. Those having mechanical trades assist the carpenter, painter, blacksmith, baker, etc., tanners and plumbers under charge of the engineer, and shoemakers and tailors in their respective shops. The old and infirm are employed on the farm and garden, the trustees in the stables, kitchens, and cleaning about the markets. The remainder are worked with the railroad gang on street grading, principally on B street NE., where a substantial roadway has been graded and built from Fourteenth to Twenty-first street east without cost to the District.

This work entails considerable expense to the institution for keeping of horses, pay of driver for the dinner wagon, repairs of tools, cars, wear of shoes, clothing, etc.

A tabulated statement of the work of officers, prisoners, and horses furnished the engineer department and estimated value of the same is as follows:

Time made by male inmates of workhouse in grading streets, shopwork, on farm, etc., and value of same, for year ending June 30, 1900.

	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
In grading streets, etc.:			
Officers	1,721	\$1.00	\$1,721.00
Men	19,444	1.00	19,444.00
Horses	1,750	1.00	1,750.00
At Rock Creek Park:			
Officers	1,065	1.00	1,065.90
Men	4,541	1.00	4,541.00
Horses	563	1.00	563.00
At Industrial Home School:			
Officers	124	1.00	124.00
Men	1,644	1.00	1,644.00
Horses	113	1.00	113.00
In cleaning snow from streets, etc.:			
Officers	29	1.00	29.00
Men	147	1.00	147.00
Horses	12	1.00	12.00
In cleaning markets:			
Officers	117	1.00	117.00
Men	450	1.00	450.00
Horses	234	1.00	234.00
Total value of labor outside of institution			31,954.00
On farm:			
Officers	764	.50	382.00
Men	6,542	.50	3,271.00
In shops	9,342	.50	4,671.00
In laundry	6,120	.50	3,060.00
In sewing room	3,060	.50	1,530.00
Old material sold			199.17
Total			45,067.17

The labor of the female prisoners has been utilized in the sewing room, where all clothing of the inmates of the almshouse, hospital, and workhouse is made and repaired. Also, in the laundry, where the whole clothing and bedding of the employees and inmates of the different departments of the institution are carefully laundered. The number of pieces laundered during the year was 235,527.

Details of women are also made daily to the kitchens in the different departments to assist the cooks, and for the cleaning of beds, floors, woodwork, windows, etc.

The following table is a list of the principal articles of clothing, etc., made by the female inmates of the workhouse and in the tailor shop during the past year:

Articles made at female workhouse for year ending June 30, 1900.

Workhouse coats	55	Chemises	169
Workhouse pantaloons	233	Women's drawers	101
Workhouse vests	142	Sheets, unbleached	673
Melton coats	35	Sheets, bleached	23
Melton vests	51	Pillowcases, unbleached	660
Melton pantaloons	119	Pillowcases, bleached	71
Jean coats	23	Pillow ticks	155
Jean pantaloons	76	Petticoats	120
Jean vests	28	Women's shirts	33
White shirts	379	Aprons	92
Check shirts	317	Underbodies	7
Dresses	142	Frocks	4
Shirt waists	74	Overalls	23
Dress skirts	62	Towels, crash	764
Denimgowns	104	Table covers	6
Nightgowns	107		

The conduct of the prisoners, both male and female, for the past year has been exceptionally good, and the number who have been released on good-conduct certificates will be shown in the statistical tables attached. Some little addition that I have been enabled to make to the workhouse diet list, better beds, and more comfortable clothing, with a careful and more humane watchfulness of the guards, has, I believe, had good effect on the conduct of these prisoners, many of whom are of the very lowest and most vicious type, while others are more unfortunate than criminal. Yet all seem to appreciate fair treatment. If more prison guards could be induced to think for a moment and use the motto "Put yourself in his place," better results would be obtained in prison work.

A table or disciplinary record showing the number of cases of punishment and the duration of time for each class of offenses against the rules of the workhouse follows:

Male workhouse, record of punishment, July, 1899, to June, 1900.

	Prisoners punished.	White.	Colored.	Total number of hours.	Average.	Disorderly.	Insubordination.	Neglect of work.	Dungeon.		Chains.
									Men.	Hours.	
1899.					Hrs. min.						
July	32	7	25	930	29 2	16	9	7			1
August	43	8	35	1,174	27 18	18	8	17			2
September	33	2	31	787	23 45	9	8	16			1
October	16	3	13	282	17 45	9	1	6			1
November	18	2	16	599	33 16	4	5	9	1	18	1
December	13	1	12	242	18 28	9	1	3			
1900.											
January	30	11	19	424	13 8	24	2	4	1	52	2
February	15	5	10	242	16 4	1	9	5			2
March	42	18	24	1,298	30 54	16	8	18			
April	17	7	10	423	24 53	5	4	8			1
May	12	3	9	292	24 20	6	2	6			2
June	12	5	7	216	18 20	3	6	3	1	44	4

In compliance with act of Congress approved March 15, 1890, allowing five days off in each thirty days for good conduct during imprisonment, 1,518 prisoners were discharged during the year.

The addition erected at the almshouse for the colored women is nearly completed, and I hope to be able to move thirty of the most helpless of these old women into it as soon as furniture can be secured. Its only fault, so far, is the fact that it will accommodate only thirty people, about one-half the number of colored women to be cared for. The great increase in the price of material and labor between the time the estimate for this building was made and the time the contract for its construction was entered into necessitated a decided reduction in the size of the building to bring it within the appropriation allowed. The building is built of brick, 47 feet 4 inches square, three stories high, with an areaway 9 feet 6 inches by 42 feet on the south side. There are four rooms and corridor in basement, five rooms and bath-room on first floor, iron stairways and flat roof. The building is still incomplete as the glazed porch or sun room has not been finished, but is under contract.

The habitable buildings of the institution are in a fair state of preservation and are kept clean and in as good sanitary condition as their antiquated and faulty construction will admit of. In a number of them the plumbing is defective and old fashioned, and steps should be taken to secure more modern fixtures. The flooring and floor timbers of the horse barn will soon require renewal. I had hoped to be able to do this the present year, but the fund provided for repairs will not permit of so large an expenditure on any one building. I estimate that it will require an expenditure of \$1,000 to put this building in a safe and proper condition.

New cement floors were put in thirteen of the rooms of the male workhouse, with great benefit to the building and comfort to the inmates.

The following table is an estimated value of farm and garden produce raised during the year, all of which was consumed on the place:

Produce raised on farm and garden for the year ending June 30, 1900.

	Quantity.	Price per unit.	Price.
Hay.....tons.....	6	\$16.00	\$96.00
Rye, green.....do.....	10	10.00	100.00
Beets.....bushels.....	800	.50	400.00
Beans.....do.....	50	1.00	50.00
Carrots.....do.....	400	.50	200.00
Corn.....dozen.....	1,200	.20	240.00
Cabbage.....heads.....	12,000	.03	360.00
Celery.....bunches.....	6,000	.05	300.00
Eggplants.....dozen.....	150	.75	112.50
Kale.....barrels.....	200	1.50	300.00
Leeks.....	15,000		75.00
Lettuce.....heads.....	6,000		120.00
Onions.....sets.....	12	3.00	36.00
Onions.....bushels.....	75	1.00	75.00
Oyster plants.....bunches.....	400	.20	80.00
Parsnips.....bushels.....	75	.50	37.50
Pease.....do.....	50	1.50	75.00
Parsley.....bunches.....	500	.02	12.50
Radishes.....do.....	400	.03	12.00
Turnips.....bushels.....	250	.30	75.00
Tomatoes.....do.....	500	.50	250.00
Strawberries.....boxes.....	1,000	.10	100.00
Beef.....pounds.....	794	.06	47.64
Pork.....do.....	8,582	.06	514.92
Veal.....do.....	307	.06	18.42
Chickens.....do.....	100	.25	25.00
Eggs.....dozen.....	1,460	.20	292.00
Milk.....gallons.....	9,490	.25	2,372.50
Total.....			6,376.98

The proceeds from the sale of old material sold at public auction under direction of the property clerk, amounting to \$199.17, was turned over to the collector of the District.

Changes among the officers and employees of the institution during the past year were as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	When appointed.	Resigned or discharged.
James Williams	Nurse	Jan. 16, 1896	Nov. 30, 1899
Mary Yount	Keeper female workhouse	Jan. 21, 1896	May 31, 1900
Lucy Hill	Cook	Nov. 5, 1897	Aug. 31, 1899
Louis C. Bryant	Assistant engineer	Dec. 1, 1897	July 16, 1899
Mary A. Williams	Nurse	July 21, 1899	Apr. 30, 1900
I. F. Wallace	Resident student	July 29, 1898	Feb. 24, 1900
Mamie C. Kirker	Nurse	Feb. 1, 1899	Jan. 8, 1900
Geo. R. Sorrell	Resident physician	Feb. 23, 1899	Feb. 23, 1900
Albert Custer	Cook	May 10, 1899	Dec. 4, 1899
Guida A. Kengla	Watchman	June 16, 1899	May 31, 1900
Caroline Frazier	Cook	June 15, 1899	Aug. 31, 1899
Sara L. Hoag	Hospital cook	July 1, 1899	
Geo. Rutherford	Driver	do	
Joseph Silas	Hostler	do	
Anna R. Fout	Pupil nurse	July 6, 1899	
D. J. Geary	Assistant engineer	Aug. 1, 1899	
Ellen Smith	Cook	Sept. 1, 1899	Dec. 11, 1899
Lillie Powell	do	do	
Henry Wilson	Assistant engineer	Sept. 15, 1899	Dec. 12, 1899
Margery Garvey	Nurse	Oct. 19, 1899	Dec. 31, 1899
Frances L. Allen	do	Nov. 22, 1899	
Patrick Flynn	do	Dec. 1, 1899	Do.
Daniel L. Brampton	do	Dec. 5, 1899	Jan. 31, 1900
William Welch	Cook	Dec. 12, 1899	
L. C. Bryant	Assistant engineer	Dec. 13, 1899	
Annie Frisby	Nurse	Jan. 1, 1900	
Jessie Hamilton	do	Jan. 9, 1900	
James Williams	Attendant	Feb. 5, 1900	
Elizabeth Milton	Nurse	Feb. 10, 1900	
Lelia M. Simms	do	Feb. 11, 1900	
Margaret Hanley	do	Feb. 16, 1900	Mar. 15, 1900
Dr. M. J. McIntee	Interne	Feb. 23, 1900	
J. F. Wallace	Resident physician	Feb. 24, 1900	
Fannie Hughes	Nurse	Mar. 15, 1900	Mar. 19, 1900
A. D. Warwick	Watchman	Feb. 22, 1900	
C. F. Louck	do	Apr. 1, 1900	
J. H. Walker	Cook	Apr. 9, 1900	May 31, 1900
H. M. Price	Resident student	May 1, 1900	June 30, 1900
Frank Adams	Pupil nurse	do	
S. A. Glenn	Keeper female workhouse	June 1, 1900	
Jerome G. Sullivan	Cook	do	Do
Michael J. Brown	Watchman	June 2, 1900	
Grace A. Kuettle	Nurse	June 6, 1900	

About 4.30 p. m. on the 2d of August last year the place was struck by a storm which in a few minutes did considerable damage, as follows:

East side of nurses' home partially unroofed; building and furniture damaged by water.

North end of cow-barn tin roof, rafters, and sheathing blown away.

North end of horse-stable tin roof, rafters, and sheathing blown away; covered gateway connecting with carpenters' shop destroyed; stable damaged by wind.

Carpenter-shop tin roof blown off. Boiler house at asylum building: Roof and smokestack blown off, one side and one end of brick-work blown down, and steam boiler damaged.

Bake-shop roof and chimney destroyed.

A great number of panes of glass in the different buildings and greenhouses were broken by the hail and wind, and blinds, window sashes, and fences damaged. The majority of the shade and fruit trees were either torn up by the roots or broken, and the grounds and roadways damaged by wash.

No serious personal injury was received except by one man—a temporary employee, engaged in painting smokestack at the hospital—who was cut about the head and hands. He was immediately taken care of by the resident physician and soon recovered.

The expenses for repairing the damages were paid from appropriation for repairs and contingent-expense fund without asking for special appropriation. This work depleted the fund so that it was impossible to make any extensive repairs to buildings during the year.

The number of live stock on the farm at present consists of 23 horses, 22 cows, 7 heifers, 1 calf, 2 bulls, and 123 hogs of all ages.

There were 663 coffins furnished for burial of the indigent poor of the District, on order from the health department, and 70 used for the burial of deceased inmates of the institution. During the same time there were 724 burials in potter's field.

Religious services have been held as usual on Sunday, both morning and afternoon, during the year, at the almshouse and male and female workhouses, conducted by members of the different Christian organizations of the District, and have been the source of much good and pleasure to the inmates, who appear to enjoy attending, as it tends to break the monotony of their otherwise lonesome lives.

The hospital department for the past year has made rapid progress in the right direction. The improvement made by the purchase of operating-room fixtures and ward furniture have made a decided change in the appearance of the hospital for the better, as well as facilitating the labor of the medical staff and corps of nurses.

The work of the medical staff, under the direction of the visiting physician, Dr. D. Percy Hickling, has been entirely satisfactory, and good results have been obtained.

I herewith forward the annual report of Dr. Hickling of the operations of the hospital for the past fiscal year and his recommendations for its betterment in the years to come, and trust that they will meet with your approval. I also forward the annual report of Miss Florence Besley, superintendent of the nurses' school, giving a detailed account of the mode of nursing and what is required of those seeking to enter this school. Miss Besley's work has been of great advantage to the institution; she understands her business, and is prompt to meet the duties required of her.

The entire corps of nurses are bright, intelligent, and prompt, and I am greatly pleased with their devoted attention to the patients and the duties of the school.

Statistics and changes occurring during the year, also the state of appropriations for support of the institution and the amounts paid from the same, are herewith submitted.

Statistical tables.

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1899.....	218
Prisoners committed.....	4,210
Prisoners recaptured.....	14
	4,224
Total.....	4,442
Prisoners discharged.....	4,179
Prisoners eloped.....	17
Prisoners died.....	5
	4,201
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1900.....	241

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	1,418
White females.....	114
Colored males.....	2,004
Colored females.....	688
Total.....	4,224

Statistical tables—Continued.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Can read and write.	Can not read and write.	Total.
White males	1,209	209	1,418	1,321	97	1,418
White females	77	37	114	89	25	114
Colored males	1,494	510	2,004	1,466	538	2,004
Colored females	498	190	688	445	243	688
Total	3,278	946	4,224	3,321	903	4,224

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15 years and under	15	.....	146	9	170
16 to 20 years.....	110	.....	582	186	878
Over 20 years.....	1,293	114	1,276	493	3,176
Total.....	1,418	114	2,004	688	4,224

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
District of Columbia.....	2,106	New Hampshire.....	2
Virginia.....	664	Colorado.....	2
Maryland.....	473	Minnesota.....	1
New York.....	187	Idaho.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	119	South Dakota.....	1
North Carolina.....	62	Indian Territory.....	1
Massachusetts.....	52		
South Carolina.....	30		
Ohio.....	26	FOREIGN.	
Georgia.....	24	Ireland.....	152
New Jersey.....	19	England.....	33
Connecticut.....	18	Germany.....	22
West Virginia.....	16	Scotland.....	15
Alabama.....	16	Italy.....	8
Illinois.....	15	Canada.....	11
Tennessee.....	15	France.....	5
Mississippi.....	12	Wales.....	5
Kentucky.....	11	Austria.....	4
Texas.....	9	Switzerland.....	4
Louisiana.....	9	India.....	4
Delaware.....	6	West Indies.....	3
Maine.....	5	Sweden.....	3
Florida.....	5	Nova Scotia.....	3
Iowa.....	4	Australia.....	3
Wisconsin.....	3	Hungary.....	2
Michigan.....	3	Denmark.....	2
Missouri.....	3	Russia.....	2
Arkansas.....	3	South America.....	1
Unknown.....	3	Central America.....	1
Rhode Island.....	2	Cuba.....	1
California.....	2	New Brunswick.....	1
Indiana.....	2	Finland.....	1
North Dakota.....	2		
Montana.....	2	Total.....	4,224

Statistical tables—Continued.

CHARGES.

Charges.	Number.	Charges.	Number.
Disorderly	2,289	Disorderly and suspicious character	2
Vagrancy	1,335	Disorderly and carrying away prop- erty of another	1
Being a suspicious character	115	Vagrancy and destroying public property	1
Violating police regulations	110	Discharging firearms in street	1
Indecent exposure	73	Violating garbage regulations	1
Throwing missiles	48	Profanity	1
Destroying private property	40	Impersonating health officer	1
Cruelty to animals	37	Vagrancy and destroying private property	1
Unlicensed bar	39	Violating building regulations	1
Fast driving	18	Allowing female dog to run at large	1
Disorderly and violating police regu- lations	13	Unlicensed produce dealer	1
Trespass on park	12	Vagrancy and indecent exposure	1
Being an habitual drunkard	10	Destroying private property and refusing to pay hack hire	1
Disorderly and destroying private property	7	Violating police regulations and un- lawfully carrying away property	1
Disorderly and destroying public property	5	Fast driving and violating police regulations	1
Carrying away property of another without consent	5	Selling unwholesome food	1
Destroying public property	5	Cruelty to animals and fast driving	1
Disorderly and throwing missiles	5	Being an unlicensed plumber	1
Disorderly and indecent exposure	4	Maintaining a nuisance injurious to health	1
Unlicensed bar, second offense	4	Eloped and recaptured	14
Being a person of evil life and fame	4		
Disorderly and cruelty to animals	2		
Enticing prostitution	2		
Refusing to pay hack hire	4		
Vagrancy and disorderly	2		
Violating police regulations and cruelty to animals	2		
		Total	4,224

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborer	1,757	Machinist	10
Laundress	497	Bar tender	9
Servant	208	Cement worker	9
Fireman	82	Housekeeper	9
Painter	74	Cigar maker	8
Carpenter	65	Marine	8
Seamstress	64	Iron worker	8
Huckster	61	Butler	7
Hostler	54	Reporter	7
Waiter	49	Horse dealer	6
Cook	49	Salesman	6
Barber	48	Attorney	5
Baker	42	Druggist	5
Newsboy	41	Boiler maker	5
Bricklayer	40	Teamster	5
Clerk	39	Florist	4
Driver	38	Butler	4
Soldier	34	Horseshoer	4
Shoemaker	32	Physician	4
Tinner	32	Bookbinder	3
Domestic	30	Bell boy	3
Blacksmith	29	Miner	3
Plasterer	27	Agent	3
Painter	26	Coach painter	3
Whitewasher	25	Hod carrier	3
Plumber	22	Paver	3
Peddler	21	Shipbuilder	3
Sailor	19	Musician	3
Tailor	19	Fish dealer	3
Coachman	19	Steam fitter	3
Farmer	18	Horse boy	3
Gardener	16	Cooper	3
Stonecutter	15	Chambermaid	3
Engineer	15	Candy maker	2
Butcher	14	Metal worker	2
Upholsterer	14	Dressmaker	2
Railroader	13	Weaver	2
Molder	12	Harness maker	2
Porter	12	Bookkeeper	2
Bootblack	12	Bridge builder	2
Paper hanger	12	Nurse	2

Statistical tables—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Electrician.....	2	Watchmaker.....	1
Basket maker.....	2	Stove dealer.....	1
Brass finisher.....	2	Photographer.....	1
Laundryman.....	2	Optician.....	1
Chair maker.....	2	Bellman.....	1
Brakeman.....	1	Silk finisher.....	1
Guide.....	1	Fisherman.....	1
Stable boy.....	1	Glass worker.....	1
Saddler.....	1	Shirt maker.....	1
Expressman.....	1	Broom maker.....	1
News dealer.....	1	Insurance agent.....	1
Steward.....	1	Hair weaver.....	1
Time keeper.....	1	Polisher.....	1
Locksmith.....	1	Cab driver.....	1
Plate printer.....	1	Glazier.....	1
Produce dealer.....	1	Hatter.....	1
Preacher.....	1	Cornice maker.....	1
Wall scraper.....	1	Core maker.....	1
Canvasser.....	1	Lock keeper.....	1
Furniture maker.....	1	Lime burner.....	1
Junk dealer.....	1	Lather.....	1
Physician.....	1	Wig maker.....	1
Pressman.....	1	Artist.....	1
Watchman.....	1	Grocer.....	1
Lineman.....	1	Quarryman.....	1
Mason.....	1	Wheelwright.....	1
File setter.....	1	No occupation.....	287
Cabinet maker.....	1		
Drummer.....	1	Total.....	4,224

Table of commitments to workhouse.

Number of times committed.	White males.		White females.		Colored males.		Colored females.	
	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.
1.....	922	922	67	67	1,432	1,432	464	464
2.....	115	230	9	18	186	372	74	148
3.....	27	81	7	21	40	120	17	51
4.....	19	76	2	8	15	60	5	20
5.....	9	45					1	5
6.....	3	18			2	12		
7.....	2	14						
8.....					1	8		
9.....	2	18						
10.....	1	10						
11.....	1	11						
Total.....		1,418		114		2,004		688

Almshouse.

Number in almshouse July 1, 1899.....	191
Received.....	225
	416
Discharged.....	195
Died.....	2
	197
In almshouse June 30, 1900.....	219

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	79
White females.....	40
Colored males.....	54
Colored females.....	52
Total.....	225

Almshouse—Continued.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

	Single.	Married.	Total.	Can read and write.	Can not read and write.	T 1.
White males	68	9	77	70	14	84
White females	29	12	41	23	13	36
Colored males	49	12	61	11	37	48
Colored females	36	10	46	3	54	57
Total	182	43	225	107	118	225

NATIVITY OF INMATES OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
District of Columbia	51	FOREIGN BORN:	
Virginia	51	Ireland	31
Maryland	38	Germany	14
New York	11	England	3
Pennsylvania	7	Switzerland	2
North Carolina	6	Italy	1
West Virginia	2	Scotland	1
South Carolina	2	Unknown	1
Tennessee	1	Total	225
Massachusetts	1		
Kentucky	1		
Louisiana	1		

OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborer	45	Cement worker	1
Servant	11	Correspondent	1
Domestic	5	Shoemaker	1
Cook	4	Paver	1
Clerk	4	Bricklayer	1
Blacksmith	3	Canvasser	1
Painter	3	Barber	1
Tinner	2	Baker	1
Carpenter	2	Farmer	1
Fireman	2	Pressman	1
Tailor	2	Hostler	1
Housekeeper	2	Hodcarrier	1
Brickmaker	2	Total	225
Laundress	1		

Daily average number of inmates for the year ending June 30, 1900.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Workhouse	93	10	107	45	255
Almshouse	52	29	86	63	220
Hospital	22	13	24	29	88
Total	167	52	217	127	563

Cost per capita, including support and compensation of employees (621 persons) \$109.51
 Cost of support of inmates and employees per capita, exclusive of salaries of employees 80.61

The appropriations for the support of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1900, were as follows:

Expended for contingent expenses \$50,061.25
 Appropriation for support of institution 50,000.00
 Overdrawn, estimated 61.25

300 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For salaries	\$18,198.00
Expended	17,948.67
Unexpended	249.33
For hospital, furnishing beds, bedding, furniture for nurses' home, surgical instruments, appliances, etc	3,250.00
Expended	3,220.85
Unexpended	29.15
For repairs to buildings, etc	2,000.00
Expended	1,925.95
Unexpended	74.05
For relief of poor	300.00
Expended	293.71
Unexpended	6.29

Very respectfully,

WALTER H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the medical work of the Washington Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1900, together with such recommendations for the improvement of the hospital department as the work seems to require.

The statistics have been carefully prepared and include all the medical work in the three departments of the institution, and show that 6,786 patients have been treated (an increase of 2,413 over last year), and that out of this number 217 have died, 39 of whom died within forty-eight hours after being admitted into the institution. In the hospital department 1,417 patients have been treated (an increase of 159 over last year), 685 have been discharged cured, 287 improved, 114 unimproved, and 214 have died, and out of this number 39 died within forty-eight hours after having been admitted into the hospital.

The work of the resident staff during the year has been highly satisfactory, and the appointment of a registered pharmacist and clerk has not only greatly improved the work in the drug room, but has been an advantage by relieving the resident physicians of their duties in this department, which enables them to confine their work almost entirely to the wards and the care of the sick.

The nursing of the hospital department is now in a very satisfactory condition, and a full corps of pupil nurses are carrying on the work in an earnest and able manner. The arrangement with the Washington Training School for Nurses and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital has proven a great advantage to all concerned, and enables the pupil nurses of this school to become proficient in all branches of nursing. The report of Miss Florence Besley, the superintendent of nurses, will give a clear idea of the training received in this institution.

The demands made on this hospital during the past year have been very great, in fact much exceeding its capacity. The records show that during the year three of the wards have had more patients assigned to them than they could accommodate for 24 days, two of the wards were in the same condition for 91 days, and one of the wards for 144 days, making a total of 259 days (more than two-thirds of the time) when the wards contained more patients than they should be allowed to hold. It will be readily understood that when a ward is in this condition the work can not be satisfactory either to the management or to the patient. I sincerely hope that the new ward now under process of construction will relieve the hospital from this serious difficulty.

During the year several friends of the institution have kindly donated articles needed in the hospital, and I sincerely trust that this will be continued, as our needs are such that should strongly appeal to those who have the time and opportunity to help us.

The kitchen, under the direction of Mrs. Hoag, a pupil of the Pratt Institute, has improved very much, and her lectures to the pupil nurses have been highly appreciated.

I desire to call your attention to the bad condition of the so-called administration buildings of the hospital department. The two small buildings now used for this purpose are not only unsuitable and unsightly, but they are not at all adapted to the requirements of the institution, and I earnestly urge that \$15,000 be appropriated to enable us to build an administration building for the hospital department and that such appropriation be made immediately available. I also request an appropriation of \$1,500 for hospital appliances and utensils. It will be readily understood how urgently articles coming under this head are needed in hospital work, and the condition of the contingent fund will seldom permit of any extra demands upon it.

The placing of the new receiving ward in close proximity to the operating room makes it very desirable that these buildings be connected by a covered passageway, and I therefore request that a sufficient sum be appropriated for this purpose.

With a high appreciation for your active interest in all departments of the institution and your many personal acts of kindness, I am, very respectfully,

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.

Mr. W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

Condensed statement showing the medical work done in all departments during the year.

Number of patients treated.....	6,786
Number of patients cured.....	3,437
Number of patients improved.....	2,105
Number of patients unimproved.....	524
Number of patients died (39 of whom died within 48 hours after being admitted).....	217
Number of cases examined concerning their mental condition.....	157
Number of vaccinations.....	596
Number of vaccinations successful.....	284
Number of vaccinations unsuccessful.....	160
Number of vaccinations result unknown.....	152
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	24,108

Statistics, hospital department.

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1899.....	79
Number of patients admitted during the year.....	1,295
Number of births during the year.....	43
Total number of patients to be accounted for.....	1,417
Number of patients discharged cured.....	685
Number of patients discharged improved.....	287
Number of patients discharged unimproved.....	114
Number of deaths during the year (39 of whom died within forty-eight hours after admission).....	214
Number of patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1900.....	81
Total.....	1,417
Daily average for the year.....	89
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	15,681

SEX AND COLOR CLASSIFICATION.

Males, white.....	546
Females, white.....	189
Males, colored.....	392
Females, colored.....	290
Total.....	1,417

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

DOMESTIC.

Alabama.....	4	Missouri.....	5
Arkansas.....	1	Mississippi.....	1
California.....	3	Massachusetts.....	15
Colorado.....	1	New Jersey.....	5
Connecticut.....	1	New York.....	54
District of Columbia.....	369	North Carolina.....	34
Florida.....	5	Ohio.....	9
Georgia.....	8	Pennsylvania.....	53
Illinois.....	1	South Carolina.....	14
Indiana.....	2	Tennessee.....	7
Iowa.....	1	Texas.....	4
Kentucky.....	5	Virginia.....	383
Louisiana.....	4	West Virginia.....	6
Maryland.....	227	Wisconsin.....	4
Maine.....	2		
Michigan.....	2	Total.....	1,230

Statistics, hospital department—Continued.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS TREATED—Continued.

FOREIGN.

Canada.....	4	Poland	1
Cuba	1	Russia.....	1
England.....	14	Scotland.....	4
France.....	5	St. Helena	1
Germany.....	44	South America	1
Ireland.....	100	Switzerland.....	5
Holland	1	West Indies.....	2
Italy.....	2		
Nova Scotia.....	1	Total	187

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.						
<i>General diseases.</i>										
Typhoid fever	1		3	1	5	4			1	
Diphtheria.....			1		1					1
Scurvy.....	1	3			4	3				1
Marasmus.....			2	3	5	2			3	
Measles.....		1			1	1				
Scarlet fever.....		1			1	1				
Influenza.....	7	4	3	3	17	16			1	
Remittent fever	3				3	3				
Intermittent fever	40	15	17	11	83	80	3			
Tuberculosis—										
Of lungs.....	12	13	28	37	90	5	7	15	54	9
Of knee.....			2	1	3			2		1
Of face.....			1	1	2			1	1	
Adenitis.....	1		2	1	4	1		1	1	1
Syphilis—										
Secondary	15	6	10	8	39		30	5	1	3
Tertiary	9	3	7	9	28		12	11		5
Cancer—										
Of breast.....		1		3	4			1	3	
Of uterus.....		1		1	2				2	
Of face.....			1	1	2				1	1
Of esophagus	1				1				1	
Of stomach.....	1		2		3				3	
Of liver.....	2		2		4				3	1
Of pancreas.....			1		1				1	
Of bladder.....			1		1				1	
Rheumatism:										
Acute	9	1	6	1	17	12	5			
Chronic.....	13	1	7	11	32	6	20	4		2
Diabetes mellitus		1			1		1			
Alcoholism:										
Acute	165	14	17	5	201	160	20	5	7	9
Chronic	35	3	3	2	43	25	10	6		2
Lead poisoning (chronic)	1				1		1			
Morphine habit.....		3			3		2	1		
Carbolic acid poisoning				1	1	1				
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of sense.</i>										
Myelitis.....	2		1		3		1		2	
Locomotor ataxia.....	3				3		1	1		1
Muscular atrophy.....	2				2	1	1			
Cerebral hemorrhage	5	1	4	6	16		5		11	
Hemiplegia.....	2		7	9	18		4	9		5
Insanity:										
Mania, acute	11		4		15	3	2	6	3	1
Dementia.....	3	2	1	1	7		1	4	1	1
Paresis.....	1				1			1		
Paranoia.....	1				1			1		
Melancholia.....	3	3	1	2	9	4	3	2		
Epilepsy.....	5	1	9	1	16	3	7	6		
Trismus.....			1		1				1	
Chorea.....	1	1	1		3	2	1			
Hysteria.....	2	6	5	6	19	11	6	1		1
Neuralgia.....	2	5	4	3	14	8	6			
Neurasthenia.....	3	2	1	2	8	5	2	1		

Statistics, hospital department—Continued.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Disease of the nervous system and of the organs of sense—Cont'd.</i>										
Eyes:										
Cataract.....			1		1			1		
Corneal ulcer.....	3	1	1	4	9	6	3			
Keratitis.....	1	1		4	6	2	2	1		1
Iritis.....	1	1		1	3	2	1			
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Endocarditis.....			1	2	3		1		1	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	9	3	39	15	66		20	10	35	1
Aortic regurgitation.....	1		2		3		3			
Tricuspid regurgitation.....			2		2		1		1	
Aneurism innominate.....			1		1				1	
Varicose ulcers.....	8	3	7	7	25	13	3	3	1	5
Varicocele.....	1				1	1				
Hemorrhoids.....	3	1	1		5	4	1			
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Rhinitis.....	1				1		1			
Epistaxis.....			2		2	1				1
Tonsillitis.....			1	3	4	4				
Bronchitis:										
Acute.....	4	1	4	3	12	9	2			1
Chronic.....	2	2	2	1	7	2	2			3
Pneumonia:										
Broncho.....	1	1	2	4	8	3			5	
Croupous.....	1	3	1		5	4			1	
Pleurisy.....	4	2	3	3	12	9			1	2
Gangrene of lungs.....			1		1				1	
Asthma.....	4		1		5	1	2	2		
Empyema.....	2		1		3	1	1			1
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Pharyngitis.....			1	4	5	4	1			
Ulcer of stomach.....	1		1		2	1	1			
Gastritis:										
Acute.....	2		2		4	3	1			
Chronic.....	6	1	3		10	3	4	2	1	
Dyspepsia.....	1	2	1		4	1	2			1
Constipation.....	2	4	5		11	9	2			
Diarrhea.....	4	2	5		11	8	3			
Dysentery.....	8		2		10	6	4			
Hernia, inguinal.....	3		3		6	4	1			1
Cirrhosis of liver.....			1	1	2		1		1	
Peritonitis.....		1		1	2	1				1
Prolapsus ani.....	2				2	1	1			
Fistula ani.....	1	1			2	1	1			
Appendicitis.....			1		1	1				
Stricture of esophagus.....			1		1		1			
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa.</i>										
Nephritis:										
Acute.....	1		2	1	4	1			3	
Chronic.....		3	6	7	16		2	2	12	
Floating kidney.....		1			1		1			
Gonorrhea.....	12	2	8	3	25	16	9			
Stricture of urethra.....	1		2		3	3				
Abscess of urethra.....	1		1		2	2				
Phimosis.....	2		2		4	4				
Enuresis.....	5				5	3	2			
Cystitis.....	3			1	4	2	2			
Hypertrophy of prostate.....	1		1		2		1	1		
Orchitis.....			3		3	2	1			
Hydrocele.....	1		2		3	3				
Menorrhagia.....		1		1	2	2				
Metritis.....		1		5	6	4	2			
Leucorrhea.....		2		7	9	7	2			

Statistics, hospital department—Continued.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.						
<i>Puerperal condition.</i>										
Pregnancy		10		37	47	43		1		3
Abortion		2		8	10	10				
Septicemia		1		5	6	3			3	
Phlegmasia alba dolens				1	1		1			
Lacerated cervix		2		3	5	3		1		1
Lacerated perineum		2		3	5	2		3		
Mastitis		4		3	7	5	2			
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.</i>										
Erysipelas	4		3		7	4			2	1
Abscess—										
Of face	2		1		3	3				
Cerebral			1		1				1	
Of rectum	1	2	1		4	4				
Chancroids	3		5	2	10	7	3			
Gangrene—										
Of feet			4		4	3			1	
Of scrotum			1		1	1				
Keloid			1		1		1			
Pemphigus			1		1	1				
Eczema	8	2	1	1	12	5	5			2
Scabies	1				1	1				
Psoriasis	1				1		1			
Furuncles				1	1	1				
<i>Diseases of the organs of locomotion.</i>										
Necrosis of rib	1	1			2	1	1			
Abscess, tubercular	1		4	1	6	1	1	2	1	1
Iliac abscess			1		1		1			
Dislocation—										
Of shoulder	1				1	1				
Of hip		1			1		1			
Amputation—										
Of toes			2		2	2				
Of fingers			2	1	3	3				
Of leg		1	1		2	2				
<i>Diseases of old age.</i>										
Senility	24	11	22	10	67		23	1	38	5
<i>External violence.</i>										
Sprain—										
Of ankle	1	4	1	1	7	5	2			
Of knee	1		1		2	1	1			
Fracture:										
Potts	1		1		2	1				1
Colles		2			2	1	1			
Of hip	2	3			5	1	1		2	1
Of femur			4		4	3	1			
Of tibia and fibula	1		2	1	4	3				1
Contusion of breast, mastitis	1				1	1				
Burns	2	1	1		4	4				
Frostbite	1		3		4	4				
Wounds:										
Contused	5	1	4		10	9	1			
Gunshot	1	1			2	2				
Infected	5	1	4		10	10				
Incised	1		6		7	7				
Lacerated	7	1	6		14	13				1
Punctured	1		2		3	3				

Statistics, almshouses and workhouses.

Number of patients cured	2,752
Number of patients improved	1,818
Number of patients unimproved	410
Number of deaths	3
Number of patients transferred to hospital department	386
Total	5,369
Number of insane cases examined:	
Male	26
Female	5
Transferred to Government Hospital for the Insane	28

Statistics, almshouses and workhouses—Continued.

REPORT OF THE WORKHOUSES AND ALMSHOUSES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Impr ved.	Unimproved.	Removed to hospital.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Typhoid fever			1	1	2				2	
Influenza	15	8	7	6	36	30			6	
Intermittent fever	129	40	38	27	234	179	20		35	
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	6	7	10	5	28	3	4	8	12	1
Scrofula	2	1	6	3	12		10	2		
Syphilis:										
Secondary	54	10	49	32	145	20	120	2	3	
Tertiary	20	17	11	16	64		42	20	2	
Rheumatism:										
Acute	10	6	5	8	29	15	8		6	
Chronic	60	75	160	120	415		300	115		
Anemia	5	8	4	3	20	8	12			
Alcoholism:										
Acute	290	49	65	30	434	374			60	
Chronic	3				3	1	1		1	
Cancer—										
Of the stomach	3		1		4				4	
Of the uterus		1			1				1	
Of the pancreas			1		1				1	
Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of sense.										
Locomotor ataxia	2				2			2		
Epilepsy	9	1	12	2	24		9	10	5	
Chorea	3	1		2	6	3	1		2	
Hysteria	2	4	4	20	30	20	7		3	
Hemiplegia	5	2	10	11	28			25	3	
Neuralgia	12	25	10	16	63	35	26		2	
Neurasthenia	15	8	10		33	20	13			
Eye:										
Corneal ulcer	2	1	3	2	8	3	2		3	
Keratitis	1	2	1	3	7	1	2		4	
Conjunctivitis	11	9	5	6	31	12	19			
Diseases of the circulatory system.										
Mitral insufficiency	12	7	25	17	61		26	13	20	2
Aortic insufficiency	3		6		9		3	6		
Varicocele	7		4		11		8	2	1	
Varicose ulcers	10	6	15	10	41	20	15		6	
Hemorrhoids	20	8	10	7	45	15	16	12	2	
Diseases of the respiratory system.										
Asthma	8	5	10	12	35	2	21	10	2	
Tonsillitis	5	8	11	15	39	30	5		4	
Bronchitis:										
Acute	121	42	90	59	312	270	30	3	9	
Chronic	69	63	45	23	200	20	120	55	5	
Pneumonia:										
Broncho	1	3	2	1	7				7	
Croupous		1	1	2					2	
Diseases of the digestive system.										
Stomatitis	27	5	15	10	57	39	16	2		
Odontalgia	52	12	48	19	131	131				
Ulcer of stomach	1		2		3		2		1	
Pharyngitis	70	30	45	52	197	137	57		3	
Gastritis:										
Acute	15	9	5	11	40	28	4		8	
Chronic	16	19	6	8	49	12	20	14	3	
Dyspepsia	26	24	7	15	72	20	40	10	2	
Constipation	256	247	153	90	746	420	323		3	
Diarrhea	40	20	31	47	138	120	15		3	
Dysentery, chronic	8	3	5	10	26	10	14		2	
Appendicitis			1		1				1	
Peritonitis		1			1				1	
Hernia, inguinal	15		18		33			28	5	
Prolapsus ani	2		1		3		2		1	
Fistula ani	3	1	2		6		2	3	1	

Statistics, almshouses and workhouses—Continued.

REPORT OF THE WORKHOUSES AND ALMSHOUSES—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Removed to hospital.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa.</i>										
Nephritis, chronic.....	2		5	8	15		7		8	
Gonorrhea.....	69	10	140	27	246	150	90	6		
Bubo.....	10		27		37	29	5	3		
Phimosis.....	5		12		17	6	8		3	
Cystitis, acute.....	10	7	12	9	38	12	26			
Stricture of the urethra.....	9		12		21	9	10			
Prostatic hypertrophy.....	3		8		11		2	9		
Orchitis.....	5		3		8	4		2	2	
Epididymitis.....	4		7		11	8	1		3	
Hydrocele.....	2		5		7	1	1	3	2	
Dysmenorrhea.....		10		25	35	20	15			
Menorrhagia.....		35		53	88	70	14		4	
<i>Puerperal condition.</i>										
Pregnancy.....		2		3	5			2	3	
Abortion.....				3	3				3	
Mastitis.....		6		4	10	7	1		2	
Lacerated perineum.....		4		28	32		15	15	2	
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.</i>										
Erysipelas.....	2	1	2		5	2			3	
Abscess—										
Of face.....	4	1	5	2	12	10			2	
Of perineum.....	2	1	2	1	6	5			1	
Chancroids.....	75	5	275	19	374	150	222		2	
Frostbite.....	4		12		16	14			2	
Keloid.....			3		3			1	2	
Eczema.....	12	8	6	13	39	12	24		3	
Scabies.....	4	1	3		8	8				
Furuncles.....	5	1	2		8	8				
<i>Diseases of old age.</i>										
Senility.....	16	19	34	19	88		6	27	55	
<i>External violence.</i>										
Fracture—										
Of ribs.....	3		4		7	4	3			
Of radius (Colles).....	1	1			2	1			1	
Burns.....	6	4	5	1	16	13		3		
Wounds—										
Contused.....	39	17	24	13	93	80	13			
Gunshot.....	1		2		3	3				
Infected.....	12	3	9	2	26	22			4	
Incised.....	14	4	33	8	59	59				
Lacerated.....	4	2	8	3	17	17				
Punctured.....	3	1	9	2	15	10	5			

DONATIONS.

Mrs. Irving Vinal, 3 bottles of lime juice, 1 quart raspberry vinegar.
 National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers and fruit.
 The Fourth Presbyterian Church, fruit, cut sugar, wafers, and crackers.
 St. Vincent de Paul society, fruit, nuts, candy, newspapers, and magazines.
 The Willing Workers, cut sugar, vanilla wafers, crackers, jelly, fruit, preserves, gelatin, and nuts.
 Mrs. H. R. Center, magazines.
 Mrs. Kent, flowers.
 Mrs. S. H. Lee, magazines.
 Capt. L. H. Beach, 2 bottles of Wilson whisky.
 Mrs. Sickles, 1 pint of whisky.
 Mrs. F. B. Noyes, 12 chemises, 12 drawers, 24 towels, 4 gowns, 33 outing shirts, 2 outing gowns, 12 nightshirts, 9 nightingales.
 Miss Meyers, Easter flowers.
 Miss Mitchell, flowers.
 The Fourth Presbyterian Church, through Mrs. Dixon, jelly.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

It is my honor to submit the report of the Washington Training School for Nurses, connected with the Washington Asylum Hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1900.

During the past year we can count no large things accomplished, but feel that it has been a year of steady progress in the right direction. The year of 1899 was one of organization; the year of 1900 has been one where the results of that organization have been felt. We are now working with our full corps of pupil nurses, thirteen in number; also two orderlies. Compared with the number of patients which this institution cares for the nursing staff is small and many times heavily taxed to meet the demands.

The addition of filter, sterilizer, portable screens, ward carriages, and many other smaller articles of necessity and convenience have been added during the past twelve months, which aid greatly in performing the large amount of work devolved upon the nursing staff.

At the end of this year we hope to adopt the plan of admitting pupils only during the summer months, thus enabling us to avoid interruption during the lecture course. To our lecturers we feel that the highest praise for their excellent lectures, interest, and faithfulness would be meager.

The general health of the pupils has been good, and to their conduct and faithfulness I can only say that it has been highly satisfactory.

So frequently the question is asked, What is the daily routine, that I may be pardoned if right here I answer that interrogation.

The day nurses cover the time from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. At 7.55 a. m. all day nurses report for duty and are assigned their various allotments. All nurses remain on duty until 1.30 p. m., when a number are excused from duty for two hours. These nurses compose the relay at 6 p. m. to relieve those who have remained on duty from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. One afternoon is given each nurse every week, she being relieved from duty at noon.

On Sunday the staff is so divided as to give each nurse six hours at relief from duty. A vacation of fifteen days is given annually for absolute rest. Vacations are given between the months of June and October. Instruction is given each pupil by the head nurse personally in all the details of practical nursing, including charting, keeping of records, etc. Between the months of October and June, besides the lectures by the faculty, the superintendent of nurses has weekly classes, following in detail as nearly as possible the lecture course, with quiz and occasional written tests on subjects taught. The course of training covers a period of three years, the junior and intermediate training being given in this institution and the senior year spent at the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital. There special training is given in emergency work, massage, and care of private patients. Pupils enter the school on two months' probation, during which time their fitness for the work is judged, the right being reserved to dismiss pupils from the school at any time during the two months of probation, as well as during the three years, provided there being sufficient cause. If the probationer is accepted, she wears the school uniform at the end of two months. Night nurses are on duty from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m.

For practical work the time is divided into seven months' medical nursing in the female wards, seven months' medical nursing in the male wards, five months' male and female nursing in the surgical wards, and four months are devoted to obstetrical nursing. One month vacation completes the twenty-four months.

At the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital the practical work is divided into six weeks' ward work, three months in the operating room, four months private patients, three months' emergency work, and two weeks for vacation. All time lost by illness the pupils are required to make up. An allowance of \$60 per annum is granted each pupil.

Our greatest needs—indeed, I might say, necessity—is a reference library, charts, and manikin for class work.

Very respectfully submitted.

FLORENCE E. BESLEY,
Superintendent of Nurses.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law I submit, on behalf of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, a report covering the operations of the school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, giving detailed information as to the inmates, the amounts received from the sale of surplus farm products and from the various industries carried on at the school for the instruction of the boys, the disposition made of those sums, an itemized statement of the receipts and payments of the treasurer of the school, an inventory of all personal property belonging to the institution, and a statement of the number of employees and the compensation paid them.

The average number of boys in the school during the fiscal year, which in 1887 was 157, was in 1890, 185; in 1892, 201; in 1896, 219; in 1897, 223; in 1898, 236; in 1899, 224 dropped in 1900 to 197. These figures show that in the eleven years from 1887 to 1898 the average number of boys increased from 157 to 236, falling off in the last two years to 224 and then to 197. There are several reasons for this. First, the multiplication of agencies for the care of boys. The Board of Children's Guardians, intended primarily for charitable work, obtains through the courts control of many boys who should more properly, perhaps, be sent to the Reform School, the reasons for their commitment being based upon acts committed or a general condition of behavior calling for reformation rather than charitable support, the object of the school being the reformation and supplemental carrying out of control where the parents are no longer able to exercise it. The courts frequently commit boys to jail or the workhouse because the parents or relatives in charge prefer their serving a short term in one of these places to what may be a much longer one in the Reform School. The school has at present a capacity for 250 boys, and it would seem, as a mere question of economy, to be much wiser to utilize it to the limit of its capacity rather than to distribute boys to farms and other private places where the boys themselves get little or no instruction, the persons to whom they are committed getting not only their services, but compensation, making an additional expense to be paid from the public Treasury.

During the year covered by the report the necessary repairs for the proper care and preservation of the buildings and personal property belonging to the school have been made, including those to the workshops, family buildings, barns, stables, fencing, sewers, roadway, steam plant, etc., in all of which work the boys have been employed wherever practicable. Special mention may be made of the repairs to the boiler house and coal vaults, which were thoroughly overhauled, walls repaired, and the vaults cement lined so as to exclude dampness. The greenhouses were in great measure rebuilt, and are now in excellent condition. The old bathing pools, one of which was located in each family building, have been replaced by shower baths, thus avoiding the necessity for a number of boys bathing in the same water—a measure conducive to good health and cleanliness.

The character of the work in the school room, the manual training school, and instruction given in the various shops, as well as in outdoor work, has been, perhaps, better than usual.

At its last session Congress passed an act raising the age for admission to the school from 16 years to under 17 years, and gave the board of trustees authority to make such rules and regulations as should be necessary to give parole instead of absolute discharges, thus giving the school the right to reclaim and return to it boys who, after discharge or parole, lapse into vicious ways, and who, if absolutely discharged, could not be returned because of being over age. This legislation ought to have influence with the courts in doing away with the commitment of boys to the jail and workhouse, where they are brought in contact with criminals, and causing commitments to the Reform School to take their place.

The health of the school has been excellent, and the general condition of the entire property is good.

Very respectfully,

CECIL CLAY,
President Board of Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

I have the honor to present herewith my annual report, fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as follows:

Total number of boys received since opening.....	2,559
Total number of deaths since opening.....	13
Rate of mortality, about one-half of 1 per cent.	
Average age of boys received since opening.....years..	13.3
Number of boys in school June 30, 1899.....	206
Received during the year:	
By commitment from police court of District of Columbia.....	84
By commitment from the supreme court of District of Columbia.....	2
By commitment from the United States district courts.....	14
By commitment from the president of the board of trustees.....	3
	103
Total number during the year.....	309
Number discharged during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees ("honor").....	81
By special order of the board of trustees.....	12
By expirations of sentences (United States courts).....	17
By pardon of the President of the United States.....	2
By death.....	0
By escape and still absent.....	56
	117
Number remaining in school June 30, 1900.....	192
Maximum number during the year.....	215
Minimum number during the year.....	179
Average number of boys during the year.....	197
Average age of boys received during the year.....years..	13.9
Time in which honorable discharge may be secured.....do..	2
Possible reduction by "good time" allowance.....months..	4
Number received on first commitment.....	95
Number received on second commitment.....	8
Total number received.....	103

310 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Record as to personal habits before commitment:

Number having kept bad company and used tobacco.....	54
Number having a doubtful record.....	34
Number having a doubtful record, but coming from a good home.....	15
Total number.....	103

Employment prior to commitment:

Number not employed in any way.....	45
Number employed part of the time.....	30
Number attending school regularly.....	11
Number attending school part of the time.....	17
Total number.....	103

Cause of commitment:

Assault.....	45
Larceny.....	5
Minor larceny.....	1
Grand larceny.....	27
Incorrigibility.....	1
Vagrancy.....	1
Housebreaking.....	1
Depredation on property.....	7
Being suspicious characters.....	2
Violation of revenue laws.....	11
Violation of United States postal laws.....	1
Forgery of United States Treasury notes.....	1
Total.....	103

Religious associations of boys before commitment:

Parents attended Baptist Church services.....	47
Parents attended Catholic Church services.....	16
Parents attended Methodist Church services.....	27
Parents attended Lutheran Church services.....	2
Parents attended Presbyterian Church services.....	1
Parents attended Christian Church services.....	2
Parents not attending any religious services.....	8
Total.....	103

Nationality of boys received during year:

Parents born in the United States.....	95
Parents born in Germany.....	3
Parents born in Ireland.....	3
Parents born in Italy.....	2
Total.....	103

Parental relations when received:

Number having both parents living.....	49
Number having both parents living, but separated.....	16
Number having lost father by death.....	19
Number having lost mother by death.....	18
Number having lost both parents by death.....	1
Total.....	103

Educational standing of boys when received:

Number who did not know alphabet.....	7
Number who knew the alphabet only.....	13
Number who could read in the primer.....	32
Number who could enter the second school grade.....	37
Number who could read tolerably well.....	14
Total.....	103

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 311

Educational standing of boys when received—Continued.

Number who had no knowledge of penmanship	49
Number who could write name only	20
Number who could write imperfectly	19
Number who could write fairly well	15

Total	103
-------------	-----

Number who had never studied arithmetic	52
Number who had practical examples in addition	29
Number who had advanced to division	15
Number who had practical examples in decimal fractions	7

Total	103
-------------	-----

The superintendent has received from various sources, and has turned the same over monthly during the year, in lawful money of the United States, to Samuel W. Curriden, treasurer of the school, who has carried the same into the United States Treasury for the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, jointly, as follows, viz:

From gains in paper-box industry	\$3,200.00
From sales of plants and flowers from greenhouse	703.11
From sales of surplus farm products	37.93
From miscellaneous sources	233.97

Total cash receipts	4,175.01
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Respectfully submitted.

G. A. SHALLENBERGER,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 5, 1900.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit with this my report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for salaries	\$16,452.00
From appropriation for support of inmates	26,000.00
From Department of Justice, support.	3,102.00
	45,554.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries, support, repairs, etc., as per statement in detail herewith	45,166.34
Leaving unexpended	387.66

For the construction of an assembly hall, of \$9,750 appropriated none was expended.

The only account outstanding is that of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company for difference between the rates allowed and paid under existing law and those claimed by the company, amounting, to June 30 last, to \$291.66.

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being income derived from the labor of inmates, sales of farm products, etc., the sum of \$4,174.02. In accordance with the act of Congress approved February 25, 1885, I have paid the same into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OCTOBER 20, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your requests of September 14 and 17 for an annual report of this institution for the year ending June 30, 1900, with a statement of such suggestions regarding appropriations or other recommendations as we may deem proper to make, we beg to say that during the past year the school has been filled for the most part of the time to its utmost capacity. The number of inmates on July 1, 1899, was 27, and on June 30, 1900, 28. On December 1, 1899, there were temporarily only 21 girls in the school, and on April 17, 1900, the highest number was attained, namely, 30. The present building accommodates comfortably only 27 girls, but when the new building is opened and occupied there will be room for 65 more inmates, and we shall be able to take not only more colored girls of the classes defined in the law, whom alone we have so far been able to receive, but also white girls of the same classes.

The general conduct of the girls and the conditions of the school as to health and effective administration have been good during the year. Five inmates have been received under order of court and 3 under the order of the president of the school, by transfer from the Board of Children's Guardians. One girl, attaining her majority during the year, has been discharged; 2 were released to parents or guardians; 6 were apprenticed under indentures, of whom 3 were returned to the school because of misconduct in their places or because they ran away from the homes in which they found employment. These latter, with 2 girls who absconded from the school while working in the garden, were all recovered by the officers or by the police and returned within a short time.

The work of the school includes general domestic training, laundry work, cooking, and the other duties of house service, sewing and knitting, and outdoor work in the vegetable and flower gardens. Under the faithful direction of the school officers all of such work in the institution and a great portion of the farm and garden work is done by the girls. It is unnecessary to say that labor, properly guided and diversified, constitutes a large part in all plans of reformation. The girls are taught in school the ordinary English branches, and receive proper moral training and religious training of a simple character. The general discipline is strict, but does not follow the rigorous code of prisons.

The property of the institution consists of a tract of about 19 acres at the corner of the Conduit road and the Loughboro road. The soil is only of fair quality, but is being steadily improved. The buildings consist of the old or present building, the new building not yet occupied, both of brick, a brick barn, and brick engine house for pumping water up from the aqueduct main to the school tanks, a brick and stone ice house, a shed for wagons and farm implements, with the usual small appurtenances. In addition to this, we have just this

year secured an allotment of about 14 acres of Government pasture land, a quarter of a mile away up the Conduit road, which now gives us abundant pasturage and will enable us also to increase the acreage for planting.

We anticipate that the new building will be ready to be opened and occupied on or about January 1, 1901.

We inclose herewith a copy of our annual reports to the Attorney-General for the past two years, which will indicate to you the lines upon which we are seeking to develop the school and the legislation which we deem essential; and will send you, when it is ready for distribution, a copy of this annual report for the year under review. We also inclose a copy of the existing laws and by-laws, and have to add that the by-laws are now undergoing revision, and that the present board of trustees, with their addresses, and the present officers and committees of the board and officials of the school are as follows:

Mrs. Florence T. Baxter, 1402 M street NW.
Chapin Brown, 323 Four-and-a-half street NW.
Fairfax Harrison, care of Southern Railway Company.
Henry M. Hoyt, Department of Justice.
Miss Harriett Boott Loring, 1512 K street NW.
Brig. Gen. Chauncey McKeever, 1508 H street NW.
Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, 1921 N street NW.
Mrs. George D. Ruggles, Soldiers' Home.
Frank Strong, Department of Justice.

Officers and committees.—Henry M. Hoyt, president; Frank Strong, vice-president; Mrs. Florence T. Baxter, secretary; Mrs. Anna F. Dean, treasurer, 2418 Fourteenth street NW.

Executive committee.—Admiral Ramsay, General McKeever, Mr. Harrison.

House committee.—Miss Loring, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Ruggles.

Finance committee.—Mr. Brown, Major Strong.

Visiting physician.—Frank P. Vale, M. D., 1327 L street NW.

Officials and employees of the school.—Miss Amy J. Rule, superintendent; Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, matron; Miss Harriet Reardon, teacher; Miss Florence Virginia Russell, teacher; Christian Nielson, overseer; J. H. King, engineer; Tobias Knott, night watchman; Frederick Collins, laborer.

We reiterate our desire to cooperate with you in all ways possible for the effective and economical management and development of this institution in accordance with the wish upon the subject which you express in your letter of September 14.

We append statements in a form which seems to give all the detailed information which you desire, and we also append our estimate of appropriations for the year 1901–1902, and shall be glad to explain the same, if not of itself clear to you.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY M. HOYT,
President.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts are from appropriations of Congress alone, and were during the fiscal year in question—

For salaries	\$5,025	
For support	6,000	
		\$11,025.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Maintenance:		
Provisions	\$1,258.35	
Clothing	1,273.52	
Medical attendance	65.90	
House furnishings	32.61	
Fuel	871.13	
Stationery	29.45	
Feed and other stable expenses	695.62	
		\$4,226.58
Buildings and repairs:		
Repairs to buildings	213.50	
Remodeling and enlarging ice house	759.00	
		972.50
Other necessary items:		
Insurance	112.60	
Paints, oils, etc	105.89	
Electric lighting	116.97	
Hardware	145.23	
Engine and boiler materials and repairs	120.59	
Printing	72.25	
Labor	47.65	
Plants and seeds	35.79	
Sundries	39.35	
		796.52
Total disbursements for maintenance		5,995.60
Pay roll and salary of treasurer:		
Pay rolls	4,425.00	
Salary (of treasurer)	600.00	
		5,025.00
Total of all disbursements		\$11,020.60
Balance covered back into the Treasury of the United States ...		4.40

It is to be noted that the appropriation for the construction of the new building is committed for disbursement to the District Commissioners, and has not passed through the hands of this board; and that the appropriation for furnishing and equipping the new building contained in the District act for 1899 (31 Stat. L., 575), was not available during the year ending June 30, 1900.

The school raised all the vegetables used during the year, and slaughtered for use 15 hogs, 50 chickens, and 4 calves. The school's own supply of milk and of eggs (500 dozen eggs) was sufficient for all the officers and inmates. The stock and the farm implements are ample for present needs and are in good condition.

This portion of the statement may be amplified to much greater detail if the Board of Charities desire, and may include an inventory of the stock, implements, and other such property on hand.

Estimates of appropriations for the salaries of officers and employees and for maintenance of the Reform School for Girls for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Salaries:		
Superintendent		\$1,000
Treasurer		600
Matron		600
Two teachers, at \$480 each		960
Four teachers of industries, at \$250 each		1,000
Overseer		720
Engineer		480
Assistant engineer		360
Night watchman		365
Laborer		300
Total		6,385

Maintenance:

For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harnesses, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items\$11,000

NOTE.—This estimate is based upon an average addition to inmates of the present number thereof (say 30) for the appropriation year in question, allowing, however, for a substantial reduction in per capita cost. The total capacity of the new building, however, will give ultimately an addition of over twice the present number of inmates.

REPORT OF FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS. JOHN J. DARBY, M. D.
WILLIAM T. PIERSON.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Surgeon in chief: AUSTIN M. CURTIS, A. M., M. D.
First Assistant Surgeon: WILLIAM A. WARFIELD, M. D.

CONSULTING STAFF.

Gynecologist: J. TABER JOHNSON, M. D.
Physician: THOMAS B. HOOD, M. D.
Obstetrician: THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

Physicians: JOHN BRACKETT, M. D.; G. N. PERRY, M. D.; F. E. MAXCY, M. D.;
S. R. WATTS, M. D.; THOMAS MARTIN, M. D.; ROBERT R. BROWN, M. D.
Surgeons: E. A. BALLOCH, A. M., M. D.; N. F. GRAHAM, M. D.
Obstetrician: JOHN R. FRANCIS, M. D.
Gynecologists: F. J. SHADD, M. D.; CHARLES I. WEST, M. D.
Ophthalmologist and Otologist: E. OLIVER BELT, M. D.; Assistant: ROBERT S.
LAMB, M. D.
Bacteriologist: W. W. ALLEGER, M. D.
Pathologists: D. S. LAMB, M. D.; J. M. LAMB, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, M. D.; A. W. TANCIL, M. D.; E. OLIVER BELT, M. D.; S. R.
WATTS, M. D.; F. J. SHADD, M. D.; C. B. PURVIS, M. D.; E. D. WILLISTON, M. D.;
W. H. HUGHES, Jr., M. D.; C. I. WEST, M. D.; W. K. SCOTT, M. D.

INTERNES.

VAN J. DAVIS, M. D.; E. T. CONNOR, M. D.; E. HOMER GEE, M. D.; M. N. KEY.
M. D.; Directress of Training School, SARAH C. EBERSOLE; Pharmacist, ROBERT
B. TYLER, M. D., Phar. D.; Assistant Pharmacist, M. FLORES; Matron, ANNIE A.
SIMMS; Clerk, H. CARDOZO; Assistant Clerk, HATTIE M. CURTIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the annual report for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The usefulness of this institution is constantly increasing, and the
year just closed has demonstrated more clearly than ever the unique
place Freedmen's Hospital fills in the country. This year has been
one of large activity and much improvements in the various depart-

ments, thereby contributing many blessings to the large number of patients who have come from far and near to secure the medical and surgical skill afforded by this institution. In addition to the fact that more patients have been treated in the hospital and dispensary than during any previous year, it is also notable that there have been more applicants among young physicians from different parts of the country for hospital practice and experience than ever before. These facts go to show that the young colored physicians see more clearly the value of the wide clinical fields afforded at this institution.

PATIENTS.

The statistical tables which follow fully present the number of cases admitted; also those treated in the out-patient department, together with the classification of diseases treated, with their systematic arrangement, noting the results in each case. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 2,542, the number of out-patients 6,202. The total number of patients treated within the wards and dispensary was 8,744. The largest number of patients in the hospital during the year was 182, on March 4, 1900. The smallest number was 102, on December 9, 1899. The average number of patients was 142. Compared with the last report the increase of in-patients has been 168, the increase of out-patients 1,423. If the revisits of 2,227 out-patients are added, we have the remarkable increase of 3,818. The total number of days' board furnished was 51,950. The percentage of improved and cured of the total number under care was 82.06; of admissions during the year, 85.53, or 4.85 per cent less than last year. The percentage of deaths for the year has been 6.37, a decrease in the mortality of 0.74 per cent. Of the number of deaths, 21 were moribund cases, dying within twenty-four hours after admission; 43 were due to consumption. Excluding this class of deaths—64 in number, a percentage of 3.06 of the total admissions, or about 40 per cent of the total deaths—we have 2,363 admissions of patients having some chance of being benefited by treatment or operation, with a death list of 98, the percentage being 4.49, or 3.85 per cent of all under care. In other words, a recovery of about 96 per cent of all under care.

The surgical work of the hospital has been heavier than for any previous year and very gratifying in its results. There have been 634 operations, including some of the most difficult abdominal and other major surgery. The death rate for all surgical operations has been 1.10 per cent. The medical service has also been very heavy. The number of typhoid fever cases have been very large in comparison with former years. The number treated has been 66, or about 6.25 per cent of all the medical cases treated. Of this number of cases 37, or about 57 per cent, were brought to the hospital in the second or third week of the disease, either with delirium or some other unfavorable symptom; practically hopeless cases. This accounts for the death list of 16, or 24 per cent. Of the 29 admitted in the first week of the disease, and having some chance of improvement, the number of deaths were 3, or about 1 per cent, a recovery of 99 per cent. Hydrotherapy, frequent sponging or tubbing, being the best recognized and most effective treatment in such cases, the nurses and internes have been frequently taxed to the limit of physical endurance in their untiring efforts to carry out the prescribed treatment.

The gynecological ward furnished much of the surgery. The relatively large number of cases of cancer in this department is noticeable, since the prevailing opinion has been that the descendants of the African race were rarely affected with the disease. Whether the disease is on the increase among the colored people or whether a better knowledge of pathology enables the physician to more readily recognize this condition is a question yet to be definitely settled. It is probable, however, that the increase in the prevalence of cancer among that class of people, if the increase is actual rather than apparent, is largely due to the environment incident to American civilization. According to the best authorities it is comparatively rare in the native African. Reviewing some other hospital reports for the purpose of determining the rate of prevalence in proportion to the hospital populations, it was found that the rate is about 0.261 per cent for the white and 0.271 per cent for the colored elements. The admission of such cases to this institution indicates an increase; and the ratio in proportion of white to the colored, according to the relative hospital populations, has been 0.312 in excess for the dark race. One hundred and eighty-eight mothers and children have been cared for in the lying-in department.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

During the past year considerable attention has been given to the improving of the condition of the entire hospital plant, as far as the miscellaneous appropriation would permit. Early in the year a fresh coat of paint was applied to the interior of the wards; the operating rooms have been frescoed and beds enameled; thus adding to the cheerfulness of all the surroundings. Reference was made in the last report concerning the alteration of a ward for the accommodation of children. This change has been made, and already the evidences of its necessity have justified its establishment. A room has been fitted up in the main building for the examination and treatment of eye and ear cases. New appliances and apparatuses have been placed therein. This is a decided improvement and advancement in the clinical service, as many of the cases had to be referred to institutions making this work a specialty. The grounds have been given a thorough overhauling. As a result there is an extended driveway with a white-shelled roadbed for ambulances and vehicles conveying the sick, affording easy and better access to several wards; the parking has been beautified by extensive sodding; many rosebushes and assorted plants have been added to the plats and beds. These were donated through the kindness of the superintendent of the propagating gardens.

Just at the close of the fiscal year an appropriation was made by Congress of \$3,500 for repairs. Out of this fund all parts of the hospital are now under process of general repairs. It is intended to put tin roofs on each of the six buildings; also to have the interior and exterior of every building painted, to place in new flooring wherever needed, to have the plastering repaired, and to make such other repairs as may be possible out of the appropriation. When the buildings have been improved in the manner my plans embrace, the sanitary and hygienic surroundings will be materially improved and made more conducive to the general welfare of the inmates. Among the improvements will be the changing of the gynecological service

from one building to another, locating it over the surgical ward, and then placing between the two wards an elevator making direct connection with the operating room. One advantage gained by this change will be in having all of the operative surgery in one building, and another reason for this step will be the protection of all the surgical cases from the dangers of contact infection, and outdoor exposure. Heretofore it has been necessary to go outside in carrying the gynecological patients to and from the operating room.

NECESSITIES.

The need of better light throughout the hospital, and especially in the operating rooms, is a source of annoyance. The gas bills are very large and the lights very poor, in spite of all the efforts at rigid economy practiced in all of the departments. It is practically impossible to do the simplest operation at night. To do any abdominal surgery after dark, and such emergencies frequently occur, is a risk too dangerous to be attempted. However, it has been necessary recently to do at midnight a Cæsarean section, a formidable and dangerous operation under the most favorable circumstances. In spite of the difficulties, both mother and child are living and healthy to-day. In my opinion, it is quite possible and would be more economical to have some system of electric lighting. The cost of running an electric plant is probably no more expensive than gas. It is more hygienic and safe, and it is believed will give much better satisfaction in every particular. It requires at present two boilers to run the laundry and to pump the necessary supply of water for the buildings. To install in the engine room and put in operation a small electric plant would hardly be in excess of \$2,000, which is about the cost of gas per year for this institution.

In my last report a pen picture was presented describing in as forcible language as I could command the depressing condition confronting the inmates who have to be treated in such time-worn structures, and showing the urgent needs for new and modern brick buildings. This necessity still exists. I can not add anything that will strengthen my former appeals on this subject. Your extended remarks concerning this institution in your last annual report to the President of the United States, touching particularly the need of new buildings, emphasized forcibly the necessity of some immediate action by Congress looking to the betterment of this condition. It is necessary to state in this connection that, with the able cooperation of the board of visitors of Freedmen's Hospital—the president and secretary of Howard University, and the auditor of the District of Columbia—it has been possible for me to secure an appropriation from Congress sufficient to make some immediate and necessary repairs. I desire to reiterate the necessity of a bacteriological and pathological laboratory. It has been demonstrated on various occasions during the past year that such an adjunct is absolutely indispensable in modern hospital work.

PAY WARD.

Too much can not be said in favor of establishing a pay ward. The improvement and advancement in medical care and surgical operations

at this institution have placed it in the front rank in the onward march of hospital care. Many of the more favored applicants for admission refer to this fact as their reason for desiring treatment here and express a willingness to pay for the service received. A large number of non-residents, especially from the Southern States, who have no hospital privileges in their respective homes, write stating their ability and desire to pay for treatment. During the past year many of Washington's best and wealthiest colored people have expressed a desire to enter this hospital. A large percentage of the inmates treated frequently indicate a willingness to pay for treatment rather than be classed as charity patients. The tendency of all hospital managements is to provide pay beds. To discourage pauperism many of the municipal hospitals of the large cities have added pay wards. I would recommend for your favorable consideration the advisability of establishing at once a pay ward in this institution. The charges could be so fixed as to merely meet the cost of maintenance. Any balance accruing from the income derived from that source could be utilized in the support of the much-needed pathological laboratory.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

It is always a pleasure to refer to this department. An evidence of the rapid progress of this training school, which was organized in 1894, and the high standing it has attained is its recognition and admission to the American Association of Nurses. It is also gratifying to note that in addition to the large number of graduates who obtain steady employment as private nurses, there has been a decided increase of those engaged in the same arduous work of conducting hospitals and organizing similar training schools in many Southern cities as a result of their experience. Thus it will be seen that the young women who go from this hospital have the satisfaction of making life a success and earning a living, while contributing at the same time to the comfort and relief of suffering humanity. It is my desire at all times to keep this institution and its several departments in the front ranks, and in furtherance of this purpose I would recommend the advisability of extending the course of study and training to three years. If the demands of the present day require that medical schools shall give a four years' course to fit a physician to treat a case, then it is reasonable to suppose that training schools should require more than two years to prepare a nurse to care for a patient. In this connection I take the liberty of quoting an extract from a special committee selected by Johns Hopkins Hospital to consider this question:

It is now universally recognized to be desirable to extend the course of training for pupil nurses from two to three years, in order to provide women better equipped by knowledge and experience for nursing, to secure a more efficient service to the hospital by nurses in the third year, and to obviate the breaking down of health of nurses by attempting to crowd the work of training into two short years.

THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

From its inception this institution presents an interesting history. It had its beginning in 1865 as a home and asylum for the care of disabled and infirm colored people. It has advanced step by step until

Freedmen's Hospital is known all over the country, and has acquired a name for itself surpassed by no other charitable institution. It presents no imposing structures for its inmates, but furnishes the best science for the alleviation of pain and suffering. It makes no difference between resident and nonresident, and is emancipated from the fetters of color and creed. It is to be hoped that after thirty-five years of arduous struggle in behalf of all classes of the poor and suffering, and particularly the indigent sick of the colored race, this institution will be permitted to stand for the good it has done in the past, for the good it is doing in the present, and for the good it will do in the future. In the establishment of a municipal hospital I respectfully urge that this institution be kept independent of and separate from it. The Freedmen's Hospital fills a unique and vital place among the various charities.

In addition to the benefits rendered the afflicted and the difficult cases treated and operated upon, it keeps pace with the best modern hospitals. The treatment is carried on systematically under constant observation and record, thereby exemplifying the scientific advancement attained and also demonstrating the improved methods inaugurated. Each year six young colored physicians go from the hospital into active practice with knowledge and skill to bless the communities in which they shall locate. It also secures to the medical students of Howard University superior opportunities for clinical advantages, and it should be said the only institution of its kind where they could obtain such practical experience. The training school for nurses graduates each year a large number, well equipped and instructed in the best methods, who could not hope for admission as pupil nurses in the municipal hospital. I was invited during the last session of Congress before the Senate District Committee to express my views concerning the bill proposing the establishment of the said hospital, and I desire to say now in substance what I said then: Maintain Freedmen's Hospital as a separate institution, erect for it new buildings, place it under the absolute control of the Interior Department, and the Government will have built an enduring monument to a loyal and patriotic class of citizens.

In addition to the reasons above given why this institution should remain intact and under the supervision of the Interior Department, it is worthy of note that Freedmen's Hospital has always been and still is a national hospital for the use and benefit of the indigent sick from all sections of the country. The percentum of nonresident patients treated in this institution is far in excess of the resident class. Not a month passes without the admission of a very large number of surgical and other cases sent by physicians from the various States because of a lack of hospital privileges in small towns and rural districts especially for the colored race. That class of patients treated who are residents is almost wholly made up of emergency cases and those persons who find it difficult to secure treatment in the other hospitals of the District. It will be seen, therefore, that this institution is by no means local in character, and that it deals so largely with relieving the unfortunate American citizen from all parts of the country as to make its scope national and to logically place it under the management of the General Government.

In closing this report I desire to record that the arduous duties of the visiting physicians have been performed with promptness and fidelity, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge my appreciation of their gratuitous services. The hospital is much indebted to many persons for gifts of books, magazines, and other reading matter for the patients. Flower missions have at various times distributed quantities of flowers to the inmates, which are much appreciated. Thanks are extended to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds for many gifts of flowers, and also to the business houses who deal with the institution for donation of flowers for the graduating exercises of the nurses.

I herewith append the tabulated statistics of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Respectfully submitted.

A. M. CURTIS,
Surgeon in Chief.

Hon. ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

Summary for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Patients remaining July 1, 1899.....	9		45	61	115
Patients admitted.....	231	28	1,044	936	2,239
Births in hospital.....	2		100	86	188
Total number under care.....					2,542
Stillbirths.....					19
Patients discharged:					
Cured.....					1,184
Improved.....					724
Unimproved.....					92
Not treated.....					64
Died.....					162
Births.....					178
Total number discharged.....					2,404
Total number remaining July 1, 1900.....					138
Stillbirths.....					19
Treated in out-patient department.....	104	49	3,215	2,834	6,202
Revisits to this department.....					2,227
Prescriptions compounded.....					8,910
Emergencies.....					469
Operations.....					634
Patients treated in hospital and dispensary.....	346	77	4,404	3,917	8,744

Admissions, discharges, deaths, number remaining, and condition on discharge.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1899.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1900.
		White.		Colored.			Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Abscess:													
Lumbar				2	1	3	1	1				2	1
Ischio-rectal	1			7	8	16	11	4				15	1
Ovarian					1	1							
Pelvic	1				11	12	8	3			1	12	
Prostatic				2		2	2					2	
Perineal	1				3	4	2	2				4	
Submaxillary				5	3	8	5	2		1		8	
Palmar					7	7	3	4				7	
Abortion	1		1		24	26	24	1		1		26	
Asphyxiation					2	2					1	2	
Ankylosis of knee				1		1							
Adenitis:													
Inguinal		2	1	9	3	15	10	4		1		15	
Cervical	2			4	4	10	4	5				9	1
Tubercular cervical				9	7	16	13	3				16	
Alcoholism		19		6	1	26	4	13	5	4		26	
Anæmia, pernicious				1	1	2		1			1	2	
Appendicitis, acute				3		3	2				1	3	
Angina pectoris					1	1		1				1	
Adeno-sarcoma of breast					1	1	1					1	
Adeno-fibroma of breast					1	1	1					1	
Atelectasis				2		2					2	2	
Atrophy of arm				1		1		1				1	
Adhesions of clitoris					1	1	1					1	
Aneurism, axillary				1		1			1			1	
Asthma:													
Bronchial				3		3		3				3	
Cardiac		2	1	10		13	3	7			3	13	
Bronchitis:													
Acute	2	2	5	18	24	51	39	11				50	1
Chronic	5	3	1	22	8	39	15	19	4		1	39	
Capillary	3	1		11	8	23	7	15		1		23	
Bubo				1	1	2	2					2	
Burn:													
Face		2		3		5		5				5	
Face and hands		1		2		3	2	1				3	
Face and body				2	2	4	1	3				4	
Arms				1	3	4	1	2	1			4	
Bite:													
Dog		1		8	1	10	5	5				10	
Insect				2	1	3	2	1				3	
Carcinoma:													
Breast	1			1	1	3	2	1				3	
Uterus					8	8		1	3		2	6	2
Stomach				1	1	2			1		1	2	
Liver				2		2					2	2	
Catarrh:													
Acute gastric		2		2	3	7	2	3	1			6	1
Chronic gastric	1	2		2	2	7	1	6				7	
Cystitis:													
Acute		2	1	9	5	17	12	5				17	
Chronic				5	1	6	3	3				6	
Cellulitis of—													
Hand		1		13	11	25	20	5				25	
Foot		2		5	10	17	12	5				17	
Face		1				1	1					1	
Cataract				2	3	5	4					4	1
Constipation	1	1		2	1	5	4	1				5	
Condylomata				2		2		2				2	
Cyst of ovary	1				7	8	7					7	1
Cyst of ovary and pyosalpinx					5	5	5					5	
Cyst of ovary and myomatus uterus					2	2	2					2	
Cyst of ovary and double pyosalpinx	1				5	6	6					6	
Cystic degeneration with adherent tubes					1	1	1					1	
Cystic degeneration, hydrosalpinx and multiple fibroma	1				1	2	2					2	
Cyst:													
Sebaceous				4		4	4					4	
Meibomian				2	1	3	3					3	
Dermoid				1		1	1					1	
Convulsions, infantile					1	1					1	1	
Congestion, hepatic				3		3	1	2				3	

¹ Coroner's case.

Admissions, discharges, deaths, number remaining, and condition on discharge—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1899.	Admitted.					Discharged.					Total.	Remaining July 1, 1900.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Carbuncle				3		3	2	1				3	
Chancre				2		2	1					1	1
Chancroid		1			2	3	3					3	
Cirrhosis of liver				1		1		1				1	
Cholera infantum		1				1					1	1	
Conjunctivitis				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Delirium tremens		2		1	1	4	2	2				4	
Diarrhœa	2	4	1	8	6	21	15	6				21	
Depression of skull	1			1		2	2					2	
Dyspepsia	2	1		15	2	20	10	7	2			19	1
Debility:													
Senile	7	2	1	3		13		1	1	1	3	6	7
Nervous		1				1	1					1	
Dysmenorrhœa					4	4	2	1		1		4	
Dementia					2	2		2				2	
Diphtheria ¹		1			4	5				5		5	
Dysentery:													
Acute		2		3	2	7	5	2				7	
Chronic					1	1					1	1	
Diabetes, mellitus				1		1					1	1	
Endocervicitis					4	4	1	3				4	
Endocarditis					5	5		2			3	5	
Endometritis					6	6	4	2				6	
Erosion of cervix uteri					1	1		1				1	
Enteralgia		1			1	2	1	1				2	
Exhaustion, heat				3		3	2	1				3	
Epistaxis		2		2		4	4					4	
Eczema	1			2		3	2					2	1
Epithelioma of—													
Cervix uteri					1	1		1				1	
Penis				1		1	1					1	
Tongue				1		1	1					1	
Emphysema	1					1		1				1	
Elongated uvula					1	1	1					1	
Foreign body in—													
Throat		1		4	1	6	6					6	
Ear				2	4	6	6					6	
Frosted feet	2			7	1	10	5	3				8	2
Frosted feet and hands				1		1					1	1	
Fracture of—													
Ribs				2		2	2					2	
Internal malleolus				2		2	1					1	1
Fibula and tibia, compound; fracture base of skull ²		1		1		2	1				1	2	
Clavicle (sternal end)		1		2	2	5	4	1				5	
Base of skull		1				1	1					1	
Inferior maxilla and com- pound comminuted				1		1	1					1	
Humerus (middle third)	1	2		2	1	6	4	1				5	1
Radius and ulna, compound comminuted		1				1	1					1	
Radius (lower third)		1	1	4		6	6					6	
Tarsus				1		1	1					1	
Tibia (lower third)		1				1	1					1	
Pott's		1		2	1	4	3	1				4	
Intracapsular fracture and obtu- rator dislocation of head of fe- mur		1				1			1			1	
Fever:													
Typhoid	3			37	26	66	48				16	64	2
Puerperal					3	3	1	2				3	
Scarlet				1	1	2	2					2	
Intermittent malaria		3		61	17	81	75	6				81	
Remitting malaria	7	6		34	8	55	43	9				52	3
Tertian		3		14	4	21	10	9		2		21	
Fibroid, multiple of uterus	3					3							3
Fistula in ano				8	1	9	6	2				8	1
Fistula in ano, multiple					1	1	1					1	
Fistula, recto-vaginal					2	2		1				1	1
Fistula, vesico-vaginal	1				1	2			1			1	1
Furunculosis		1		2	1	4	4					4	
Gastritis:													
Acute		2	1	3	2	8	2	3				5	3
Chronic		1			2	3	1	2				3	

¹ Transferred to contagious hospital.² Coroner's case.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 325

Admissions, discharges, deaths, number remaining, and condition on discharge—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1899.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1900.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Gonorrhœa	2	2	1	14	12	31	12	14	1	3	...	30	1
Gangrene of foot	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Goitre, exophthalmic	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Gastralgia	...	...	1	2	4	7	4	2	...	1	...	7	...
Gallstones	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Glaucoma	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Hemorrhage:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral	3	...	...	6	7	16	...	4	...	...	9	13	3
Pulmonary	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hysteria	...	1	...	...	5	6	...	4	1	1	...	6	...
Heart:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitral insufficiency	4	1	...	13	4	22	2	3	7	...	8	20	2
Aortic insufficiency	1	...	...	7	2	10	...	3	5	...	1	9	1
Mitral stenosis	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	3	...
Aortic stenosis	...	1	...	3	1	5	...	1	4	...	...	5	...
Fatty degeneration	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostate	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Tonsil	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cervix uteri	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Heart	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Hydro-hæmato-salpinx and cystic ovaries	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hodgkins disease	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hernia:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ventral	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Strangulated umbilical	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Inguinal	2	1	...	6	3	12	7	...	...	2	1	10	2
Inguinal strangulated	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inguinal incarcerated	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Hepatitis, chronic	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hemorrhoids:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
External	1	...	...	4	6	11	10	...	...	1	...	11	...
Internal	...	2	...	1	2	5	2	2	...	1	...	5	...
Hæmaturia	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Indigestion, intestinal	...	8	...	13	11	32	16	13	1	...	1	31	1
Iritis	...	1	...	4	1	6	2	3	...	...	...	5	1
Ingrown toe nail	...	...	1	3	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Influenza	6	3	1	33	23	66	63	3	...	...	...	66	...
Infantile uterus	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Keloid	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Keratitis	...	...	1	2	3	6	3	2	1	...	...	6	...
Lumbago	4	3	...	13	2	22	14	6	1	...	...	21	1
Laryngitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute	...	1	...	1	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...
Tubercular	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Lipoma of arm	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lipoma of back	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Luxation of elbow	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Luxation of head of femur	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
La grippe	...	3	...	23	9	35	23	12	...	...	...	35	...
Lupus vulgaris	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Meningitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro spinal	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	1	4	...
Tubercular	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Myalgia	1	2	...	15	7	25	9	11	...	5	...	25	...
Mastoiditis	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Metorrhagia	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	5	...
Morphomania	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Metritis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Menorrhagia	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Myofibroma of uterus	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
Nephritis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute interstitial	1	5	1	3	7	17	10	5	...	...	...	15	2
Chronic interstitial	...	2	...	6	4	12	3	4	...	...	5	12	...
Chronic parenchymatous	...	2	...	7	2	11	...	1	...	...	8	9	2
Necrosis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toe	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ribs	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ethmoid and nasal bones	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Mastoid	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Neuralgia:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intercostal	1	2	...	5	3	11	6	4	...	1	...	11	...
Facial	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

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Admissions, discharges, deaths, number remaining, and condition on discharge—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1899.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.					Total.	Remaining July 1, 1900.
		White.		Colored.			Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Neurasthenia.....		1	1	3	4	9	2	5	1	1		9	
Orchitis:													
Acute.....	1	3		6		10	5	5				10	
Chronic.....		1		1		2		2				2	
Otitis media.....				1	3	4	1	2		1		4	
Otitis media, suppurative.....					1	1		1				1	
Obstruction, intestinal.....				1	2	3					2	2	1
Osteo-myelitis of femur.....				2	1	3		2		1		3	
Osteo-myelitis of tibia.....				1		1					1	1	
Osteo-myelitis tuberculosis of knee.....				1	2	3		3				3	
Opacity, corneal.....		1			2	3		3				3	
Œdema of larynx.....					1	1					1	1	
Pregnancy.....	16		2		213	231	186		2	20		208	23
Poisoning:													
Iodine.....				1		1	1					1	
Strychnine.....				1		1	1					1	
Carbolic acid.....			1	1	1	3	1				12	3	
Pneumonia:													
Lobar.....			3	10	5	18	10				8	18	
Lobular.....				9	1	10	5				5	10	
Paraphimosis.....		1		3		4	3	1				4	
Pericarditis.....	1			2	6	9	3	3			2	8	1
Pleurisy, acute.....		1		10	11	22	9	11	2			22	
Pleurisy, with effusion.....				1		1					1	1	
Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary.....					4	4	4					4	
Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary bilateral.....					3	3	3					3	
Pyosalpinx and tubo-ovarian abscess.....					1	1	1					1	
Peritonitis, acute.....				1	11	12	2	3	1	1	3	10	2
Peritonitis, tubercular.....				1	6	7					6	6	1
Phimosis.....		1		7		8	6	1			1	8	
Polypus, aurial.....				1		1	1					1	
Ptyalism.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Retinitis.....				1		1							1
Rheumatism:													
Acute muscular.....			7	14	11	32	2	21				23	9
Acute articular.....	3	11		17	10	41	7	23	3			33	8
Retroflex uterus.....	1				2	3	2	1				3	
Retroverted uterus.....					2	2		1		1		2	
Retained placenta.....					5	5	5					5	
Rubeola.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Subluxation:													
Inferior maxilla.....					1	1	1					1	
Shoulder.....		1			1	2	1	1				2	
Ankle.....		2		9	2	13	6	7				13	
Elbow.....				3		3	1	2				3	
Knee.....				6	1	7	2	5				7	
Clavicle.....		1			1	2	2					2	
Hip.....				2		2		2				2	
Sarcoma of neck.....				1		1					1	1	
Sarcoma of neck and clavicle.....				1		1		1				1	
Sarcoma of hip.....				1		1					1	1	
Senile debility.....				1		1				1		1	
Salpingitis.....					4	4	3	1				4	
Synovitis, tubercular, of knee.....				3		3		1		1		2	1
Sciatica.....			1	1	2	4		3	1			4	
Strabismus, external.....				1		1	1					1	
Sepsis, puerperal.....					2	2	2					2	
Stricture of—													
Urethra.....				9	1	10	5	4				9	1
Œsophagus.....		1				1		1				1	
Syphilis:													
Primary.....			2	13	8	23	9	11				20	3
Secondary.....	1	1		9	12	23	3	11	7	1		22	1
Tertiary.....				10	6	16	1	8	1		2	12	4
Stenosis of—													
Cervix uteri.....					3	3	2	1				3	
Tuberculosis:													
Hip joint.....				1	1	2		1	1			2	
Ankle joint.....	1				1	2		1	1			2	
Knee joint.....				1	2	3	1	1				2	1
Intestinal.....				1	2	5			1		4	5	
Pulmonary.....	5	3	1	29	26	64		7	12	1	35	55	9
Miliary, acute.....	1			3	1	5		1			4	5	

¹ Coroner's case.

Admissions, discharges, deaths, number remaining, and condition on discharge—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1899.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1900.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Tonsillitis:													
Acute					3	3	2	1				3	
Follicular	1	2		10	7	20	12	6				18	2
Ulcer:													
Varicose of leg				2	4	6	1	3		1		5	1
Chronic indolent of leg	3		1	1	7	12		4	7			11	1
Stomach					3	3		3				3	
Foot					1	1	1					1	
Face and head				1		1		1				1	
Cornea					1	1	1					1	
Varicocele				1		1	1					1	
Wounds:													
Scalp, incised		6		32	4	42	13	29				42	
Arm, incised		3		13	10	26	8	18				26	
Body, incised		2		5	3	10	5	5				10	
Foot, incised				4	1	5	2	3				5	
Face, incised		1		6	3	10	2	8				10	
Scalp, lacerated		12		41	10	63	5	58				63	
Face, lacerated		6		13	2	21	7	14				21	
Hand, lacerated		7		15	6	28	7	21				28	
Back, lacerated	1	1		4	1	7	1	6				7	
Vagina, lacerated					1	1	1					1	
Tongue, lacerated					1	1	1					1	
Foot, contused		3		10	2	15	4	11				15	
Back, contused		4		7		11	4	6				10	1
Hand, contused		2		2	2	6	3	3				6	
Scalp, contused		3		11	2	16	4	12				16	
Face, contused		1		7		8	2	6				8	
Leg, contused		2			1	3	1	1		1		3	
Abdomen, stab		1		2		3	1	2				3	
Foot, punctured		1		4	1	6	2	4				6	
Back, gunshot				1		1	1					1	
Arm, gunshot				2	1	3	1	2				3	
Total	115	231	28	1,044	936	2,354	1,184	724	92	64	162	2,226	128

Table showing number of surgical operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining July 1, 1900.
		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Amputation of—											
Thigh	Elephantiasis				1	1	1				
Thigh	Tubercular osteo-mylitis of femur			1		1	1				
Thigh	Gangrene			1		1	1				
Legs	Gangrene			2		2	1				1
Thumb	Necrosis			1		1	1				
Cervix uteri	Carcinoma				6	6		3	1		2
Cervix uteri	Epithelioma				1	1		1			
Femur, lower third	Osteo-tuberculosis				1	1	1				
Leg, lower third	Osteo-tuberculosis			1		1	1				
Great toe	Gangrene			1		1	1				
Breast	Adeno-sarcoma				1	1	1				
Breast	Carcinoma				2	2	1	1			
Penis	Epithelioma			1		1	1				
Toes	Gangrene following frostbite			6		6	4				2
Aspiration	Hydrocele			1		1	1				
Arthrectomy	Osteo-tuberculosis of elbow joint				1	1		1			
Arthrectomy and iodo- formation.	Tuberculosis of knee joint				1	1	1				
Appendicectomy	Appendicitis, adherent form			1		1	1				
Colpotomy, posterior	Pyosalpinx, bilateral				2	2	2				
Colpotomy, posterior	Pelvic abscess				8	8	8				
Colpotomy, posterior	Tubo-ovarian abscess				1	1	1				

Table showing number of surgical operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining July 1, 1900.
		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Coliotomy:											
Salpingectomy, with drainage through vagina and abdomen.	Pyosalpinx, bilateral, with general peritonitis.				1	1	1				
Pan-hysterectomy.	Carcinoma of cervix uteri.				1	1	1				
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Bilateral cystic ovaries and pyosalpinx.				5	5	5				
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Myomatous uterus.				1	1	1				
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Bilateral cystic ovaries and adherent tubes.				1	1	1				
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Bilateral cystic ovaries, the right appendix previously removed.				1	1	1				
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Bilateral cystic and hydrosalpinx.				2	2	2				
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Myo-fibromata				3	3	2				1
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Multiple fibroids				6	6	6				
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Pyosalpinx, left, tubo-ovarian abscess, right.				1	1	1				
Radical cure, Kelly's.	Umbilical hernia, strangulated ¹				1	1				1	
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Adherent pus tubes and diseased ovaries.				5	5	4				1
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Cystic degeneration of ovary with tubal adhesions.				1	1	1				
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Ovarian cyst, multiple.				1	1	1				
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Parovarian cyst				1	1	1				
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Cystic degeneration of ovaries				1	1	1				
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Cystic ovary and myomatous uterus.				2	2	2				
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Hæmato-hydrosalpinx and cystic ovary, left.				1	1	1				
Irrigation with normal salt solution.	Suppurative tubercular peritonitis. ²				1	1				1	
Oophore-cystectomy.	Cyst broad ligament and ovary				1	1	1				
Exploratory	Intra-uterine fibroid.				1	1			1		
Exploratory	General peritonitis with pregnancy. ³				1	1				1	
Exploratory	Retro-peritoneal tumor, inoperable.				1	1			1		
Exploratory	Tubes mesenterica				1	1			1		
Vaginal	Cystic ovary.				2	2	2				
Colporrhaphy	Rectocele and lacerated perineum.				1	1	1				
Clamp and cautery.	Hæmorrhoids, external			2	1	3	3				
Curettement	Undeveloped uterus and endometritis.				1	1		1			
Curettement	Retained placenta				5	5	5				
Curettage and morcellation.	Carcinoma of cervix				1	1			1		
Cauterization	Dog bite.			1		1		1			
Circumcision	Phimosis ⁴	1		12		13	12			1	
Craniectomy	Old fracture, with extensive adhesions of dura.			1		1	1				
Craniectomy	Fracture of skull			1		1	1				
Colpo-perineorrhaphy.	Complete lacerated perineum.				1	1	1				
Cystotomy, perineal.	Stricture of urethra, with urinary infiltration. ⁵			1		1				1	
Cystotomy, perineal.	Tuberculosis of bladder			1		1	1				
Castration, bilateral.	Sarcoma of testicles			1		1	1				
Castration	Tuberculosis of testicle			1		1	1				
Castration	Cysto-sarcoma.			1		1	1				
Denudation and transplantation of membrane.	Vesico-vaginal fistula, with exposed ureters. ⁶				4	4		4			

¹ General peritonitis and obstruction of bowels, 3 days.² Moribund and general shock at time of operation; general peritonitis, 8 days.³ Collapse and shock before operation; miscarried 3 months after operation; died of exhaustion.⁴ Chloroform narcosis without any warning.⁵ Extensive gangrene of scrotum and contiguous structures; toxemia at time of operation.⁶ Operation on same individual.

Table showing number of surgical operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining July 1, 1900.
		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Denudation and trans- plantation of mem- brane.	Recto-vaginal fistula				2	2		1			1
Dilatation and curette- ment.	Stenosis of cervix uteri and en- dometritis.				3	3	2	1			
Dilatation, gradual....	Stenosis of meatus urinaris.....				1	1	1				
Dilatation, gradual....	Stricture of rectum.....				2	2		2			
Excision:											
Coccyx, incision and curettage.	Necrosis of coccyx, recto-vaginal fistula.				1	1	1				
Clavicle and ex- tirpation of mass in neck.	Osteo-chondro-sarcoma of clavi- cle and lympho-sarcoma of neck.			1		1		1			
Excision	Gumma of hard palate				1	1		1			
Excision	Fibro-sarcoma of neck ¹			1		1				1	
Excision	Condylomata.....			3	1	4	4				
Excision	Adhesion of clitoris				1	1	1				
Excision	Lipoma of arm				1	1	1				
Excision	Adenoma of breast				1	1	1				
Excision	Necrosis of superior maxilla			1		1		1			
Excision	Hæmorrhoids, external.....			4	5	9	9				
Excision	Hæmorrhoids, internal.....			1	1	2	2				
Excision	Hypertrophy of tonsil			1	1	2	2				
Excision	Lipoma of back.....				1	1	1				
Excision	Keloid of ear.....				1	1	1				
Excision	Aural polypus			1	1	2	2				
Excision	Osteo-tuberculosis of knee joint.....			1	2	3	1	2			
Excision	Carbuncle			3		3	2	1			
Excision	Ingrowing toe nail		1	3	1	5	5				
Excision	Epithelioma of tongue			1		1		1			
Excision	Pterygium	1				1	1				
Excision and cauteri- zation.	Warts of scalp.....			1		1	1				
Excision and curet- tage.	Necrosis of ribs and sternum.....			1		1		1			
Excision, Kocher's	Varicocele.....			1		1	1				
Extirpation	Tubercular cervical adenitis ²			8	7	15	13	1		1	
Extirpation	Inguinal adenitis.....	1		6	3	10	10				
Extirpation	Cervical adenitis.....			4	3	7	5	2			
Extirpation	Sebaceous cyst of scalp.....			4		4	4				
Extirpation	Adenofibroma of breast				1	1	1				
Extirpation	Cataract.....			1	1	2	2				
Extirpation	Dermoid cyst, suprahyoidal			1		1	1				
Enucleation	Glaucoma			1		1	1				
Halstead's operation ..	Inguinal hernia.....			1		1	1				
Incision:											
Incision and drain- age.	Lumbar abscess			2	1	3	1	1			1
Incision and drain- age.	Bubo			1	1	2	2				
Incision and cu- rettage.	Fistula in ano			6	1	7	6				1
Incision and cu- rettage.	Fistula in ano, multiple				1	1	1				
Incision and iodo- formation.	Tuberculosis of kneejoint			1	2	3		2	1		
Incision and drain- age.	Prostatic abscess			2		2	2				
Incision	Pudendal abscess				1	1	1				
Incision and cu- rettage.	Perineal abscess.....				3	3	2	1			
Incision	Synovitis with effusion.....			1		1	1				
Incision, curet- tage, and drain- age.	Ischio-rectal abscess.....			5	7	12	11				1
Incision, curet- tage, and exci- sion.	Ischio-rectal abscess and external hæmorrhoids.			1	1	2	2				
Incision	Whitlow.....			1		1	1				
Incision	Bursitis.....				1	1	1				
Incision	Alveolar abscess.....			2	1	3	3				
Incision and free drainage.	Multiple osteo-myelitis of femur and radius.			1		1		1			
Incision and drain- age.	Subphrenic abscess.....				1	1	1				
Incision, curettage, and iodoform packing.	Tubercular abscess of chest			1		1		1			

¹ Exhaustion, 3 weeks.² Cardiac (cause unknown), 24 hours.

Table showing number of surgical operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining July 1, 1900.
		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Incision:											
Incision and drainage.	Cervical abscess.			1	2	6	5	1			
Incision	Palmar abscess.				7	7	3	4			
Incision	Cellulitis of hand			8	6	14	14				
Incision	Cellulitis of foot.	1		3	4	8	8				
Iridectomy	Corneal opacity			1		1		1			
Iridectomy	Prolapsed iris				2	2	2				
Iridectomy	Glaucoma			1	1	2	1	1			
Immobilization	Rupture of internal lateral ligament.			1		1		1			
Mastoidectomy	Necrosis of mastoid and temporal bones.			1	1	2	2				
Mastoidectomy	Necrosis of mastoid.			1	2	3	2	1			
Osteotomy	Ununited fracture of humerus	1				1	1				
Perineorrhaphy	Lacerated perineum				41	41	39	2			
Resection, Volkmann's	Osteo-tuberculosis of kneejoint			1		1					1
Resection	Osteo-tuberculosis of elbow joint.				1	1	1				
Reduction	Fracture of radius and ulna, compound comminuted.	1				1	1				
Reduction	Fracture of tibia and fibula, compound.	1		1		2	2				
Reduction	Fracture of tibia, middle third.	1				1	1				
Reduction	Fracture of clavicle, sternum end.	1		2	2	5	4	1			
Reduction	Fracture of radius, lower third.	1	1	1		6	6				
Reduction	Fracture of internal malleolus.			2		2	1				1
Reduction	Fracture of tibia and fibula, compound, and fracture base of skull. ¹	1				1				1	
Reduction	Fracture of patella.			2		2	2				
Reduction	Fracture of ribs			2		2	2				
Reduction	Luxation and fracture of humerus.	1				1	1				
Reduction	Fracture of humerus	2		2	1	5	4				1
Reduction	Fracture of inferior maxilla.				1	1	1				
Reduction	Fracture of clavicle, sternum end.			2	1	3	3				
Reduction	Fracture second phalanx of thumb.			2		2	2				
Reduction	Encapsulated fracture and obturator dislocation of femur.	1				1			1		
Removal of spiculae and fixation of fragments.	Fracture of inferior maxilla, compound comminuted, gunshot.			1		1	1				
Radical cure, Volkmann's.	Hydrocele.			2		2	2				
Radical cure	Inguinal hernia			3	2	5	3				2
Radical cure	Inguinal hernia, strangulated ²			2		2	1			1	
Radical cure	Inguinal hernia, incarcerated ³			1		1				1	
Radical cure	Ventral hernia	1			1	2	2				
Radical cure	Inguinal hernia with undescended testicle.			2		2	2				
Radical cure	Inguinal hernia, bilateral			1		1	1				
Sequestrotomy and necrotomy.	Osteo-myelitis of tibia.			1		1					1
Sequestrotomy	Sequestrum of tibia			2		2	1	1			
Sequestrotomy	Sequestrum of clavicle			1		1	1				
Suturing	Incised wound of scalp.	6		32	4	42	13	29			
Suturing	Incised wound of arm	3		13	10	26	8	18			
Suturing	Incised wound of body	2		5	3	10	5	5			
Suturing	Incised wound of foot.			4	1	5	2	3			
Suturing	Incised wound of face.	1		6	3	10	2	8			
Suturing	Lacerated wound of scalp.	12		41	10	63	15	48			
Suturing	Lacerated wound of face.	6		13	2	21	7	14			
Suturing	Lacerated wound of hand.	7		15	6	28	7	21			
Suturing	Lacerated wound of back	1		4	1	6	1	5			
Suturing	Lacerated wound of vagina.				1	1	1				
Suturing	Lacerated wound of tongue				1	1	1				
Suturing	Stab wound of abdomen	1		2		3	1	2			
Tenotomy	Contracted and fixation of outer and inner hamstrings.			1		1					1
Trephining and elevation of depressed bone.	Fracture of occipital bone.			1		1		1			
Urethrotomy, external	Impassable stricture of urethra			6		6	5				1
Urethrotomy, internal.	Impassable stricture of urethra			2		2	2				
Urethrotomy, external	Impassable stricture of urethra			1		1	1				
Whitehead's operation	Hemorrhoids.				1	1	1				
Total		55	2	314	263	634	397	199	8	10	20

¹ Coroner's case; intracranial hemorrhage and hock, 12 hours.² Shock, 48 hours.³ Peritonitis and collapse, 4 days.

Table showing work done in obstetrical department.

Month.	White.		Color- ed.		Total.	Forceps.	Placenta previa.	Lacerations.	Post - mor- tem hemorrhage.	Puerperal sepsis.	Presentations.					Podalic version.	Multigravida.	Primigravida.	Positions.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							Head.	Face.	Breech.	Shoulder.	Hands.				Feet.	L. O. A.	R. O. A.	L. O. R.
July.....			7	8	15	1		2			14		1				9	6	8	7	...	
August.....			8	3	11	1		3	1		11						3	8	9	3	...	
September.....			10	6	16		1				15	1					1	9	6	9	1	
October.....			9	3	12			1		1	12						5	7	9	2	1	
November.....			8	14	22	1		9	1		21				1		10	12	19	1	2	
December.....			7	4	11			2			11						3	8	7	4	...	
January.....	2		6	10	18			6			18						13	5	14	4	...	
February.....			8	10	18			5			18						11	7	15	3	...	
March.....			7	4	11			3			10			1			6	5	6	5	...	
April.....			8	9	17			2		1	17						8	9	10	5	2	
May.....			12	7	19	1		1			18				1		12	7	16	3	...	
June.....			10	8	18	1		1			18						7	11	15	2	1	
Total...	2		100	86	188	5	1	37	2	2	183	1	1	1	1	1	3	94	94	134	47	7

Stillbirths: Colored, male, 13; female, 6; total, 19.

Table showing number of emergencies.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July.....	3		20	5	28	February.....	1	1	25	12	39
August.....	8	1	34	12	55	March.....	2	1	7	15	25
September.....	4	1	26	6	37	April.....	1		9	5	15
October.....	2	1	30	8	41	May.....	2	2	18	12	34
November.....	4	1	28	14	47	June.....	2	1	15	3	21
December.....	6	2	12	8	28	Total.....	38	11	252	108	409
January.....	3		28	8	39						

Table showing number treated in out-patient department.

	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Amenorrhea.....										14	14
Adenitis:											
Cervical.....					3		27	5			35
Tubercular cervical.....								5			5
Inguinal.....					1		12				13
Asthma:											
Bronchial.....	4		51	30							85
Cardiac.....	6		25	9							40
Anemia.....			1	10							11
Abscess:											
Alveolar.....							15	2			17
Inchio-rectal.....					1		12	1			14
Lumbar.....					1		5				6
Anteversion.....										2	2
Alcoholism.....	4		3								7
Bronchitis:											
Acute.....	12	1	417	520							950
Chronic.....	4		153	150							307
Capillary.....	2		45	10							57
Bubo.....							10	3			13
Constipation.....	1		107	223							331
Contusion:											
Side.....					1		5	11			17
Arm.....							2	2			4
Leg.....					2		2				4
Cystitis:											
Acute.....	1	1	10	11							23
Chronic.....	4		8	5							17

Table showing number treated in out-patient department—Continued.

	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecological.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Chancreoid.....					1		15	2			18
Chancre.....					5	1	83	9			98
Congestion:											
Cerebral.....			5	1							6
Hepatic.....			12	3							15
Catarrh:											
Gastric.....	1		17	10							28
Nasal.....	1		25	12							44
Cephalalgia.....	1		15	20							36
Condylomata.....								15			15
Chorea.....			5								5
Chlorosis.....				5							5
Conjunctivitis.....			22								22
Purulent.....			8	10							18
Catarrhal.....			15	5							20
Phlyctenular.....	1		4	3							8
Dyspepsia.....	1		66	80							147
Debility.....			35	10							45
Diarrhea:											
Acute.....	6	2	42	12							62
Chronic.....	3	5	15	5							28
Dysentery:											
Acute.....	1	7	19	4							31
Chronic.....	2	10	16	1							29
Dysmenorrhea.....									1	35	36
Endometritis.....									1	29	30
Endocervicitis.....									1	55	56
Epilepsy.....	1		15	12					1		29
Erosion of cervix uteri.....										15	15
Eczema.....			61	24							85
Enteralgia.....			6	6							12
Empyema.....			10								10
Enteritis.....			16								16
Furunculosis.....							15				15
Fistula in ano.....						1	4				5
Flatulency.....	2		10	5							17
Fever:											
Remittent malaria.....			124	117							241
Intermittent malaria.....	6	1	208	260							475
Tertian malaria.....	1		28	22							51
Gastritis:											
Acute.....			7	15							22
Chronic.....			5	7							12
Gonorrhea.....					8		45	6			59
Gastralgia.....			15	54							69
Gleet.....							18				18
Hepatitis.....			18	2							20
Hysteria.....		1		15							16
Hemorrhage, cerebral.....			13								13
Heart:											
Mitral insufficiency.....	1		47	11							59
Aortic insufficiency.....			23	18							41
Mitral stenosis.....			15	1							16
Aortic stenosis.....			13	2							15
Myocarditis.....			5	1							6
Hypertrophy.....			14	13							27
Hematuria.....			12								12
Hemorrhoids:											
External.....							3				3
Internal.....							2				2
Hernia, inguinal.....							5				5
Indigestion, intestinal.....			52	61							113
Incontinence of urine.....			4	8							12
Insomnia.....	2		30	11							43
Influenza.....	3		110	98							211
Iritis.....			19	6							25
Lumbago.....	2		41	16							59
Leucocytosis.....			2	2							4
La Grippe.....	1	1	185	125							312
Locomotor ataxia.....			5								5
Laryngitis:											
Acute.....		1	80	62							143
Chronic.....			15	35							50
Menopause (disorders of).....									1	18	19
Myalgia.....			22	16							38
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal.....			3	1							4
Metritis.....										5	5
Metrorrhagia.....										18	18
Menorrhagia.....										12	12

Table showing number treated in out-patient department—Continued.

	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Mumps			2								2
Nephritis:											
Acute interstitial	1		45	19							65
Chronic interstitial			5	4							9
Acute parenchymatous			2	1							3
Chronic parenchymatous			3								3
Neurasthenia				10							10
Neuralgia		1	5	21							27
Ovaritis:											
Acute									63		63
Chronic									16		16
Orchitis:											
Acute					1		25				26
Chronic							12				12
Odontalgia				8							8
Pleurisy:											
Acute			12	18							30
Chronic			6	2							8
Pregnancy (disorders of)				2							2
Pharyngitis:											
Acute			27	30							57
Chronic			15	18							33
Pertussis			6								6
Phimosis							18				18
Pleurodynia			10	5							15
Pericarditis		1	8	3							12
Pneumonia			4	2							6
Rheumatism:											
Acute muscular			20	15							35
Chronic muscular			10	11							21
Acute articular			15	8							23
Chronic articular			8	5							13
Retroversion of uterus									16		16
Syphilis:											
Primary						2	83	13			98
Secondary						3	111	25			139
Tertiary					1	3	40	6			50
Stricture of urethra							13				13
Sclerosis, spinal			3								3
Sciatica				1							1
Stomatitis			5								5
Synovitis:											
Acute			9	8							17
Chronic			3	2							5
Tuberculosis:											
Pulmonary			10	10							20
Knee joint							2				2
Ankle joint							1	1			2
Tonsillitis:											
Acute	1	1	5	22							29
Chronic			6	5							11
Torticollis			1	1							2
Ulcer of leg							5	16			21
Urticaria			1	1							2
Vertigo		1	5	7							13
Total	79	34	2,625	2,414	25	10	590	122	5	298	6,202

NOTE.—Revisits to this department, 2,227; prescriptions compounded, 8,910.

Table showing occupation of patients.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Actors	2				2	Bootblacks			2		2
Agent			1		1	Brick masons	3		1		4
Architect			1		1	Brokers	1		2		3
Bakers	1		1		2	Butchers	5		3		8
Barbers	1		10		11	Carpenters	6		4		10
Bartender	1				1	Cement maker			1		1
Bell boys			2		2	Chambermaids				17	17
Blacksmiths	1		4		5	Cigar makers	2				2
Boatman	1				1	Civil engineer	1				1
Boiler maker	1				1	Clerks	12		6	2	20

Table showing occupation of patients—Continued.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Coachmen	1		4		5	No occupation	5	1	216	178	406
Collector	1				1	Nurses			2	14	16
Cooks	1	4	8	14	30	Oyster dealers			3		3
Conductor	1				1	Payer	1				1
Dishwashers			2		2	Painters	7		6		13
Dog catcher			1		1	Peddlers	2		2		4
Domestics		15		636	651	Photographer	1				1
Dressmakers				7	7	Physician			1		1
Drivers	2		7		9	Plasterer	1				1
Druggist			1		1	Porters			15		15
Elevator men			3		3	Printers	2		4		6
Electricians	2				2	Pupils	10	2	133	54	199
Engineers	1		2		3	Saddler	1				1
Errand boy			1		1	Sailors	3		3		6
Expressman			1		1	Salesmen	5		1		6
Farmers	4		14		18	Sales girl		1			1
Firemen			5		5	Seamstresses		1		12	13
Fishermen	1		1		2	Sea captain	1				1
Footman			1		1	Shoemakers	1		3		4
Gardeners	3		2		5	Soldiers	24		5		29
Herdsmen	1				1	Steward			1		1
Hostlers			7		7	Stonecutters	3		1		4
Housekeepers		1		31	32	Storekeeper				1	1
Hucksters	3		4		7	Tailor	1				1
Interpreter			1		1	Tanner			1		1
Janitor			1		1	Teachers	1		10	8	19
Jockeys	1		2		3	Telegrapher	1				1
Laborers	73		563		636	Teamsters	3				3
Laundresses				15	15	Tinners	2				2
Laundrymen	3		1		4	Trainman	1				1
Lawyers			2		2	Unknown	15	7	30	30	82
Lunch-room keeper			1		1	Upholsterers	1		1		2
Machinist	1				1	Varnishers	2				2
Matron				1	1	Waiters			24		24
Mechanics	1		3		4	Waitresses				2	2
Messengers	1		4		5	Watchmen	2		4		6
Miners	1		1		2	Weavers	2				2
Ministers			4		4						
Musicians	2				2						
Newsboys			3		3						
						Total	233	28	1,144	1,022	2,427

Table showing nativity of patients.

Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alabama			6	5	11	South Carolina	1		26	6	33
California			2	1	3	Tennessee	1		4	2	7
Connecticut	1	1	1		6	Texas	2		1		3
Delaware	2	1	4		7	Unknown	6		9	4	19
District of Columbia	47	8	421	332	808	Vermont	1				1
Florida			5	1	6	Virginia	23	3	102	412	540
Georgia		1	7	4	12	Washington	1		1		2
Illinois	2		2		4	West Virginia			4	8	12
Indiana	1				1	Wisconsin	1			1	1
Iowa	1				1	China	3				3
Kansas			1		1	Denmark	3				3
Kentucky	1		2	2	5	England	7	1			8
Louisiana			1	1	2	France	2				2
Maine	2		1		3	Germany	9				9
Maryland	24	4	176	187	391	Honduras			1		1
Massachusetts	2		2		4	Ireland	31	3			34
Mississippi		1	3		4	Italy	7	1			8
Montana			2		2	Nova Scotia		1			1
Missouri	1	1	1	2	5	Scotland	2				2
New Hampshire	2				2	Spain			1		1
New Jersey	2	1		4	7	Sweden	1				1
New York	16	1	3	2	22	Switzerland	3				3
North Carolina	1		35	33	69	Wales	2				2
Ohio	6		2	5	13	West Indies			8	1	9
Pennsylvania	14		10	7	31						
Rhode Island				2	2						
						Total	238	28	1,144	1,022	2,427

Number admitted each year for the past twenty-six years.

Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.
1875.....	190	1884.....	1,509	1893.....	2,422
1876.....	319	1885.....	1,794	1894.....	2,801
1877.....	500	1886.....	1,923	1895.....	2,476
1878.....	519	1887.....	2,017	1896.....	2,596
1879.....	642	1888.....	1,997	1897.....	2,815
1880.....	819	1889.....	2,074	1898.....	2,355
1881.....	892	1890.....	2,392	1899.....	2,374
1882.....	1,102	1891.....	2,373	1900.....	2,427
1883.....	1,373	1892.....	2,331		

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit to you the annual report of the training school for nurses for the year ending June 30, 1900. The final examinations of the graduating class were held in April. The graduating exercises were held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, May 9, 1900, at which eleven nurses received their diplomas and will leave the school as they complete their two years' training.

The health of the nurses has been generally good during the year, no instance of prolonged or serious illness having occurred. The classes, lectures, and usual routine of school work have been pursued without interruption.

Number of applications received during the year.....	142
Number of applicants taken into the school on probation.....	21
Number accepted.....	18
Number rejected.....	3
Number dismissed for cause.....	2
Number resigned.....	2
Number graduated.....	11
Number of nurses on staff June 30, 1900.....	32
Number of probationers.....	2
Number of male assistants.....	3

I beg to acknowledge our indebtedness to the members of the medical profession who have kindly given the lectures and in various other ways shown their interest in the training school. The course of instruction has been conducted by the following lecturers on their respective subjects, viz:

- A. M. Curtis, A. M., M. D., gynecology and abdominal nursing.
- E. A. Balloch, A. M., M. D., general surgery and bandaging.
- E. O. Belt, M. D., diseases of the eye and ear.
- W. A. Warfield, M. D., anatomy.
- N. R. Jenner, M. D., obstetrics and care of infants.
- J. R. Francis, M. D., diseases of children.
- J. M. Lamb, M. D., D. D. S., physiology.
- F. E. Maxcy, M. D., hygiene and general medical nursing.
- J. W. Mitchell, M. D., materia medica.
- C. I. West, M. D., bacteriology and urinalysis.
- Miss Annie R. Combs, massage.
- Miss S. C. Ebersole, dietetics.

Respectfully submitted.

SARAH C. EBERSOLE,
Superintendent of Training School.

A. M. CURTIS, M. D.,
Surgeon in Chief, Freedmen's Hospital.

Graduates of 1900.

Priscilla Hamilton.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Laura Winfield.....	Hartford, Conn.
Nannie E. Hawkins.....	Warrenton, N. C.
Eva P. Lewis.....	Manassas, Va.
Cora V. Smith.....	Petersburg, Va.
Mary F. Clarke.....	Richmond, Va.
Annie L. Moody.....	Harris, Va.
Hattie B. Johnson.....	Raleigh, N. C.
Macelia C. Mickens.....	Covington, Va.
Haga H. Middleton.....	Charleston, S. C.
Mary A. Hunton.....	London, Canada.

List of graduates and their present occupations and whereabouts.

1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Ashton, Luci V.....	Superintendent of nurses, Douglas Hospital....	Kansas City, Mo.
Blackburn, N. L.....	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia.....	Now Mrs. Phillips.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Fleetwood, Sara I.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabella L.....	do.....	Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna M.....	do.....	New York, N. Y.
Owens, Laura A.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Price, Letitia.....	Now Mrs. Blair.....	do.
Ricks, Antoinette M.....	Private nurse.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Robinson, Annie B.....	Superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital.	Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A.....	Head nurse, McDonough Hospital.....	New York, N. Y.
Simms, Annie A.....	Matron, Freedmen's Hospital.....	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Gertrude.....	Private nurse.....	do.
Tyler, Elizabeth W.....	do.....	Northampton, Mass.

1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J.....	Now Mrs. Darrell.....	Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie R.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille.....	Now Mrs. Tibbs.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Haithecock, Ada.....	do.....	do.
King, Annie C.....	do.....	Amherst, Mass.
Rollins, Willie M.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May.....	Head nurse, Tuskegee Institute.....	Tuskegee, Ala.
Thomas, M. Annie.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R.....	Now Mrs. Davis.....	Vienna, Va.
Underhill, Katherine P.....	Now Mrs. Wm. Moten.....	Washington, D. C.
Webb, Evangeline M. L.....	Nurse, Clark University.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Warner, Florence A.....	Private nurse.....	Wilmington, Del.
Young, Lola E. M ¹	do.....	Greenville, S. C.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Florence R.....	do.....	Baltimore, Md.
Cabannis, Martha E.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Carter, Edith M.....	do.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Davis, Annie M.....	do.....	Shelbyville, Tenn.
Ennis, Sarah J.....	Now Mrs. Brooks.....	Washington, D. C.
Gaines, Mary R.....	Head nurse, Providence Hospital.....	Baltimore, Md.
Geder, Isabella.....	Private nurse.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
Hurlong, Mary A.....	do.....	Asheville, N. C.
King, Carrie M.....	Now Mrs. Foreman.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Robinson, Amelia A.....	Private nurse.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Russell, Ruby E.....	do.....	Charlottesville, Va.
Stanton, Priscilla.....	Now Mrs. Todd.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May.....	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Valentine, J. Ella.....	do.....	Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E.....	do.....	Rhinecliff, N. Y.

¹ Deceased.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 337

List of graduates and their present occupations and whereabouts—Continued.

1899.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Banks, Effie P	Private nurse	Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M	do.	Meyersdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A	do.	Columbus, Ga.
Dismond, S. Matthew	do.	Washington, D. C.
Francis, Bertha A	do.	Nashville, Tenn.
Hairston, Lula C	Nurse, Slater School	Winston, N. C.
Hankins, Mintha C	Private nurse	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hendricks, Eliza R	do.	Washington, D. C.
Henry, Lillian M	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hodge, Carrie M	do.	Washington, D. C.
Keemer, Jessie E	Head nurse, Dr. Francis's Sanitarium	Do.
McEwen, Irene O	Private nurse	Mobile, Ala.
Rich, Anna	do.	Hartford, Conn.
Scott, Helen V	Now Mrs. Cole	Ridgeway, N. C.
Thompson, Isabella	Private nurse	New Orleans, La.
Wilson, Emma C	do.	Montgomery, Ala.
Williams, Almira E	do.	Lansingburg, N. Y.

1900.

Clarke, Mary F		Still in the school.
Hamilton, Priscilla	Private nurse	Montgomery, Ala.
Hawkins, Nannie E	do.	Warrenton, N. C.
Hunton, Mary A		Still in the school.
Johnson, Hattie B		Do.
Lewis, Eva P		Do.
Moody, Annie L		Do.
Mickens, Macelia C		Do.
Middleton, Hagar H		Do.
Smith, Cora V		Do.
Winfield, Laura	Private nurse	Ware, Mass.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT APPLICANTS.

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman testifying to good moral character, and from a physician certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief, they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month, board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training-school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging, and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text books, also \$5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half-day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

Questions to be answered by candidates.

- (1) Name in full.
- (2) Are you a single woman or widow?
- (3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
- (4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two-years' course?
- (5) Your present occupation or employment.
- (6) Your former employment, if any.
- (7) Your age on last birthday.
- (8) Date and place of birth.
- (9) Height.
- (10) Weight.
- (11) In what schools and places were you educated; and state what your advantages have been.
- (12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
- (13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
- (14) Are your sight and hearing good?
- (15) Have you any physical defects?
- (16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
- (17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
- (18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
- (19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

Contract signed by pupil nurses on entering the school.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190—.

I, ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years, from date, a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith, in respect of the affairs and business of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, reports as follows: Report of the medical board; general report of the medical superintendent; special report of the medical superintendent of moneys received from pay patients; report of the superintendent of the training school for nurses; report of the board of lady visitors; report of the treasurer.

It will be observed that the reports for the past year show a very considerable increase in the number of patients admitted.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, the admissions were 675, and 8,496 prescriptions were compounded; during the previous year the admissions were 559, and 5,580 prescriptions were compounded.

The reports also show that during the last year 722 new patients were treated in the dispensary, and the total number of visits to the dispensary was 2,456; while for the previous year the number of new patients treated at the dispensary was 370, and the total number of visits to the dispensary was 1,309.

Judging from the number of persons who have received treatment at the hospital since last July, it appears probable that there will be a still larger increase during the current year.

An appropriation of \$25,000 is therefore asked for the support and maintenance of the hospital, including the heating, lighting, etc., of the nurses' home building connected therewith.

The hospital is at present without facilities for the removal and transfer of patients from floor to floor. The apparatus now in use is difficult to manage and is really dangerous when in operation.

Certain repairs to the building are required, and the exterior and interior should be painted.

A special appropriation of \$1,500 for an elevator and for painting and repairs is recommended.

Early in the last year, on the resignation of Miss Davis as superintendent, the board of directors determined to commit the duties that pertain to the office of a general executive officer to an officer to be known as medical superintendent, and, at the suggestion and with the cooperation of Surgeon-General Sternberg, Capt. Julian M. Cabell, a retired surgeon of the Army, then serving in the Philippines, was appointed to that position.

Soon afterwards Dr. Cabell received an appointment as surgeon in charge of the hospital ship *Maine* for her voyage from England to South Africa, and was granted by the board leave of absence to enable him to accept that appointment.

During his absence Dr. Henry John Rhett acted as medical superintendent, and performed his duties with efficiency and to the satisfaction of the board of directors.

Dr. Cabell returned about the middle of April and resumed, and has since continuously performed, his duties as medical superintendent.

The improvement in all the branches of the hospital service and the increase in the receipts from pay patients, made apparent by the reports, shows the wisdom of the change made in the methods of administering the business of the hospital and the wisdom of the appointment above referred to.

Respectfully submitted.

NATHL. WILSON, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

GENTLEMEN: The medical board begs leave to herewith submit its report of the medical conduct of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Very respectfully,

I. S. STONE, M. D.
J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M. D.
HENRY D. FRY, M. D.
JNO. F. MORAN, M. D.
JULIAN M. CABELL, M. D.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, ETC.

Classification of patients.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1899	42
Patients admitted during the year	675
Total	717
Discharged or left during the year	632
Died	26
Remaining under treatment July 1, 1900	59
Total	717
Death rate, per cent during the year	3.62
Prescriptions compounded	8,496
Daily average of patients	43.99
Daily average of babies	8.07
Total daily average	52.06

COLOR OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

White	345
Colored	330
Total	675

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Arkansas	1	New Jersey	4
Canada	2	New York	17
District of Columbia	161	North Carolina	25
Georgia	3	Nova Scotia	1
Germany	13	Ohio	6
Illinois	2	Pennsylvania	23
Indiana	1	Russia	4
Iowa	2	South Carolina	2
Ireland	14	Scotland	2
Italy	1	Sweden	1
Kentucky	2	South Dakota	1
Kansas	1	Tennessee	1
Louisiana	3	Unknown	1
Maryland	116	Virginia	245
Minnesota	1	Wales	1
Mississippi	2	West Virginia	9
Massachusetts	3		
Missouri	4	Total	675

Classification of patients—Continued.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

District of Columbia	566	Pennsylvania	6
Florida	1	Russia	1
Georgia	1	Tennessee	1
Iowa	1	Texas	1
Maryland	32	Virginia	49
Massachusetts	1	West Virginia	2
New York	3	Unknown	1
North Carolina	8		
New Mexico	1	Total	675

Report of gynecological department.

Patients in house, July 1, 1899	29
Patients admitted during the year	393
Total	422
Discharged or left	368
Died	24
In hospital July 1, 1900	30
Total	422

COLOR OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

White	227
Colored	166
Total	393

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES.

Disease.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Abortion	5				2	1	8
Abortion, hemorrhage	1				1		2
Abortion, retained placenta	2				1		3
Abortion, retroversion					1		1
Abortion, threatened	2						2
Abortion, threatened, floating spleen		1					1
Abscess, breast	1						1
Abscess, kidney, multiple	1						1
Abscess, liver, adhesions	1						1
Abscess, ovarian	3					1	3
Abscess, ovary, adhesions	1						1
Abscess, ovary, salpingitis	1						1
Abscess, pelvic	2		1	1		1	5
Abscess, pelvic, chronic nephritis						1	1
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, pyosalpinx, infected cystic ovary	1						1
Abscess, uterus, multiple, puerperal						1	1
Adenitis				1			1
Adeno-carcinoma of breast					1		1
Adhesions, pelvic	3	3					6
Adhesions, pelvic, nephritis						1	1
Adhesions, pelvic, prolapsed appendages	1						1
Anteflexion		1					1
Anteflexion, endometritis	2						2
Anteflexion, salpingitis		1					1
Appendicitis			1		1	1	3
Carcinoma of breast		1					1
Carcinoma of breast, scirrhus	1						1
Carcinoma of breast and axillary glands	1						1
Carcinoma of intestines and inguinal glands						1	1
Carcinoma of labium			1				1
Carcinoma of ovary, adhesions	1						1
Carcinoma of stomach					1		1
Carcinoma of uterus	3	9	1		2	1	16
Carcinoma of uterus, cyst of ovary	1						1
Carcinoma of uterus, endometritis, retroversion						1	1
Carcinoma of uterus, rectum, and sigmoid						1	1
Carcinoma of uterus and vagina					1		1
Caruncle of urethra	1						1
Caruncle of urethra, stricture of vagina	1						1
Cyst of ovary, dermoid	2						2
Cyst of ovary	3	1					4

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Disease.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Cyst of ovary, adhesions	3						3
Cyst of ovary, septicemia						1	1
Cyst of ovary, surgical shock						1	1
Cyst of ovary, atrophied ovary, endometritis	1						1
Cyst of ovary, fibroid of uterus						1	1
Cyst of round ligament	1						1
Cyst, pelvic			1				1
Cyst, tubo-ovarian	1						1
Cystitis		4					4
Cystitis, pelvis cellulitis		1					1
Cystitis, tubercular			1				1
Cysto-adenoma of breast	1						1
Cystocele and rectocele		1					1
Cystocele, stricture of urethra and urethrocele	1						1
Cuban fever	1						1
Diphtheria				1			1
Dysmenorrhea	1	1					2
Enlarged ovary, adhesions	1						1
Elongated cervix	1						1
Elongated cervix, cystocele, lacerated perineum							
fibroid of uterus	1						1
Elongated cervix, urethrocele and cystocele	1						1
Enciente		1					1
Enciente, carcinoma of cervix		1					1
Enciente, cervicitis		1					1
Enciente, hemorrhage	1						1
Endometritis	11	8	1		1		21
Endometritis, adhesions	1			1	1		3
Endometritis, adhesions, neurasthenia		1					1
Endometritis, adhesions, cystic ovary	1						1
Endometritis, adhesions, ovarian hematoma	1						1
Endometritis, cellulitis		1					1
Endometritis, cervical polypus	1						1
Endometritis, erosion of cervix	1						1
Endometritis, fistula in ano, tuberculosis					1		1
Endometritis, hemorrhagic	1						1
Endometritis, hemorrhoids	3						3
Endometritis, hysteria		1					1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix	4						4
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, intraperitoneal cyst,							
retroversion					1		1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum	6				2		8
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, cysto-							
cele and rectocele	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, retro-	1						1
version							
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, retro-	1						1
version and hemorrhoids							
Endometritis, lacerated perineum	4						4
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and retroversion	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated perineum recto-vaginal fistula					1		1
Endometritis, lacerated perineum and retroversion.					1		1
Endometritis, pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess	1						1
Endometritis, retroversion, adhesions	1						1
Endometritis, retroversion, prolapsed ovaries	2						2
Endometritis, retroversion, malaria	1						1
Endometritis salpingitis		1		1			2
Endometritis, stenosis of cervix	1						1
Extra-uterine pregnancy, hydrosalpinx	1						1
Fibroid of breast	1						1
Fibroid of breast, sloughing				1			1
Fibroid of uterus	7						7
Fibroid of uterus, adhesions	5						5
Fibroid of uterus, arhythmia, nephritis		1					1
Fibroid of uterus, cystic ovaries, hydrosalpinx adhe-							
sions	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, lacerated cervix and perineum	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, myocarditis						1	1
Fibroid of uterus, ovarian cyst	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, septic endometritis		1					1
Fistula of anus	1						1
Fistula of anus hemorrhoids	1						1
Fistula, ischio rectal						1	1
Fistula, recto-vaginal, endometritis	1						1
Fistula, recto-vaginal	2						2
Fistula, vesico-vaginal	1						1
Hemorrhoids	2						2
Hernia, inguinal, appendicitis, cystic ovaries	1						1

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Disease.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Hernia, umbilical.....	3						3
Hernia, umbilical, pelvic adhesions.....		1					1
Hernia, ventral.....	3			1	1		5
Hernia, ventral, cysto-carcinoma of ovary.....	1						1
Hernia, ventral, cystic ovary, hemorrhoids.....	1						1
Hernia, ventral, lacerated perineum, hypertrophy of vaginal wall.....	1						1
Hypertrophy, spleen and kidney.....	1						1
Hydrosalpinx, adhesive.....					1	1	2
Hydrosalpinx, retroversion, adhesions, hypertrophied ovaries, inguinal hernia.....	1						1
Incised and punctured wounds.....	1						1
Incontinence of urine.....		1					1
Keloid of wrist.....		2					2
Lacerated cervix.....					1		1
Lacerated cervix and perineum.....	1						1
Lacerated cervix and perineum, aortic stenosis and insufficiency.....		1					1
Lacerated cervix and perineum, recto-vaginal fistula.....		1					1
Malarial fever.....	2						2
Malignant disease of spleen.....					1		1
Mastitis, suppurative.....	1						1
Menorrhagia.....		1	1				2
Metrorrhagia.....	1						1
Nephroptosis.....	4						4
Nephroptosis, lacerated cervix and perineum, hemorrhoids.....	1						1
Nephroptosis, retroversion, cystic ovaries, adhesions.....	1						1
Neurasthenia.....	1	5	2	1			9
Neurasthenia and hysteria.....		1					1
Papillo-adenoma of breast.....	1						1
Papilliferous adeno-carcinoma of ovary.....	1						1
Papilloma of omentum.....		1					1
Pelvic cellulitis.....	1						1
Pelvic congestion.....	2						2
Pelvic congestion, rheumatism.....	1						1
Pelvic hematoma, nephritis.....						1	1
Peritonitis, tubercular.....			1				1
Peritonitis, tubercular, ovary enlarged.....		1					1
Pelvic hematoma, vulvar abscess.....	1						1
Pneumonia, septic.....						1	1
Polypus, cervical.....					1		1
Pregnancy, tubal.....	1						1
Pregnancy, tubal, ruptured.....	1						1
Procidentia uteri, cervicitis.....	1						1
Proctitis, ulceration and fissure of anus.....	1						1
Prolapse of bladder, erosion of cervix and lacerated perineum.....	1						1
Prolapse of rectum, cystitis.....		1					1
Psoas abscess.....					1		1
Pyosalpinx.....	15	2	1	1		14	23
Pyosalpinx, adhesions.....	2						2
Pyosalpinx, appendicitis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovaries.....	3						3
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovaries, appendicitis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, degenerated ovary, adhesions.....	2				1		3
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary, adhesions, endometritis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, endometritis, hemorrhoids.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, endometritis, lacerated cervix.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, adhesions.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, ovaritis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian hematoma, appendicitis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, tuberculosis.....		1					1
Retained placenta.....	2						2
Retained membranes.....	1						1
Retained placenta, sapremia.....	1						1
Retroflexion.....	1						1
Retroversion.....		3	1		1		5
Retroversion, adhesions.....	4	4					8
Retroversion, adhesions, adenoma of bowel.....	1						1
Retroversion, adhesions, cystic ovary.....	5	4					9
Retroversion, adhesions, degenerated ovary.....	1						1
Retroversion, adhesions, lacerated perineum and endometritis.....	1						1
Retroversion, adhesions, prolapsed and cystic ovaries.....					1		1

¹Two died without operation.

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Disease.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Retroversion, adhesions, prolapsed vaginal wall	1						1
Retroversion, appendicitis	1						1
Retroversion, cystocele	1						1
Retroversion, lacerated cervix		1	1				2
Retroversion, lacerated cervix and perineum	1						1
Retroversion, gastritis	1						1
Retroversion, lacerated perineum and cervix, endometritis, rectocele	1						1
Retroversion, neurasthenia			2		1		3
Retroversion, prolapsed ovary, lacerated cervix and perineum			1				1
Retroversion, tubercular enteritis, prolapse of uterus						1	1
Retroversion, tumor of ovary, hemorrhoids, and fissure of anus	1						1
Salpingitis	2	2					4
Salpingitis, cystic ovaries, adhesions	1						1
Salpingitis, cystic ovaries, adhesions and ovaritis, rheumatism	1						1
Salpingitis, ovaritis	2						2
Scarlet fever	2						2
Sarcoma of ovary		1					1
Septicemia	1						1
Sinus of abdomen suppurating	1						1
Stenosis of cervix		1					1
Stenosis of cervix, neurasthenia		1					1
Stricture of rectum, recto-vaginal fistula, suppurating tube and ovary		1					1
Tonsillitis	1						1
Typhoid fever	2						2
Unknown			2	1		1	4
Uterine neuralgia, enciente		1					1
Vaginitis, gonorrheal	2						2
Total	231	79	19	10	30	24	393

COELIOTOMIES.

	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Abscess, appendiceal			1			1
Abscess, liver, adhesions	1					1
Abscess, ovary, adhesions					1	1
Abscess, ovary, salpingitis	1					1
Abscess, pelvic	1					1
Abscess, pelvic, adhesions		1				1
Abscess, uterus, multiple, puerperal					1	1
Adhesions, endometritis, ovarian hematoma	1					1
Adhesions, pelvic	1					1
Adhesions, pelvic, nephritis					1	1
Adhesions, pelvic, prolapsed appendages	1					1
Appendicitis					1	1
Carcinoma intestines ²					1	1
Carcinoma uterus	2	3		1		6
Carcinoma uterus, rectum and sigmoid ³					1	1
Cystic ovary, dermoid	2					2
Cystic ovaries, adhesions, shock	2				1	3
Cystic ovaries, fibroid uterus					1	1
Cystic ovary	2	1			1	4
Cystic ovary, adhesions	1					1
Cyst, round ligament	1					1
Cyst, tubo-ovarian	1					1
Enlarged ovary, adhesions	1					1
Epithelioma of cervix	1					1
Extra-uterine pregnancy, hydrosalpinx	1					1

¹ Died thirty minutes after admission.² Enterostomy, for obstruction. Died of asthenia.³ Inguinal colostomy, for obstruction. Died of asthenia.

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

CELIOTOMIES—Continued.

	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Fibroid uterus.....	7					7
Fibroid uterus, adhesions.....	5					5
Fibroid uterus, myocarditis.....					1	1
Fibroid uterus, ovarian cyst.....	1					1
Fibroid uterus, cystic ovaries, hydrosalpinx and adhesions.....	1					1
Hernia, cystic ovary, appendicitis.....	1					1
Hernia, umbilical.....	3					3
Hernia, umbilical, pelvic adhesions.....		1				1
Hernia, ventral.....	4			1		5
Hernia, ventral, cysto-carcinoma of ovary.....	1					1
Hernia, ventral, hematoma and cyst of ovary.....	1					1
Hypertrophied kidney and spleen.....	1					1
Hydrosalpinx, adhesions, septicemia.....					1	1
Hydrosalpinx, adhesions.....				1		1
Hydrosalpinx, papillo-cysto-adenocarcinoma of ovary, adhesions.....	1					1
Malignant disease of spleen.....				1		1
Nephroptosis, retroversion, cystic ovaries, adhesions.....	1					1
Papillo-adenocarcinoma of ovary.....	1					1
Papilloma of omentum.....		1				1
Peritonitis, tubercular.....			1			1
Pregnancy, tubal.....	1					1
Pregnancy, tubal, ruptured.....	1					1
Procidentia uterus, cervicitis.....	1					1
Pyosalpinx.....	14				1	15
Pyosalpinx, adhesions.....	1					1
Pyosalpinx, appendicitis.....	1					1
Pyosalpinx, appendicitis and ovarian hematoma.....	1					1
Pyosalpinx, appendicitis, cystic ovary.....	1					1
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary.....	3					3
Pyosalpinx, degenerated ovary, adhesions.....	2			1		3
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess.....	3					3
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, adhesions.....	1					1
Retroversion.....		1				1
Retroversion, adhesions.....	3					3
Retroversion, adhesions, adenoma of bowel.....	1					1
Retroversion, adhesions, cystic ovaries.....	4	1				5
Retroversion, adhesions, degenerated ovary.....	1					1
Retroversion, appendicitis.....	1					1
Retroversion, lacerated cervix and perineum.....	1					1
Retroversion, cystic ovary.....	2					2
Retroversion, prolapsed and cystic ovaries.....				1		1
Retroversion, pyosalpinx, salpingitis.....	1					1
Salpingitis.....	1					1
Salpingitis, cystic ovary, adhesions.....	1					1
Salpingitis, cystic ovary, ovaritis, rheumatism.....	1					1
Salpingitis and ovaritis.....	1					1
Sarcoma of ovary.....	1	1				2
Sinus of abdomen, suppurating.....	1					1
Tubo-ovarian abscess, pyosalpinx, infected cystic ovary.....	1					1
Total.....	100	10	2	6	12	130

DISEASES FOR WHICH OTHER OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED.

Abortion.....	1				1	2
Abortion, retained placenta.....	1					1
Abscess, appendiceal, adhesions.....	1					1
Abscess, breast.....	1					1
Abscess, kidney, multiple.....	1	1				2
Abscess, ovarian.....	2					2
Abscess, pelvic.....	2				1	3
Abscess, pelvic, endometritis.....	1					1
Adenocarcinoma of breast.....				1		1
Adhesions, pelvic.....	1					1
Antiflexion, endometritis.....	2					2
Atresia of cervix, endometritis.....		1				1
Carcinoma, breast.....	1	1				2
Carcinoma, breast, scirrhus.....	1					1
Carcinoma, uterus.....		8		1	1	10
Carcinoma, uterus, cystic ovary.....	1					1
Carcinoma, uterus, pregnancy.....		1				1
Caruncle of urethra.....	1					1
Caruncle, with stricture of vagina.....	1					1
Cystitis.....		2				2

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH OTHER OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Cysto-adenoma of breast	1					1
Cystocele, urethrocele, and stricture of urethra	1					1
Elongated cervix	1					1
Elongated cervix, urethrocele, cystocele	1					1
Endometritis	13	1		1		15
Endometritis, adhesions	1			1		2
Endometritis, adhesions, cystic ovary	1	1				2
Endometritis, adhesions, neurasthenia						
Endometritis, cervical polypus	1					1
Endometritis, erosion of cervix	1					1
Endometritis, fistula in ano, tuberculosis				1		1
Endometritis, hemorrhagica	1					1
Endometritis, hemorrhoids	3					3
Endometritis, lacerated cervix	5					5
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum	6			2		8
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, cystocele, rectocele	1					1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, retroversion	1					1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, retroversion	1					1
Endometritis, lacerated perineum	4					4
Endometritis, lacerated perineum, recto-vaginal fistula				1		1
Endometritis, retroversion, prolapsed ovaries	2					2
Endometritis, salpingitis		1				1
Endometritis, stenosis of cervix	1					1
Fibroid, breast	1					1
Fibroid, uterus, septic endometritis		1				1
Fistula in ano	1					1
Fistula in ano, hemorrhoids	1					1
Fistula, ischio-rectal				1		1
Fistula, recto-vaginal	2	1				3
Fistula, recto-vaginal-endometritis	1					1
Fistula, vesico-vaginal	2					2
Hemorrhoids	2					2
Hemorrhoids, fissure in ano	1					1
Incised wounds	1					1
Keloid, wrist		2				2
Lacerated cervix	2			1		3
Lacerated cervix and perineum	1					1
Lacerated cervix and perineum, recto-vaginal fistula		1				1
Mastitis, suppurative	1					1
Nephroptosis	4					4
Nephroptosis, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, hemorrhoids	1					1
Papillo-adenoma, breast	1					1
Pelvic cyst			1			1
Pelvic hematoma, vulva abscess	1					1
Pelvic hematoma and abscess		1				1
Pelvic hematoma, nephritis					1	1
Polypus, cervical				1		1
Proctitis, ulcer and fissure in ano	2					2
Prolapse of bladder, erosion of cervix, lacerated perineum	1					1
Pyosalpinx	1	1			1	3
Pyosalpinx, tubercular		1				1
Retained placenta	3					3
Retained placenta, sapraemia	1					1
Retroversion	1	1				2
Retroversion, adhesions, lacerated perineum, endometritis	1					1
Retroversion, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum						
hemorrhoids	1					1
Retroversion, prolapse, vaginal wall	1					1
Retroversion, tubercular enteritis, prolapse of uterus					1	1
Stenosis of cervix		1				1
Stenosis of cervix, neurasthenia		1				1
Stricture of rectum, recto-vaginal fistula, suppurating tube and ovary		1				1
Total	99	29	1	11	6	146

CELIOTOMIES WITH OTHER OPERATIONS.

Cyst of ovary, atrophied ovary, endometritis	1					1
Elongated cervix, cystocele, lacerated perineum, multiple fibroid of uterus	1					1
Endometritis, pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess	1					1
Endometritis, retroversion, malaria	1					1

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

CELIOTOMIES WITH OTHER OPERATIONS—Continued.

	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Hernia ventral, lacerated perineum, hypertrophied vaginal wall	1					1
Hydrosalpinx, double, retroversion, adhesions, hypertrophied ovaries, left inguinal hernia, endometritis	1					1
Myoma of uterus, lacerated cervix and perineum	1					1
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary, endometritis	1					1
Pyosalpinx, endometritis, lacerated cervix	1					1
Pyosalpinx, endometritis, hemorrhoids	1					1
Retroversion, adhesions, tumor of ovary, hemorrhoids, and fissure in ano		1				1
Retroversion, cystocele	1					1
Retroversion, endometritis, adhesions	1					1
Retroversion, carcinoma of uterus			1			1
Retroversion, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, rectocele	1					1
Retroversion, endometritis, lacerated perineum				1		1
Total	13	1	1	1		16

OTHER OPERATIONS.

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Alexander's operation	1					1
Amputation of breast	3	1				4
Amputation of breast, removal of axillary glands	3			1		4
Amputation of cervix, colporrhaphy	1					1
Amputation of cervix	1					1
Amputation of cervix, division of broad ligament, and closure of fistula		1				1
Amputation of cervix and curettage	1					1
Amputation of cervix, perineorrhaphy and colporrhaphy	1					1
Artificial vesico-vaginal fistula		1				1
Closure of fistula	5					5
Closure of fissure and removal of hemorrhoids	1					1
Colporrhaphy	1					1
Colporrhaphy, adhesions liberated		1				1
Curettage	29	7			2	38
Curettage and cauterization		3				3
Curettage, cicatrix removed, amputation of cervix, and perineorrhaphy				1		1
Curettage and closure of fistula	1					1
Curettage and dilatation of cervix	1					1
Curettage and liberation of adhesions		1		1		2
Curettage, division of fissure, and removal of hemorrhoids	1					1
Curettage, fistula opened and drained				1		1
Curettage and perineorrhaphy	4					4
Curettage, perineorrhaphy, and amputation of cervix	1					1
Curettage and removal of hemorrhoids	2					2
Curettage and vaginal incision	1					1
Curettage and rupture of cyst	1					1
Curettage and removal of polypus	1					1
Curettage and trachelorrhaphy	5					5
Curettage, trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy	1			2		3
Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy and anterior colporrhaphy	1					1
Curettage and vaginal salpingectomy		1				1
Dilatation of cervix		2				2
Dilatation of rectal stricture		1				1
Dilatation of sphincter ani	2					2
Dilatation of stricture and elevation of base of bladder	1					1
Enlargement of vesico-vaginal fistula		1				1
Excision of growth		1				1
Excision of tumor	1					1
Fistulous tract dissected out and drained				1		1
Incision and drainage	1					1
Incision through stricture; removal of caruncle	1					1

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

OTHER OPERATIONS—Continued.

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Lumbar incision.....		1				1
Nephorrhaphy.....	4					4
Nephorrhaphy, colporrhaphy, trachelorrhaphy, and peri- neorrhaphy.....	1					1
Nephrectomy.....	1					1
Removal of caruncle; cauterization.....	1					1
Removal of hemorrhoids.....	2					2
Removal of polypus and curettage.....				1		1
Skin graft.....		1				1
Suturing incised wounds.....	1					1
Trachelorrhaphy.....	2			1		3
Vaginal fixation, curettage, trachelorrhaphy, and perineor- rhaphy, removal of hemorrhoids.....	1					1
Vaginal hysterectomy.....	1	2		1	1	5
Vaginal hysterectomy, removal of right tube and ovary.....	1					1
Vaginal incision.....	2	2	1		2	12
Vaginal hysterectomy and removal of appendages.....	1					1
Vaginal salpingectomy.....					1	1
Vaginal wall elevated and liberation of adhesions.....	1					1
Total.....	102	27	1	10	6	146

Report of dispensary.

Quarter.	New cases.	Total treated.
First.....	103	371
Second.....	130	473
Third.....	197	561
Fourth.....	202	1,051
Total.....	732	2,456

Report of obstetrical department.

Patients in house July 1, 1899:		Twins.....	3
Delivered.....	6	Operations:	
Undelivered.....	7	Curettage.....	1
Total.....	13	Forceps, inferior strait.....	4
Patients admitted during the year.....	282	Forceps, superior strait.....	5
Total.....	295	Episiotomy.....	1
Patients in house July 1, 1900:		Perineorrhaphy.....	55
Delivered.....	15	Symphysiotomy.....	1
Undelivered.....	14	Trachelorrhaphy.....	1
Total.....	29	Version, podalic.....	3
Threatened abortion.....	4	Total.....	71
Left undelivered during year.....	18	Maternal diseases:	
Died before delivery (uraemic coma).....	1	Abortion.....	9
Died (not pregnant).....	1	Abortion, threatened.....	4
Discharged delivered.....	242	Albuminuria.....	4
Total.....	295	Cirrhosis of liver with acute congestion of kidneys.....	1
Sex and color of children:		Cystitis.....	1
Males.....		Eclampsia, ante partum, 1; intra par- tum, 1.....	2
White.....	49	Glycosuria.....	1
Colored.....	69	Gonorrhea.....	3
Females.....		Hemorrhoids.....	2
White.....	41	Hydramnios.....	1
Colored.....	82	Intermittent fever.....	2
Not known, abortions.....	5	Mastitis.....	3
Total.....	246	Phlebitis.....	2
		Placenta praevia.....	1
		Pneumonia, lobar.....	2
		Retained placenta.....	1
		Rheumatism, gonorrheal.....	2

Report of obstetrical department—Continued.

Maternal diseases—Continued.

Septic endometritis	3
Sapraemia	4
Syphilis	2
Tuberculosis, acute miliary	1
Typhoid fever	1
Varicose veins	1
Total	53

Presentations:

Head	220
Breech	18
Transverse	3
Not known (abortions)	5
Total	246

Infantile diseases:

Abscess, arm	1
Congenital syphilis	3
Icterus	4
Inanition	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3
Purpura hemorrhagica	1
Phimosis	3
Total	16

Infantile mortality:

Asphyxia, accidental	1
Asphyxia neonatorum	1
Atelectasis	4
Cerebral hemorrhage	1
Congenital syphilis	1
Premature birth	7
Purpura hemorrhagica	1

Total	16
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Cause of stillbirths:

Abortions	6
Eclampsia	1
Placenta prævia; transverse presentation	1
Pressure on cord	1
Syphilis	1
Unknown	13

Total	23
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Maternal mortality:

Eclampsia (admitted in coma)	1
Cirrhosis of liver; acute congestion of kidneys; not pregnant	1
Total	2

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT RELATIVE TO THE HOSPITAL.

JUNE 30, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Six hundred and seventy-five patients were admitted to the hospital during the year. The daily average of patients was 43.99. Two hundred and ninety-two operations were performed, 146 of which were capital operations. Three hundred and seventy-one visits were made to the dispensary during the first quarter, 473 during the second quarter, 561 during the third quarter, and 1,051 during the last quarter.

An excellent steam sterilizer has been put up in the operating room during the year. It has been most satisfactory in results.

Very respectfully,

JULIAN M. CABELL,
Medical Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FROM PAY PATIENTS.

JUNE 30, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of moneys received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

1899.		1900.	
July	\$272.00	January	\$313.00
August	399.00	February	260.00
September	375.00	March	426.00
October	404.00	April	416.00
November	443.00	May	553.00
December	372.00	June	586.00
		Total	4,819.00

Very respectfully,

JULIAN M. CABELL,
Medical Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING OF COLUMBIA AND THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to present the report of the training school for the year ending June 30, 1900. The number of applications for admission was very large, many of them coming from distant Western States and from Canada.

On June 12 last, nine years since the establishment of the school, 17 nurses received their diplomas. The commencement was held in Columbian University Hall. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Senator L. E. McComas, of Maryland, which were humorous and interesting.

The graduates now number 86, and we can only hope that these nurses who are now leaving us may be as successful as their predecessors. It is pleasant to be able to say that our graduates are in great demand, both for private cases and for hospital work.

Although we have a large number on our register, it has frequently been impossible to supply the calls for them. The arrangement with the Columbian University Hospital for six months' general work for each nurse has proven very satisfactory and of great benefit to the school.

I desire to thank our physicians for the interest they have taken in the school. Respectfully submitted,

ELLA D. CUMBERLAND,
Superintendent of Nurses, Columbia Hospital.

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

GENTLEMEN: The board of lady visitors submit the following report:

During the past year monthly meetings have been held, regular visits of inspection paid, and the Sabbath services continued, at which an unusually good attendance is reported. They find the housekeeping department running smoothly, so far as they can learn, and the patients universally express themselves satisfied with their food, as well as with the care and attention bestowed. Out of the 133 garments contributed to the supply box, of which mention was made in last report, 91 have been given out by the superintendent of nurses to such patients as were in need on leaving the hospital. In every case two garments of a kind are given as a gentle reminder to the recipient of the close relationship between "cleanliness and Godliness." A return ticket to her home in Virginia has also been furnished to one patient. Some of the inmates having expressed a desire for Bibles, three dozen copies have been supplied for hospital use, in various forms and sizes, suited to the strength of those who handle them. A systematic effort is being made to secure places of service for those women who desire them when in condition to resume work; and note is also being made of such cases as may possibly be proper subjects for help from the associated charities, at least until physically equal to self-support. Tray covers for the free wards have been donated, which, though simple in character, will render the service of meals more appetizing, and at the same time prove an object lesson in neatness which will have its influence in the oftentimes untidy homes of the poorer patients.

As most of the ladies are absent from the city during the summer there can be but little visiting; and the Sunday services will also be dispensed with during the warm weather. The board meetings will be resumed in November.

The ladies note with pleasure the harmony existing between the resident officials of the hospital, which seems to them to argue well for the new plan of organization inaugurated during the past year.

Respectfully,

VIRGINIA C. MOORE, *President.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 351

REPORT OF TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Items.	United States appropriation for maintenance, 1900.	Pay-patient fund.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1899		\$167.14	\$167.14
Amount appropriated by District, act approved Mar. 3, 1899	\$20,000.00		\$20,000.00
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900		4,819.00	4,819.00
Interest on deposits at American Security and Trust Co.		7.68	7.68
Total amount on hand and received	20,000.00	4,993.82	24,993.82
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Services	7,626.79	600.00	8,226.79
Marketing	2,843.41	54.06	2,897.47
Rent of telephone	37.50	25.00	62.50
Gas	231.20		231.20
Fuel	1,889.20		1,889.20
Ice	382.98	103.43	486.41
Groceries and provisions	3,987.14	243.30	4,230.44
Repairs		415.87	415.87
Furniture and housekeeping supplies	358.88	441.87	800.75
Books, journals, stationery, and printing	102.34	141.77	244.11
Medical and surgical supplies	2,048.66	996.04	3,044.70
Electric lighting, etc	491.90	325.00	816.90
Insurance on furniture		78.95	78.95
Incidentals		395.60	395.60
Total expended	20,000.00	3,820.89	23,820.89
Balance on hand June 30, 1900		1,172.93	1,172.93
Total	20,000.00	4,993.82	24,993.82

ESTIMATE.

For the necessary support and maintenance of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, including the heating and lighting, etc., of the nurse home building connected therewith, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the sum of \$25,000 will be required.

JNO. D. MCCHESENEY, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, ETC.,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

By the accompanying report of the medical staff you will see that our field of usefulness is enlarging, and that during the past year we have been enabled to alleviate the sufferings of hundreds of children, but our treasurer's report does not show a proportionate increase of finances, our receipts from private sources having greatly decreased and our funded debt still remaining \$20,000. During the year a legacy of \$750 was received, but we were compelled to use this for current expenses. It is a problem how we are to provide for the increased expenses for the coming year, as the prices for everything consumed in the hospital have greatly advanced. It is most earnestly hoped that this charity for the relief of helpless and afflicted children, both white and colored, may appeal to our citizens, and that they will, by their liberal aid, enable us to continue so good a work, than which there is none which can more strongly appeal to their sympathies, and surely none which can show more far-reaching results. We gratefully acknowledge the valuable support extended to us, as ever, by the board of lady visitors, by the liberality of their financial help, as well as by their work and counsel in the management of the affairs of the hospital.

The school of nursing graduated this year 17 pupils, all of whom attained a good average. It has been thought best to add a year to the required course of training, making it three years, rather than two, as formerly. We feel sure that as a knowledge of this school is extended it will receive from year to year a more liberal patronage from the physicians and citizens of this community, among whom many of these young women continue to reside after their graduation and upon whom their success in their profession largely depends.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERIC L. MOORE, *President.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance last report, June 30, 1899.....	\$3,100.91	Pay roll.....	\$6,600.25
Board of lady visitors—proceeds of charity ball.....	1,558.00	Table supplies.....	5,443.63
Bequest of Cleland Lindsley.....	750.00	Medical and surgical supplies.....	1,058.43
St. Mary's Guild, on account of Mary L. Rogers cot.....	300.00	Fuel and light.....	1,643.60
Contributions.....	1,017.15	Furniture and repairs.....	731.06
Hall funds.....	1,500.00	Other expenses.....	1,166.21
Congressional appropriation.....	10,000.00	Interest on mortgage (\$20,000) at 4 per cent).....	800.00
			17,446.18
		Balance.....	779.88
	18,226.06		18,226.06

The expenses for the year exceeded the receipts by \$2,321.03.

Approved July 23, 1900.

W. S. THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

F. B. MCGUIRE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 353

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The medical staff offer the following report, containing a tabulated statement of the diseases and injuries treated in the hospital and dispensary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. H. LOVEJOY, M. D.,
Chairman Medical Staff.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Number of patients in the hospital July 1, 1899.....	65
Admitted during the year	433
Total treated.....	498
Number of patients treated in the baby ward during the year	58
Total treated in hospital and baby ward.....	556

	Admit- ted.	Discharged.			Died.	Remain- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
White:						
Male.....	135	93	33	7	3	14
Female.....	83	58	23	3	4	10
Colored:						
Male.....	122	74	26	6	18	19
Female.....	93	37	34	6	12	18
Total	433	262	116	22	37	61

Monthly average attendance in hospital.

July.....	57.42	January.....	49.87
August.....	66.96	February.....	53.14
September.....	70.40	March.....	68.38
October.....	58.96	April.....	73.40
November.....	58.96	May.....	62.40
December.....	54.32	June.....	59.03

Number of dispensary cases.

White:		
Male.....	127	
Female.....	262	
		389
Colored:		
Male.....	395	
Female.....	1,090	
		1,485
Total.....		1,874

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients treated in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward.....	2,430
Surgical operations:	
Hospital and dispensary.....	279
Prescriptions compounded:	
House.....	5,992
Dispensary.....	2,664
Outdoor.....	105
Percentage of deaths, including tuberculosis.....	7.43
Percentage of deaths, excluding tuberculosis.....	2.61
Number of deaths from tuberculosis.....	24
Total number of deaths.....	37
Percentage of deaths, including baby ward.....	10.6
Percentage of deaths in baby ward.....	37.9

354 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1900.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Remain- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
INFECTIOUS.						
Acute:						
Fever, intermittent	17	14	2	1		
Fever, enteric	27	23			1	3
Fever, remittent	11	8	3			
Influenza	6	6				
Rheumatism, acute	4	3	1			
Measles	1		1			
Erysipelas facialis	1	1				
Chronic:						
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	14		2	1	10	1
Tuberculosis of eyelid	1			1		
Syphilis, acquired	1		1			
BLOOD.						
Anæmia	2		1			1
HEART.						
Endocarditis, acute	1					1
Endocarditis	3		3			
RESPIRATORY.						
Lungs:						
Bronchitis	13	10	3			
Pneumonia, lobar	8	6	1			1
Pneumonia, broncho	14	9	3		1	1
Pleura:						
Pyothorax	1	1				
Pleurisy with effusion	5	3			1	1
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Mouth and accessory glands:						
Stomatitis	1		1			
Parotiditis	1		1			
Tonsils:						
Tonsillitis, hypertrophic	6	2	4			
Æsophagus:						
Stricture of æsophagus	1					1
Stomach:						
Gastritis	2	2				
Intestines:						
Enteritis	9	4	3	2		
Enterocolitis	1	1				
Indigestion, intestinea	3		2			1
Appendicitis	4	2	1			1
Fœcal impaction	6	6				
Colitis, catarrhal	1			1		
Animal parasites:						
Ascaris lumbricoides	2		1	1		
Peritoneum:						
Peritonitis, tubercular	2				1	1
URINARY ORGANS.						
Nephritis, acute parenchymatous	4	2	1	1		
Pyelonephritis	1				1	
Liver:						
Hypertrophic cirrhosis	1					1
Bladder:						
Enuresis	10	2	5	1		2
Cystitis	1	1				
Calculus	2	2				
SKIN.						
Eczema capitis	2		2			
Eczema corporis	2	2				
Eczema facialis	4	3				1
Tinea capitis	3	2	1			2
Ecthyma	1	1				
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Meningitis, tubercular	2				2	
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal, epidemic	3			1	1	
Anterior poliomyelitis	2		1	1		
Petit mal	3		3	1		1

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Remain- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
NERVOUS SYSTEM—continued.						
Chorea	7	3	1			3
Myalgia	1	1				
Vomiting, cyclic	4	4				
Hysteria	1			1		
Paralysis (post diphtheritic)	2		2			
Torticollis	1	1				
POISONING.						
Bromoform	1	1				
Alcohol	1	1				
HERNIA.						
Inguinal (simple)	8	7		1		
Inguinal, strangulated	1	1				
RECTUM.						
Prolapsed rectum	3	2	1			
BONES.						
Dactylitis, syphilitic	1			1		
Caries, vertebra	5	1	2		2	
Osteomyelitis	11	3	5			3
Periostitis	1	1				
Sacro iliac disease	1					1
JOINTS.						
Arthritis, elbow, tubercular	1		1			
Arthritis, knee tubercular	3		2			1
Arthritis, shoulder, tubercular	1		1			
Morbus coxæ	11	1	1		1	8
DEFORMITIES.						
Polydactylism	2	2				
Syndactylism	2	1		1		
Genu valgum	2		1	1		
Genu varum	2			1		1
Adhesion, finger (cicatrix)	1					1
Hypospadias	2	1	1			
Hydrocephalus	1				1	
Phimosis	48	43	4			1
Paraphimosis	1	1				
Recto-vaginal fistula	1		1			
Preputial adhesions	2	2				
Talipes	2	1	1			
NUTRITIONAL.						
Innutation	4	2	1	1		
Rachitis	8	3	3		1	1
SURGICAL DISEASES.						
Abscesses:						
Breast	1	1				
Cervical	4	3	1			
Inguinal	1		1			
Leg	2	1	1			
Psoas	3	1			2	
Face	1		1			
Finger	1		1			
Cellulitis:						
Leg	3	1	2			
Ulcers:						
Ankle	1	1				
Tumors:						
Papilloma, leg	2	1		1		
Sebaceous cyst	1	1				
Gumma, hand	1					1
Lymphatic—						
Adenoids, pharynx	1			1		
Adenitis, cervical	14	7	3			4
Adenitis, general	1				1	

¹ Tuberculosis

Diseases treated in hospital during the year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Remain- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
DISEASES OF GENITALS.						
Gonorrhea	4	2	2			
Stricture, urethra	1	1				
Vaginitis	2		2			
SURGICAL INJURIES.						
Fracture, femur	10	8			1	1
Fracture, tibia	2	2				
Fracture, nasal bones	1	1				
Fracture, humerus	2					2
Concussion, brain	1	1				
Hæmatoma	1			1		1
Sprain of hip	1	1				
Wounds—						
Infected	10	6	4			
Lacerated	1	1				
Punctured	1	1				
Gunshot	2	1	1			
Contusion, head	1	1				
Contusion, leg	1	1				
Burns—						
First degree	1	1				
Second degree	2	2	2		1	2
EYE.						
Ophthalmia	1					1
Blepharitis	5	3		1		1
Spring catarrh	1					1
Conjunctivitis	16	3	8		1	4
Strabismus, internal	4	1	3			
Panophthalmitis	2		2			
Keratitis (simple)	7	4	1		1	1
Keratitis, traumatic	1					1
EAR.						
Otitis media, suppurative	11	3	5		3	1
Mastoiditis	2	1	1			
DISLOCATIONS.						
Dislocation, head of radius	1		1			
FOREIGN BODIES.						
In alimentary canal	1	1				
Total	498	262	116	22	37	61

¹ Tuberculosis.² Edema pulmon.³ Meningitis.*Surgical operations in the house.*

Amputation:		Extirpation of—	
Supernumerary fingers	2	Papilloma, leg	1
Supernumerary toes	2	Sebaceous cyst	1
Application of plaster casts:		Lipoma, neck	2
Fracture of femur	9	Herniotomy, inguinal hernia	5
Fracture of tibia	2	Herniotomy, inguinal, strangulated	1
Fracture of humerus	2	Injection of joint (iodoform, tubercular arthritis)	1
Morbus coxæ	2	Incision and drainage of abscess	1
Tubercular arthritis, knee	2	Lithotomy, superpubic	1
Tubercular arthritis, elbow	1	Laparotomy	1
Application of actual cautery, angioma of face	1	Laparotomy and appendectomy	2
Aspiration of ganglion	1	Osteoclasia	2
Cœliotomy	1	Osteotomy (genu varum)	1
Cystotomy, superpubic	1	Plastic operations:	
Circumcision (phimosis)	47	Syndactylism	2
Currettement of glands	3	Cicatricial adhesions, thumb	1
Currettement, sinus of leg	2	Skin graft	2
Currettement, sacroiliac disease	1	Sequestrotomy	8
Extension applied, morbus coxæ	10	Skin graft	2
Erasion of knee joint	1	Tarsectomy	1
Excision of knee joint	1	Tenotomy, talipes	3
Excision of hip joint	2	Tenotomy, internal strabismus	2
Excision of elbow joint	1	Tonsillotomy	2
Extirpation of—		Total	157
Glands (adenitis)	5		

Nativity of dispensary patients.

District of Columbia	1,620	Ohio.....	1
Virginia	114	New Jersey.....	2
West Virginia	78	Kansas.....	1
Maryland	26	Kentucky.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	10	Florida.....	1
Georgia.....	7	Germany.....	1
North Carolina.....	5	Italy.....	3
New York.....	3	Connecticut.....	1

Diseases treated in baby ward.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Remain- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
INFECTIOUS—ACUTE.						
Fever, intermittent	1				1	
INTESTINAL.						
Icterus neonatorum	1					1
Gastritis, acute	1				1	
Indigestion, intestinal	8	3	1	1	3	
Enteritis	7		1		5	1
Enterocolitis	1	1				
Gastroenteritis	3	1			2	
HERNIA.						
Umbilical hernia	1		1			
RESPIRATORY.						
Pneumonia, broncho	2	1				1
Bronchitis, diffuse	1			1		
NUTRITIONAL.						
Innutrition	10	1	1		7	1
Rickets	1		1			
UNCLASSIFIED.						
Syphilis, congenital	4		3			1
SURGICAL.						
Abscess, neck	1	1				
Adenitis, cervical	3		3			
DEFORMITIES.						
Talipes valgus	1		1			
Harelip	1				1	
Phimosis	2	5	2		1	
Imperforate anus	2	1			1	
Vicious union (radius)	1	1				
Total	58	15	14	2	22	5

Patients located in dispensary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		DISEASES NERVOUS SYSTEM.	
Acute:		Organic:	
Measles	3	Paralysis, infantile	4
Varicella.....	13	Idiocy	1
Influenza, epidemic.....	8	Functional:	
Parotitis, epidemic.....	8	Singultus	2
Pertussis.....	13	Cephalalgia	2
Diphtheria.....	8	Presumably organic:	
Fever, intermittent.....	89	Chorea	2
Fever, remittent	1	Epilepsy (petit mal).....	7
Fever, enteric.....	8	Eclampsia.....	1
Vaccinia	1	DIGESTIVE DISEASES.	
Chronic:		Mouth:	
Syphilis, congenital	6	Stomatitis, catarrhal.....	10
Syphilis, acquired.....	18	Stomatitis, herpetic.....	2
Scrofula.....	23	Stomatitis, parasitica.....	1
Tuberculosis, general	20		

Patients located in dispensary—Continued.

DIGESTIVE DISEASES—continued.		UNCLASSIFIED.	
Mouth—Continued.		Jaundice, catarrhal	1
Tonsillitis, simple	9	Febriola	5
Tonsillitis, follicular	32	Rheumatism (muscular)	3
Tonsillitis, chronic	5	Torticollis	2
Pharyngitis, acute	13	Odontalgia	3
Pharyngitis, granulosa	1	Myalgia	3
Stomach:		Icterus neonatorum	1
Gastritis, acute	9		
Gastritis, chronic	6	SURGICAL DISEASES.	
Gastroenteritis	6	Septicæmia	1
Functional:		Appendicitis	1
Gastralgia	1	Proptosis recti	3
Intestines:		Abscesses:	
Organic enteritis	201	Cervical	10
Colitis	15	Elbow	1
Functional:		Eyelid	1
Intestinal indigestion	23	Scalp	1
Gastric indigestion	11	Axillary	1
Intestinal catarrh	1	Face	1
Enterocolitis	23	Gum	2
Constipation	90	Post pharyngeal	1
Flatulence	1	Arm	1
Animal parasites:		Ischiorectal	1
Helminthiasis	30	Ulcer of leg	4
Peritoneum:			
Peritonitis, tubercular	3	SURGERY OF JOINTS AND BURSAE.	
GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.		Arthritis, knee	6
Orchitis	1	Arthritis, ankle	2
Enuresis	2	Morbus coxæ	2
Vulvitis	1		
Retention, urine	1	SURGERY OF GENITO-URINARY TRACT.	
Vaginitis	2	Stenosis meatus urinialis	1
CIRCULATORY DISEASES.		Cystitis	1
Endocarditis, chronic	4	Gonorrhea	4
Anæmia	12	Phimosis	13
Mitral regurgitation	3	Hypospadias	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.		HERNIA AND HYDROCELE.	
Upper air passages:		Hernia, inguinal	14
Nasal catarrh	13	Hernia, umbilical	3
Rhinitis, hypertrophic	6	Hydrocele	1
Epistaxis	2	Hydrocele of cord	1
Lungs:		TUMORS.	
Bronchitis	382	Keloid	1
Pneumonia, lobular	3	Lipoma	1
Pneumonia, lobar	2	Cyst (setaceous)	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	12	Dermoid	1
Asthma	2	Papilloma	1
NUTRITIONAL DISEASES.		UNCLASSIFIED.	
Debility	2	Stricture esophagus	1
Marasmus	6	Cellulitis foot	2
Scorbutus	1	Cellulitis hand	3
Rickets	49	Cellulitis scalp	2
Innutrition	7	Hæmatoma scalp	38
Cachexia, malarial	1	Adenitis	2
DISEASES OF SKIN.		Exuberant granulations	1
Dermatitis exfoliativa	1	Oedema leg	1
Dermatitis venenata	11	Oedema finger	1
Eczema capitis	41	Oedema face	4
Eczema facialis	31	SURGICAL INJURIES.	
Warts, venereal	1	Fractures:	
Leucoderma	1	Radius and ulnar	1
Herpes labialis	4	Radius (incomplete)	2
Pediculosis capitis	5	Ulnar	1
Urticaria	2	Radius (Colle)	1
Seborrhœa sicca	1	Clavicle	1
Acne	3	Finger	2
Scabies	1	Femur	1
Impetigo contagiosa	16	Occipital bone (depressed)	1
Tinea circinata	8	Sprains:	
Tinea tonsurans	31	Ankle	2
Furunculosis	7	Elbow	1
Pernio	2	Knee	1
Milium	1	Wrist	1
Condylomata ani	1	Contusion:	
Erysipelas facialis	1	Head	4
		Hand	5

Patients located in dispensary—Continued.

SURGICAL INJURIES—continued.

Contusion—Continued.	
Back	3
Arm	3
Lip	1
Wounds:	
Contused—	
Scalp	5
Foot	6
Shoulder	1
Infected	4
Incised—	
Foot	3
Hand	3
Head	2
Leg	2
Finger	4
Wrist	2
Face	2
Lacerated—	
Head	1
Hand	5
Scalp	2
Knee	1
Poisoned—	
Leg	1
Arm	2
Face	2
Punctured—	
Finger	3
Foot	4
Abrasions:	
Knee	2
Leg	1

DEFORMITIES.

Scoliosis	1
Talipes calcaneo-varus	1
Talipes equino-varus	3
Spondylitis	5
Adhesions, surgical	6
Syndactylism	1
Genu valgum	3
Vicious union	1
Microcephalus	1
Contracted fingers	1

CONCUSSIONS.

Concussion of brain	1
Foreign bodies:	
Eye	1
Ear	2
Foot	1
Finger	1

BONE DISEASES.

Osteomyelitis	2
Periostitis	1
Necrosis, tibia	1

DISEASES AND INJURIES OF EYE.

Asthenopia	1
Hyperopia	1
Myopia	1
Strabismus internus	1
Spring catarrh	5
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Staphyloma	1
Lids:	
Blepharitis	4
Blepharitis, spasm	2
Hordeolum	2
Papillomata	1
Meibomian cyst	2
Abscess of lid	1
Conjunctiva:	
Conjunctivitis—	
Catarrhal	30
Phlyctenular	2
Purulent	2
Traumatic	2
Cyst of conjunctiva	1
Cornea:	
Panus	1
Leucoma	1
Ulcer (scrofulosis)	2
Keratitis	32
Keratitis scrofulosa	12
Dacryocystitis	1
Iritis traumatica	2
Choroiditis	1

DISEASES OF EAR.

Acute catarrh	3
Otitis media:	
Acute nonsuppurative	1
Acute suppurative	7
Chronic suppurative	19
Otalgia	4
Otorrhoea	3
Eczema auricularis	1

BURNS.

Powder burns	2
Burns, first degree	3
Burns, second degree	5

VACCINATION.

Vaccinated	13
Total	1,874

Surgical operations in dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1900.

Application of casts	23	Hydrocele, aspirated	15
Abscesses incised and drained:		Phimosis, circumcisions	14
Face	1	Furuncle, incised	1
Neck	6	Suturing	22
Hand	2	Cauterization	7
Head	1	Tonsillotomy	3
Foot	1	Carettement, abscess	1
Adhesio fræni linguæ, incised	2	Stitches removed	1
Foreign bodies removed:		Extirpation of sebaceous cyst	1
Ear	2	Lacerated wounds dressed	4
Fractures treated:		Roentgen ray used	10
Radius (Colle's)	1	Sound passed	1
Clavicle	1		
Ulnar	1	Total	122
Finger	1		

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS, JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

The usual amount of repairs constantly necessary to an old and much-used building and the maintenance of the supply of clothing, bed and household linen entered largely into the work of this board during the past year. China, household furnishings, and window shades required renewing, and some painting and repairing in some places was imperative. There was an especial demand for a heavy supply of sheeting. In meeting these needs this board again acknowledges the valuable aid of St. Mary's Guild, the Girls' Friendly Society, Children's Hospital Guild, Friday Morning Sewing Class, the Junior Sewing Class under Mrs. Postlethwaite, and the Cooperative Society. In November St. Mary's Guild reported having expended \$636.55 on the hospital work of the previous year.

Miss Jennings entered upon her duties as superintendent in the autumn of this year. A graduate of this hospital and keenly appreciating its requirements, she meets them as a capable nurse, a woman of executive ability, and one particularly adapted to instruct the pupil-nurses who come under her care. The class of 1900 of the Columbia and Children's hospitals had a class pin for the first time in the history of this school of nursing, a feature that was in every way gratifying to the graduates and to those who have the interests of this hospital at heart. The pin in design is a Maltese cross upon a circle, in blue and white enamel.

At the December meeting Mrs. Davis was again unanimously elected president. Mrs. Shields, the recording secretary, declined reelection, and Mrs. Fergusson was elected to the office Mrs. Shields had so faithfully held for seven years, an office she filled with gentle courtesy, always rendering most fair, impartial minutes. Mrs. Fergusson leaving the city after a few months, the year closes with the election of Mrs. Hammond for the coming year. Mrs. Postlethwaite was elected treasurer; Miss Rodgers was reelected corresponding secretary.

The board lost by death four of its members in the last year. Mrs. S. H. Kaufmann, Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, Mrs. S. H. Shields, and Mrs. Wall. The deep sense of their loss recognizes the long years of their service to the cause of suffering children in this hospital since its earliest days.

The entertainment committee gave the annual Christmas and Easter parties that so brighten the lives of our sick. They also supplied them with ice cream every Sunday during the hot months. In this they were aided by a \$100 contribution from the art loan fund, through Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman.

The Thanksgiving committee, Miss Woodhull, chairman, had generous response to the 500 appeals issued. The largest donation in money ever received at Thanksgiving, \$460.35, as well as an unusually large supply of groceries and provisions, made the day one of good cheer at the hospital.

A departure from the old custom of giving the annual charity ball at the National Rifles' Armory was made this year, and it was held in the Arlington Hotel, with Mrs. A. E. Bates as chairman. A much finer, brilliant, and more satisfactory ball was the result. Notwithstanding the heavily increased expenses, the financial result, \$1,558, was second only to the highest figures, which were attained the previous year.

The public was not appealed to by any other entertainment for the hospital during the year. After the December meeting the president of the board of directors invited the ladies to a luncheon, where, in a pleasant social hour, the affairs of the hospital were discussed with mutual interest.

Through the kindness of Knox Express Company and Mr. J. E. Berry, of the Ebbitt House stables, the children enjoyed many pleasant drives during the summer, and throughout the year they received flowers from the Propagating Gardens, through Colonel Bingham, and from the National Fruit and Flower Company.

The maintenance of the diet kitchen, with the semiweekly instruction, has been one of the most gratifying efforts of this board in its far-reaching results alike to the sick and the nurses. It is proposed to begin the autumn with kindergarten instruction also. This will lighten the hours and sow the seed of good habits in the children, who really require something of this kind in their life at the hospital.

IDA M. GALE,
Acting Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING CONNECTED WITH THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

JULY 9, 1900.

DEAR SIRS: I have the honor to present the report of the school of nursing from October 16, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

At the eighth annual commencement 17 pupil-nurses were presented for graduation, the largest class that has been presented since the training school has been organized.

The commencement exercises were held at the Columbian University Hall on the evening of June 12, 1900, Mr. Frederic L. Moore, president of the board of directors of the Children's Hospital, presiding. The Rev. Dr. Harding opened the exercises with prayer; very appropriate addresses were delivered by Senator L. E. McComas, of Maryland, and Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, of Washington, D. C. Announcement of graduates and conferring of diplomas by Dr. J. W. H. Lovejoy, dean of the training school.

There are at present 39 pupil-nurses under training in both hospitals, quite an increase to the number in former years, on account of increase in hospital work and supplying the Columbian University Hospital with nurses for a term of six months each, as it gives them a wider field for experience and practical work.

Through the kindness of the ladies' board of visitors of the Children's Hospital the pupil nurses are given instruction in cooking by a scientific teacher, which is of great advantage to them in preparing food for the sick.

There are now 69 graduates, not including the class of 1900—16 holding hospital positions, 2 in army hospital service, 9 married, and the remainder doing private nursing.

I am pleased to state that the alumnae association has been reorganized, and that the registries for nurses in the Children's and Columbia hospitals are in a flourishing condition; and that we have a permanent school pin that all graduates have the privilege of purchasing.

To the board of directors and the ladies' board of visitors we extend our most sincere thanks for kindnesses shown the nurses; also to the dean and medical staff for their interest and instructions, and feel indebted to them for their unremitting care and attention to the pupil nurses during illness.

Respectfully submitted.

PERON E. JENNINGS, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Graduating class, 1900.

Children's Hospital:

Helen Louise Abbé.
Fredericha Braun.
Lucy Shepherd Butler.
Sarah Eleanor Cox.
Jane Hague Goldie Kilgour.
Susan Blackmore Macrae.
Lula Montgomery Norman.
Mildred Patrice Parker.
Mary Bertha Young.

Columbia Hospital:

Edith Genevieve Richmond.
Wilhelmina Williams.
Helene Tanquary.
Effie Turner Woods.
Mattie Long.
Alice Kinney.
Lida Wattles.
Flora Virginia Morgan.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1899—balance forward	\$704.16
Charity ball, net receipts	1,558.00
Fines	137.70
Charity box	10.74
Interest on deposits	8.28
General contributions	211.50
Thanksgiving donations	460.35
Total	3,090.73

EXPENDITURES.

Net proceeds of charity ball, paid to W. S. Thompson, treasurer of board of directors	\$1,558.00
Diet kitchen	103.17
Hospital supplies	41.96
Seamstress	144.00
Dry goods	240.10
House furnishing	231.50
General purchases	21.32
Painting and repairs	53.45
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	697.23
Total	3,090.73

P. S. POSTLETHWAITE, *Treasurer.*

Audited, and found correct.

IDA M. GALE.

JOSEPHINE DOUGLASS STRONG.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit to you the annual report of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association for the year ending June 30, 1900.

The accompanying tabulated reports show the amounts expended for—

Maintenance, salaries, and general supplies are	\$15,998.59
Hospital appliances	273.11
Sundries	584.35
Repairs, etc	987.40
Total	17,843.45

The amount of money received was as follows:

Congressional appropriation	\$8,500.00
Ladies' Aid Association, Nordhoff Guild and St. Felicitas Guild	882.43
Outside nursing (nurses from training school)	350.85
Patients in private rooms	7,745.49
All other sources	242.47
Total	17,721.24

Considering that it cost the hospital for maintenance and other expenses \$17,843.45, and that the Government appropriation and revenue from private rooms combined amount to \$16,245.49, it becomes necessary to obtain, from donations, entertainments, etc., given by the friends of the hospital, about \$2,000. This is too great a tax to impose upon them, and the trustees again ask that the appropriation from Congress be increased at least \$1,000. The trustees also think that the amount of work and the character of it, as shown by the medical and surgical reports, warrant this increased appropriation.

During the year there were treated 965 cases; 496 were surgical cases and 469 were medical cases. There were 17 deaths in the medical department and 3 deaths in the surgical department. In the dispensary there were 2,089 new patients treated and 7,259 prescriptions given.

It is the earnest wish of all the friends of the hospital that in the near future it will be possible to erect a larger and more modern building, and the trustees are confident that were the capacity double that of the present building it would be full and overflowing during the entire year.

Respectfully submitted.

RALPH JENKINS, M. D.,
President Board of Trustees.

364 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Receipts and expenditures, National Homeopathic Hospital, fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Receipts.	Amount.	Value.	Expenditures.	Amount.	Value.
Balance, June 30, 1899.....		\$192.95	For maintenance:		
From Congressional appropriation for maintenance.....	\$8,500.00		Salaries and wages of employees.....	\$5,835.50	
From Ladies' Aid Association.....	232.43		Food supplies.....	5,782.11	
From Nordhoff Guild.....	500.00		Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	1,862.28	
From St. Felicitas Guild.....	150.00	9,382.43	Coal and wood.....	1,254.83	
From patients:			Ice.....	273.55	
July, 1899.....	\$443.75		Gas.....	601.23	
August, 1899.....	732.25		Liquors, alcohol, and tonics.....	57.01	
September, 1899.....	632.80	1,808.80	Mineral waters.....	14.00	
October, 1899.....	508.05		Hardware and engineer's supplies.....	105.27	
November, 1899.....	662.68		Blanks, blank books, printing, and stationery.....	205.20	
December, 1899.....	407.75	1,578.48	Postage.....	7.61	\$15,998.59
January, 1900.....	791.46		For hospital appliances:		
February, 1900.....	539.24		Furniture, and repairs and renovating same.....	189.05	
March, 1900.....	737.45	2,068.15	House-furnishing goods.....	84.06	273.11
April, 1900.....	792.71		For sundries:		
May, 1900.....	818.85		Telephone rental and calls.....	157.55	
June, 1900.....	678.50	2,290.06	Insurance.....	98.00	
From nurses, outside nursing.....	350.85	7,745.49	Interest.....	328.80	584.35
From dispensary box.....	1.79		For repairs, etc.:		
From donations.....	45.00		Electrical work and supplies.....	27.33	
From dues.....	22.00		Plumbing.....	48.14	
From interest.....	150.00		Repairs to boilers and machinery.....	183.92	
From miscellaneous sources.....	23.68	593.32	Repairs to elevator.....	180.08	
			General repairs.....	128.87	
			Miscellaneous items.....	419.06	987.40
			Balance in Columbia National Bank.....		70.74
Total.....		17,914.19	Total.....		17,914.19
			Bills due and unpaid.....	1,943.06	

CHAS. LYMAN, *Treasurer.*

Report of medical and surgical work.

MEDICAL CASES.

	Cases.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Abortion.....	5	5		
Threatened.....	3	3		
Appendicitis.....	2	1		1
Asthenia.....	4	4		
Asthma.....	1			
Cardiac.....	1			1
Aortic stenosis.....	2	1		
Anasarca.....	1	1		
Atlectasis.....	1			1
Alcoholism:				
Acute.....	20	19	1	
Chronic.....	1			1
Bronchitis, acute.....	8	8		
Bicycle heart.....	1	1		
Bradycardia.....	1	1		
Basilar meningitis.....	1			1
Cholera infantum.....	2	2		

Report of medical and surgical work—Continued.

MEDICAL CASES—Continued.

	Cases.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved	Died.
Caries, tooth	6	6		
Cellulitis, pelvic	2	2		
Cystitis:				
Acute	2	2		
Chronic	3		3	
Chancroid	3	2	1	
Colic:				
Renal	2	2		
Intestinal	7	7		
Carbolic-acid poisoning	2	2		
Chronic mercurial poisoning	1	1		
Cephalalgia	2	2		
Clonic spasms	1	1		
Collapse	3	1	2	
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	1		
Cancer, cervix and vagina	¹ 2			
Carcinoma of liver	1			1
Dacryocystitis	1	1		
Dysmenorrhea	26	25	1	
Dysuria	10	10		
Double inguinal hernia	¹ 1			
Epistaxis	5	5		
Enteritis:				
Acute	8	8		
Chronic	2	2		
Catarrhal	1	1		
Membranous	1	1		
Endometritis	3	3		
Epididymitis and orchitis	3	3		
Epididymitis	3	3		
Exophthalmic goiter	² 1			
Epilepsy	1		1	
Eczema	2	2		
Femoral hernia	¹ 1			
Fever:				
Intermittent	27	24	3	
Typhoid	18	18		
Gastralgia	4	4		
Gastritis	19	19		
Gastritis and morphinism	1	1		
Gonorrhea	1	1		
Gonorrhea and orchitis	1	1		
Hip-joint disease	5		5	
Hiccough	1	1		
Hysteria	1	1		
Idiocy	¹ 1			
Insect stings	1	1		
Iliocolitis	3	3		
Inanition	4	4		
Insomnia	3	3		
Icterus	2	2		
Iridokeratitis	1	1		
Lientery	10	10		
Laudanum poisoning	1	1		
La grippe	29	28	1	
Lumbago	4	4		
Liver, acute congestion	1	1		
Lead poisoning	1		1	
Malarial coma	1			1
Melancholia	3	3		
Myelitis, chronic	1		1	
Mastoiditis	2	2		
Mitral regurgitation	4		4	
Multiple neuritis and chronic bronchitis	1		1	
Menorrhagia	6	6		
Mania, acute	1		1	
Nervous dyspepsia	2	2		
Neurasthenia	11	9	2	
Sexual	1	1		
Nephritis:				
Chronic interstitial	1		1	
Acute	2	2		
Ophthalmia, purulent	4	4		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1		
Opium poisoning	1	1		
Ovaritis	1	1		
Parturition	49	49		
Progressive paralysis	³ 2			
Procidencia	² 1			

¹ Unimproved.² Refused treatment.³ One other unimproved.

Report of medical and surgical work—Continued.

MEDICAL CASES—Continued.

	Cases.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved	Died.
Poison-ivy poisoning.....	1	1		
Proctitis.....	1	1		
Pleurisy.....	4	4		
Potts's disease.....	3		3	
Pneumonia.....	4	2		2
Pseudo-angina pectoris.....	3	3		
Rheumatism:				
Muscular.....	10	10		
Articular.....	8	8		
Synovitis:				
Chronic.....	3	1	2	
Acute.....	1	1		
Sequela la grippe.....	1	1		
Senile debility.....	4		4	
Sciatica:				
Acute.....	2	1	1	
Chronic.....	1		1	
Stillbirth.....	1			1
Tuberculosis:				
Lungs.....	8	1	4	3
Intestinal.....	2	1		1
Thrush.....	2	2		
Tachycardia.....	1	1		
Typho-pneumonia.....	4	2		2
Tapeworm.....	2	2		
Tonsilitis, follicular.....	3	3		
Vertigo.....	2	2		
Vaginitis, purulent.....	3	3		
Total.....	469			

SURGICAL CASES.

Abscesses:				
Retro nephritic.....	4	3	1	
Pelvic.....	4	4		
Supraorbital.....	1	1		
Hip.....	2	2		
Perirectal.....	3	3		
Submaxillary.....	1	1		
Back.....	2	2		
Mammary.....	2	2		
Palmar.....	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous.....	10	10		
Adenitis:				
Cervical.....	2	2		
Inguinal.....	4	4		
Inguinal, double.....	3	3		
Appendicitis.....	2	2		
Gangrenous.....	1			1
Suppurative.....	1	1		
Adenoid vegetations.....	1	1		
Bullet in side.....	1	1		
Burns:				
Face, powder.....	2	2		
Hands.....	4	4		
Foot.....	1	1		
Face, neck, and hands.....	1	1		
Carcinoma:				
Bladder.....	1			1
Breast.....	5	5		
Breast, recurrent.....	1	1		
Rectum.....	1	1		
Ovaries cysto.....	1	1		
Liver, exploratory incision.....	1	1		
Uterus, encephaloid.....	1	1		
Condylomata, penis.....	1	1		
Cataract.....	1	1		
Cystocele.....	1	1		
Contusions:				
Abdomen and back.....	7	7		
Head.....	3	3		
Canthus, incised.....	1	1		
Cyst:				
Dermoid.....	2	2		
Ovarian.....	1	1		
Ovarian, multilocular.....	1	1		

Report of medical and surgical work—Continued.

SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

	Cases.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved	Died.
Tarsal	2	2		
Dysmenorrhea	3	3		
And endometritis	1	1		
Dog bite, hand	5	5		
Dislocations:				
Shoulder	1	1		
Ulna	2	2		
Deflected septum	3	3		
Deformed nose	1	1		
Deformed leg from ancient fracture	1	1		
Discussion capsule	1		1	
Endometritis	9	9		
Vegetative	1	1		
Membranous	1	1		
Endometritis and retroflexed uterus	1	1		
Ectopic pregnancy	1	1		
Epithelioma:				
Lip	2	2		
Penis	1	1		
Nose	1 ¹			
Exostosis humerus	1	1		
Fractures:				
Humerus	2	2		
Femur	1	1		
Femur, compound, and mangled thigh	1			1
Skull	3	3		
Tibia, compound	1	1		
Fibula	1	1		
Ulna, green-stick	1	1		
Colles's	1	1		
Patella	2	2		
Clavicle	2	2		
Great toe, compound	1	1		
Malleolus, internal	1	1		
Potts's	1	1		
Femur intracapsular	1		1	
Fistula:				
Vesico-vaginal	1	1		
Fecal	2	2		
Foreign body in hand	3	3		
Foreign body in foot	2	2		
Floating kidney	1	1		
Gummata on thigh	1	1		
Hernia:				
Strangulated	1	1		
Inguinal	6	6		
Inguinal, and hydrocele	1	1		
Femoral	1	1		
Ventral	1	1		
Hydrocele	1	1		
Hemorrhoids	8	8		
Hypertrophied cervix	1	1		
Hemorrhage from penis	1	1		
Incised hand	7	7		
Incised foot	4	4		
Incised wrist	4	4		
Incised thigh	2	2		
Incised back	1	1		
Infected foot	2	2		
Infected hand	3	3		
Infected arm	1	1		
Infected wound, scrotum	1	1		
Infected wound, leg	1	1		
Ingrowing toenail	3	3		
Induced abortion for nephritis	1	1		
Keloids on both ears	1	1		
Lipoma:				
Forehead	1	1		
Arm	1	1		
Lacerated cervix, perineum, endometritis, and hemorrhoids	4	4		
Lacerated cervix and rectocele	2	2		
Lacerated cervix, perineum, cystocele and rectocele	1	1		
Lacerated cervix and endometritis	19	19		
Lacerated cervix, perineum, and endometritis	9	9		
Lacerated cervix and perineum	4	4		
Lacerated perineum, complete	1	1		
Lacerated perineum, complete, rectocele, and prolapse	1	1		
Lacerated perineum	3	3		
Lacerated hand	24	24		
Lacerated cornea	1	1		
Lacerated scalp	69	69		

¹Refused treatment.

CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Vice-President—H. F. Blount.

Secretary—W. C. Whittemore.
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Mrs. Arnold Hague.	T. Morris Murray.	

EX OFFICIO.

Dr. W. C. Woodward, health officer, District of Columbia. John A. Frank, sanitary officer, District of Columbia.

CONSULTING STAFF.

Dr. J. Taber Johnson.	Dr. George Kober.
Dr. G. L. Magruder.	Dr. C. E. Hagner.
Dr. W. W. Johnston.	Dr. J. Ford Thompson.

ATTENDING STAFF.

Dr. Swan M. Burnett, president. Dr. William H. Hawkes, secretary.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. Swan M. Burnett.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

Dr. T. Morris Murray.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR GENERAL DISEASES, DISEASES OF CHILDREN, AND ORTHOPEDICS.

Dr. William H. Hawkes.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Dr. H. L. E. Johnson.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Edmund Lee Tompkins.

DIRECTORS OF CLINIC FOR SURGICAL DISEASES, GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, AND SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. W. P. Carr.

Dr. Geo. Tully Vaughan.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Wm. R. Moulden, resident physician.

Dr. Clifford Sperow, senior assistant.

Dr. Robt. Beale, junior assistant.

COMMITTEE ON LIONEL LABORATORY.

Dr. Burnett, chairman.

Dr. Murray.

Dr. W. P. Carr.

Mr. W. H. Merrill, in charge x-ray and
photography.

Dr. Wallace Johnson, microscopy and
bacteriology.

ASSISTANTS

TO THE EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Dr. Wm. H. Fox.

Dr. C. R. Dufour.

Dr. A. E. Portman.

TO THE CLINIC FOR THROAT AND CHEST.

Dr. T. A. Claytor.

Dr. Charles H. James.

Dr. J. B. Mullins.

Dr. John D. Thomas.

Dr. J. J. Richardson.

Dr. D. W. Prentiss.

TO THE CLINIC FOR GENERAL DISEASES, DISEASES OF CHILDREN AND
ORTHOPEDICS.

For general diseases.

Dr. E. W. Reisinger.

Dr. A. L. Howard.

Dr. L. S. Savage.

Dr. M. E. Miller.

Dr. Anna A. Wilson.

Dr. Robt. F. Mason.

Dr. Jesse Ramsburgh.

Dr. W. P. Tucker.

Dr. J. A. Clark.

Dr. H. Fisher.

For diseases of children and orthopedics.

Dr. A. R. Shands.

Dr. A. R. Thomas.

Dr. John Thomas.

Dr. H. Fisher.

TO THE CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

D. E. E. Morse.

Dr. Virgil B. Jackson.

D. W. Thompson Burch.

Dr. A. B. Boswell.

Dr. J. Carlisle De Vries.

Dr. E. S. Pickford.

Dr. Chas. A. Ragan.

Dr. Jesse Ramsburgh.

TO THE CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Wm. L. Robins.

FOR SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. R. B. Carmichael.

TO THE CLINIC FOR SURGICAL AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Dr. T. Ritchie Stone.

Dr. W. Thompson Burch.

Dr. V. B. Jackson.

Dr. A. D. Forsyth.

Dr. Duff G. Lewis.

Dr. Wallace Johnson.

Dr. A. B. Boswell.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Irene B. Lenig.

DRUGGIST.

James C. Hoyle.

REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 2, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: The record of the past year shows that the work of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital has in no wise diminished either in the number of cases treated or in the efficient and good work of the medical staff, the resident physicians, and the nurses. On the contrary, there has been more good work performed during the past year than ever before.

Through the kindness of the ladies' auxiliary society, additional improvements were made, leaving but little to be done in order to make the building complete in its equipment. It would be difficult to express the appreciation the board of directors feel to the ladies' auxiliary society for their very great assistance in the matter of keeping the building in such good order and in making such improvements as are constantly needed. This the board would have found it impossible to do out of the receipts from the Government appropriation and pay patients.

The nurses' home, so generously donated by Mrs. Phoebe H. Hearst, is a most gratifying addition to our facilities, affording as it does privacy and increased accommodations for the nurses, and at the same time giving additional room in the hospital building for the care of patients. Both of these buildings are always open to the inspection of interested parties, and visitors are always welcome.

To meet the expenses of the hospital during the coming year, together with the expense of maintaining the nurses' home, the directors feel that it will be essential that Congress should allow them the sum of \$16,000, and this amount has been requested. The directors venture to express the hope that they may be allowed that amount.

Reports of Dr. Swann M. Burnett, president of the attending staff, John B. Wight, treasurer, and of the ladies' auxiliary board are herewith transmitted.

Respectfully, yours,

W. J. BOARDMAN,
President.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

GENTLEMEN: In presenting to you the report of the work done by the medical staff for the year ending June 30, 1900, I would call your attention to the synopsis of the work accomplished, which will demonstrate the continually increasing work of the institution in all its departments, and this in spite of our unceasing efforts to keep out unworthy applicants. In the latter efforts we again express our obligation to the associated charities.

STATISTICS.

New patients in dispensary	6,508
Revisits in dispensary	21,102
Total	27,610
New patients in emergency department	4,291
Revisits in emergency department	3,300
Total	7,591
Grand total in both services	35,201
Operations in clinic	513
Operations in emergency	1,989
Total	2,502

Number of patients admitted to ward.....	617
Deaths.....	70
Autopsies.....	24
Prescriptions.....	37,241
Ambulance calls.....	988

We must again call your attention to our need for more room in which to do our work. The demands in the emergency department particularly have so increased that often there is not an unoccupied bed in the house. In an institution such as this, where a number of beds may be required at any time, this is a state of affairs that should not exist. As it seems impossible to obtain an enlargement of the present building, it is proposed that the room on the fourth floor, now used as a laundry, be made into a ward, and the laundrying done out of the building.

There are also other changes in the interior of the building leading to the same end, and alterations in the nurses' home, including a more satisfactory heating plant, all of which requires an addition to our income.

The work of the training school for nurses, though laboring under many difficulties, has been very satisfactory, as the accompanying report of the superintendent will show. Although the primary use of our ambulance is to bring patients to our own hospital, calls for the use of an ambulance to convey patients from point to point in the city have been so numerous and urgent that it has been decided to allow one of our ambulances to be used for such purpose on the payment of a suitable fee. This has already proven a great accommodation to our citizens, which has been much appreciated.

At the beginning of the year Dr. Whitson was resident. He was succeeded by Dr. W. C. Williams, who was followed by Dr. Smith, who is now resident. These gentlemen have performed their duties with satisfaction to the officials.

Miss Irene B. Lening, who was acting superintendent at the last report, has been appointed to that position, and is filling the office with eminent satisfaction.

SWANN M. BURNETT, M. D.,
President of Attending Staff.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Report of patients treated in the wards.

Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abortion.....		2		3	5	Dislocated—					
Abrasion:						Humerus.....	14	2	3		19
Arm.....	19		5	3	27	Infra-maxilla.....	3		1		4
Head.....	15	1	4	1	21	Epilepsy.....	43	4	29	3	79
Leg.....	7		4	1	12	Epistaxis.....	13		23	2	38
Appendicitis.....	12		2		14	Exhaustion.....	24	7	12	5	48
Asthma.....	3		4	1	8	Dysmenorrhea.....		3		5	8
Amputation of fingers.....	13				13	Foreign body removed:					
Alcoholism.....	87	8	7	6	108	Arm.....	23	6	18	13	60
Apoplexy.....	7	1	10	3	21	Eye.....	66	6	12		84
Bite:						Leg.....	10	2	5	2	19
Dog, arm.....	32	4	18	7	61	Throat.....	6	5	10	11	32
Dog, leg.....	1		9	1	11	Ear.....	3	1	2	2	8
Human.....	13	3	6	5	27	Fracture:					
Insect.....	19	8	11	6	44	Clavicle.....	9	2		1	12
Burn:						Colles.....	11	5	3	2	21
Arm.....	23	4	15	5	47	Femur.....	9	3	6	1	19
Body.....	8	4	1	3	16	Fibula.....	8	1	6		15
Head.....	14	2	10	2	28	Humerus.....	9	3	4	1	17
Leg.....	7		4		11	Infra-maxilla.....	5		3	1	9
Cellulitis:						Metacarpal.....	9	1	3		13
Plain.....	13	1	4	1	19	Metatarsal.....	2		4		6
Incised.....	29	2	24	3	58	Nasal.....	15		6	1	22
Colic, intestinal.....	10	6	48	13	107	Phalanges.....	6		2	1	9
Concussion.....	8	1	7	2	18	Phalanges, compound.....	5		2		7
Conjunctivitis.....	14	2	5	1	22	Potts.....	5		4		9
Crush, fingers.....	14	2	11	2	29	Radius.....	14	1	7	8	30
Contusion:						Rib.....	13	1	2		16
Arm.....	60	6	39	5	110	Patella.....			3		3
Chest and back.....	20	10	23	3	56	Pelvis.....			1		1
Head.....	25	3	15	7	50	Larynx.....	1				1
Leg.....	42	3	28	2	75	Oscalcis.....	2				2
Abdomen.....	2	1	6	2	11	Vertebra, body of.....			1		1
Delirium tremens.....	10		1		11	Zygomatic arch.....			1		1
Dislocation:						Total.....	903	130	496	147	1,676
Clavicle.....	2				2						
Elbow.....	7	3	1		11						
Fingers.....	9		1		10						

Report of new patients treated at Central Dispensary by house staff during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Angina pectoris.....	3				3	Poisoning:					
Chancroid.....	1		3		4	Zinc.....				1	1
Crush of arm.....	1		1		2	Pneumonia.....	1				1
Diarrhea.....	1	1	1	1	4	Poisoning, ptomain.....			1		1
Dislocation of astragalus.....	1				1	Pyæmia.....	1			1	2
Dislocation of wrist.....	1			1	2	Parotitis.....			2	1	3
Diphtheria.....		1			1	Quadriceps extensor					
Electric shock.....	1				1	(rupture of).....			1		1
Epithelioma.....	2		3	2	7	Singultis.....	1		1		2
Fracture of body of scapula.....			1		1	Salpingitis.....		1			1
Frostbite.....	1				1	Torticollis.....		1	1	1	3
Herpes zoster.....	1				1	Tuberculosis.....	2		2	1	5
Measles.....			1		1	Typhoid fever.....			1		1
Mitral insufficiency.....			1		1	Vaginitis.....		1			1
Poisoning:						Wound, stab of brain.....	1				1
Oxalic.....		1			1	Constipation.....	1	1			2
Iodine.....	1	1			2						
						Total.....	21	8	20	9	58

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fracture:						Wounds—Cont'd.					
Tibia.....	9		4	2	15	(Gunshot—Con'd.					
Tibia and fibula.....	4		3		7	Head.....	6	2	4		12
Skull.....	12	1	10	1	24	Leg.....	5		21	1	27
Skull, depressed.....	1	1	2	1	5	Chest.....	2	1	1	1	5
Ulna.....	7	1	2		10	Incised—					
Hemorrhage:						Arm.....	53	3	34	11	101
Buccal.....	4	1	2	1	8	Back.....	3		8	2	13
Pulmonary.....	4	1	2	1	8	Head.....	22	2	24	8	56
Urethral.....	3		2		5	Leg.....	10	1	11	2	24
Hemorrhoids.....	3				3	Infected—					
Hydrocele (aspermated).....	1		2		3	Arm.....	27	1	12	2	42
Hernia:						Leg.....	9		4	1	14
Strangulated.....	6		4		10	Lacerated					
Nonstrangulated.....	3		4		7	Arm.....	264	12	123	20	419
Hysteria.....	6	6	7	11	30	Face.....	218	8	116	45	387
Malaria.....	44	2	19	5	70	Leg.....	39		38	6	83
Mania, acute.....	3	2	2		7	Scalp.....	166	10	144	31	351
Neuralgia.....	15	3	6	4	28	Stab					
Odontalgia.....	47	14	109	35	205	Back.....	5		4		9
Pleurodynia.....	4		1		5	Chest.....			3	1	4
Poisoning:						Abdomen					
Opium.....	9	3	1	4	17	Non-pene-					
Arsenic.....	1	1	1		3	trating.....	3		5		8
Gas.....	1	2	2	2	7	Penetrating.....	4		2		6
Carbolic acid.....	4	2	1	10	17	Punctured.....	26	2	12	1	41
Rhus.....	4	1			5	Uremia.....	4	1	1	4	10
Rheumatism.....	4		3	1	8	Incised wound					
Retention.....	24		26		50	of throat.....	1		1		2
Sprain:						Powder burn of face.....	11	1	1		13
Arm.....	88	9	18	9	124	Dermatitis.....	5			1	6
Leg.....	22	2	20	5	49	Referred.....	9			1	17
Back.....	5		6	2	13	Crushed foot.....	4		2		6
Synovitis:						Phymosis.....	7		2		9
Arm.....		1		1	2	Orchitis.....	3		2		10
Leg.....	1		3	2	6	Cardealgia.....	3		1		4
Tonsilitis.....	9	2	8	6	25	Bronchitis.....	6	1	1	2	10
Thermic fever.....		1	1		2	Furuncle.....	3	2	2	1	8
Wounds:											
Gunshot—						Total new pa-					
Arm.....	8		2		10	tients.....	2,198	141	1,380	400	4,219

Total number of visits.....	4,219
Revisits.....	2,954
Grand total.....	7,173

Report of new patients treated at Central Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

WARD OPERATIONS.

Appendectomy	10	Ireductomy	1
Amputations:		Ischio-rectal abscess, incised and curet-	1
Breast (carcinoma)	6	ted	1
Hand	7	Mastoidotomy	4
Arm (shoulder joint)	3	Osteotomy	4
Leg (lower third)	4	Osteorrhaphy:	
Lower third femur	3	Clavicle	2
Hip joint	1	Humerus	1
Tongue (epithelioma)	1	Inferior maxilla	1
Foot	2	Tibia and fibula	1
Cataract	11	Radius and ulna	1
Curettage	7	Nasal bones	1
Celiotomy	10	Patella	3
Circumcision	2	Perineorrhaphy	2
Cystectomy (cervical region)	3	Stab wound of abdomen explored	1
Cellulitis incised (arm)	1	Oöphorectomy	4
Epulectomy	1	Suturing quadriceps extensor	1
Enucleation of eye	6	Trephining skull	16
Excision of elbow	1	Urethrotomy:	
Fistulectomy (anal)	3	External	4
Old dislocation of elbow reduced	1	Internal	9
Gun-shot wounds explored	8	Varicocele (open operation)	3
Herniotomy	13	Varicose veins ligated (leg)	1
Hysterectomy	1		
Hydrocele (open operation)	6		
Hemorrhoidectomy	5		
		Total number of ward operations	176

EYE AND EAR PATIENTS TREATED IN THE WARDS.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Burn of eye	1	1			1	1		
Cataract	8	2	1		10	1		
Glaucoma	1	2			2	1		
Mastoiditis	3	2			5			
Synechia (posterior)	1				1			
Wounds of eye:								
Lacerated	1	1			2			
Contused	2				2			
Gunshot			1		1			
Total	17	8	2		24	3		

GENERAL MEDICAL DISEASES TREATED IN THE WARDS.

Abortion		2		1	3			
Alcoholism	12	2	3		15	1		1
Cerebral hemorrhage	9	1	5	2	6	2		9
Chorea	1				1			
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1		1					2
Delirium tremens	8		6		10	1		3
Diphtheria			1		1			
Drowning	1				1			
Dementia senilis				1			1	
Endometritis		5	3		8			
Epilepsy	4	1	3	1	4	4	1	
Epididymitis			1		1			
Enteric fever	1	1	4		4			2
Enteritis	1				1			
Empyema			1		1			
Electric shock	1				1			
Gastritis	1				1			
Goitre (exophthalmic)				1		1		
Gonorrhea	1				1			
Hemoptysis	1		1		1	1		
Heat exhaustion	1				1			
Hebephrenia	1	1			1	1		
Hemorrhagic infarct lung	1							1
Hysteria				2	2			
Intestinal colic	2		1		3			
Malaria	15	5	8	5	33			
Measles	1				1			
Morphinism		1				1		
Neurasthenia	1				1			
Poisoning by—								
Carbolic acid	1	1	1	1	3			1
Illuminating gas	1	3			3			1
Iodin	1				1			

Report of new patients treated at Central Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

GENERAL MEDICAL DISEASES TREATED IN THE WARDS—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved	Unmi- proved	Died.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Poisoning by—								
Opium.....	3	3			5			1
Oxalic acid.....		1			1			
Pneumonia.....	2	1	1	1	3			2
Rheumatism.....			1		1			
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	2					2		
Uræmia.....	4	1	2	4	2	1		8
Total.....	78	29	40	22	121	15	2	31

THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES TREATED IN WARDS.

Angina pectoris.....			1			1		
Epistaxis.....	3		3		6			
Edema larynx.....			1		1			
Fracture larynx.....	1				1			
Foreign body in larynx.....		1			1			
Hemoptysis.....	1		1		1	1		
Pneumonia.....	2	1	1	1	3			2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2					2		
Lacerated wound trachea.....	1				1			
Total.....	10	2	7	1	14	4		2

SURGICAL DISEASES TREATED IN THE WARDS.

Abscess:								
Cervical.....	1	1	1	1	3	1		
Breast.....				1	1			
Hepatic.....	1							1
Ischio-rectal.....	1		3		4			
Pelvic.....		1		1	2			
Appendicitis.....	6		3		7	1		1
Burns:								
Body.....	1	1						2
Face and hands.....	2	1	1	2	3			3
Eye.....		1			1			
Carcinoma:								
Breast.....		1			1			
Prostate.....	1							1
Stomach.....			1					1
Tongue.....	1				1			
Cellulitis.....			1		1			
Cyst:								
Ovary (multilocular).....		3		3	6			
Round ligament.....		1			1			
Epulis.....	1				1			
Empyema.....			1		1			
Fistula in ano.....			1		1			
Hemorrhoids.....	4		2	1	7			
Hydrocele.....	3		2		5			
Hernia:								
Nonstrangulated.....	5		1		6			
Strangulated.....	2		1		3			
Osteomyelitis.....	3				3			
Ovaritis.....		1			1			
Gangrene:								
Foot.....	1		1		1			1
Arm.....	1		1		2			
Phymosis.....	1		1		2			
Pyæmia.....			1					1
Peritonitis:								
Traumatic.....	1		1		2			
Tubercular.....	1				1			
Orchitis (syphilitic).....	1				1			
Necrosis, nasal bones (syphilitic).....	1				1			
Salpingitis.....		2		1	3			
Tabes mesenterica.....	1				1			
Urethral stricture.....	6		5		11			
Ulcer of leg.....	3		1		4			
Uterine fibroids.....		1		1	2			
Varicocele.....	2		1		3			

Report of new patients treated at Central Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

SURGICAL DISEASES TREATED IN THE WARDS—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Sarcoma:								
Antrum of Highmore			1		1			
Breast			3		3			
Cervical region	1		1		2			
Knee	1				1			
Total	53	14	35	11	100	2		11

SURGICAL INJURIES TREATED IN THE WARDS.

Burns:								
Body	1	1						2
Face and hands	2	1	1	2	3			3
Eye		1			1			
Electric (shoulder, hand, and foot)	1				1			
Concussion:								
Brain	8	1	4	1	11			3
Cord	1		1		2			
Contusions:								
Abdomen	1				1			
Back	1		1		2			
Thigh and leg	1				1			
Hip	2		4		6			
Crush:								
Arm	2		1		2			1
Hand	4				4			
Foot	1		1		2			
Leg	2		2		3			1
Dislocation:								
Clavicle (sternal end)	1				1			
Humerus	1				1			
Fracture:								
Clavicle	2				2			
Olecranon	1				1			
Femur—								
Neck	4		2		6			
Shaft	9		4	1	14			
Humerus—								
Head	3				2	1		
Shaft	1	1			2			
Inferior maxilla	3		1		4			
Nasal bones	1				1			
Larynx	1				1			
Epiphyseal seperation femur				1	1			
Septum nasi	1				1			
Sternum	1				1			
Scapula:								
Neck			1		1			
Body			1		1			
Tibia	3				3			
Fibula (Potts's)	4		3	2	9			
Tibia and fibula	1		2		3			
Skull:								
Linear	5	1	3	2	11			
Depressed	7		4		9			
Base	7		4		5			6
Pelvis			1					1
Radius	2		1		3			
Ulna	1				1			
Radius and ulna	2				2			
Patella (compound)	1		1		2			
Ribs	3		1		4			
Vertebra	1		1		1			1
Sprains:								
Ankle	1				1			
Hip	2				2			
Rupture quadriceps extensor	1				1			
Secondary hemorrhage:								
Tonsil	1				1			
Wounds:								
Gunshot—								
Abdomen			1	1	1			1
Back		1	1		2			
Brain	4		1		5			
Chest	4				4			
Thigh	2		1		3			

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Report of new patients treated at Central Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

SURGICAL INJURIES TREATED IN THE WARDS—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Wounds—Continued.								
Incised—								
Throat	2		1		2			1
Lacerated—								
Face	1		1	2	4			
Foot	5		2		7			
Hand	6		1		7			
Leg (tiger bite)	1		1		1			1
Perineum				1	1			
Scalp	8		2		10			
Stab—								
Brain	1							1
Chest	1	1			2			
Neck			1		1			
Urethral chill	1				1			
Shock:								
Surgical	1				1			
Electrical	3		1		4			
Rupture:								
Bladder			1		1			
Urethra	1				1			
Short cases not entered in ward book					71			
Total	139	8	58	14	206	1		22

Grand total, 619.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN LIONEL LABORATORY.

Urinalyses	202	Miscellaneous examinations	11
Sputum examinations	119		
Blood examinations:		Pathological specimens examined:	
Blood counts	4	Carcinoma	17
For malaria parasites	34	Other tumors	7
Bacteriological examinations	5	Uterine scrapings	14
		Miscellaneous tissues	37
Total blood examinations	43	Total pathological examinations	75
Microscopical examinations of pus	83	Total	549
Bacteriological cultures—miscellaneous	16		

IN THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT OF THE LIONEL LABORATORY.

Examinations.	By skia- gram.	By fluor- oscope.	Original diagno- sis modi- fied.	Total.
Dislocation, with suspected fracture		7	2	7
Fractures:				
Colles's	4	22	3	26
Femur	8	5	1	13
Femur, neck of	2	1	1	3
Fibula		4	1	4
Humerus	4	21	2	25
Phalanges		1		1
Pott's	4	4	2	8
Radius	4	19	4	23
Radius and ulna	2	23	6	25
Ribs		1		1
Tarsal	1	2	2	3
Tibia	2	3	1	5
Tibia and fibula	2	14		16
Ulna		5	4	5
Fractures examined a second time after resetting		26		26
Fractures set under the X-rays		3		3
Foreign body located or sought in—				
Abdomen	1	2		3
Arm	1	3		4
Foot	1	3		4
Hand	2	5		7
Head	2	3		5
Leg	1	2		3

Report of new patients treated at Central Dispensary, etc.—Continued.
 IN THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT OF THE LIONEL LABORATORY—Continued.

Examinations.	By skia-gram.	By fluor-oscope.	Original diagnosis modified.	Total.
Foreign body located or sought in—Continued.				
Thorax		3		3
Thigh	7	11		18
Thigh, near neck of femur		1		1
Throat	1	3		4
Injury, with suspected fracture	5	27	12	32
Osteitis:				
Osteo-sarcoma	1		1	1
Syphilitic	1			1
Tubercula	1	1		2
Treatments of—				
Epithelioma				42
Carcinoma				29
Lupus				6
Miscellaneous experiments on the X-ray dermatitis and on the effect of the X-ray on bacteria				32
Total, deducting those entered twice	57	199	42	365

Report of patients treated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess of lid		1	1		2	Glaucoma	2				2
Abscess lobe of ear	1	1		1	3	Hordeolum	2	2	2	1	7
Anophthalmia operative	2				2	Impacted cerumen	6	1	3	1	11
Amblyopia			2		2	Irido-cyclitis	1				1
Amaurosis		1			1	Iritis	8		12	2	22
Rupture	1		1		2	Keratitis	12	6	9	16	43
Rupture of globe	1		1		2	Mastoiditis	4	4		1	9
Rupture of optic nerve	12		7	2	21	Nystagmus		1			1
Blepharitis marginalis	7	4	1	1	13	Opacity of the vitreous		1			1
Burn of cornea	3			1	4	Otitis externa		2	1	1	4
Cataract:						Otitis media:					
Senile	14	6	10	3	33	Catarrhal, acute	2	3	7	3	15
Congenital	2			1	3	Catarrhal, chronic	15	5	11	12	43
Chalazion	4	1	9	5	19	Suppurative, acute			6	1	7
Chemosis of conjunctiva	5	3	11	6	25	Suppurative, chronic	8	4	3	12	27
Choroiditis	1	6	1	2	10	Ptosis	1				1
Conjunctiva, circumcor-neal hypertrophy of			4	3	7	Paralysis of accommoda-tion			1		1
Conjunctivitis:						Paralysis of external rec-tus					
Catarrhal	45	45	65	72	227	Preauricular abscess			1		1
Muco-purulent	3		11	3	17	Pterygium	3	4	1	1	9
Papillary	3	1		5	9	Refraction, errors in	25	43	18	33	119
Purulent	1		7	2	10	Retinitis	1				1
Scrofulous	9	5	5	14	33	Staphyloma corneæ	3				3
Corneal opacity	3	1	1	1	6	Strabismus:					
Corneal ulcer	4	2	5	6	17	Convergens	2	5			7
Cyclitis		2			2	Divergens	1	1		1	3
Dacryocystitis		1	1		2	Symblepharon			2		2
Deafness:						Synechia, anterior	1		1		2
Nervous			1		1	Trochoma	3	1			4
Total	1		1	1	3	Traumatism of ear				1	1
Diplopia			1		1	Scotoma central	1				1
Eczema auricle	2	1	2		5	Tumor of canthus			1		1
Ecchymosis	3	1	8	1	13	Powder in cornea	1				1
Sebaceous cyst of lid	1		2		3	Oedema of lids	1	1	4		6
Entropion		2			2	Retinal hemorrhage			1		1
Epiphora			2	1	3	Malingering			1		1
Episcleritis		1		3	4	Leucoma cornea		1	2	1	4
Exophthalmos	1	1	1		3	Ulcer of caruncle	1				1
Ethmoiditis			1		1	Traumatism of lids	3		3		6
Keloid of ear				3	3	Traumatic cataract	4		2		6
Micropupil		1			1	Epithelioma, lower lid	1				1
Lachrymal abscess		1	2	2	5	Epithelioma, post auricu-lar	1				1
Destruction of cornea		1	1		2	Capsular cataract	1		1	2	4
Foreign body in upper lid		1			1	Rhus poisoning, lids	2		1		3
Foreign body in ear	1			2	3						
Furuncle of ear	1	1		1	3						

Report of patients treated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900—Continued

EYE AND EAR CLINIC—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aural polypus		1		1	2	Prolapse of iris, traumatic	1				1
Burn of lids	3		2	1	4	Hypopyon			1		1
Incised wound of cornea	1				1	Supraorbital neuralgia			1		1
Ruptured cornea	1				1	Phthisis bulbi	1				1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1			1	2	Foreign body in cornea	22	1	15	3	41
Cyst of canthus	1				1	Total	277	178	282	238	975
Ophthalmoplegia	1			1	2						

Total new patients	975
Total revisits	2,623
Grand total	3,798

OPERATIONS EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Supraorbital abscess incised	1	Tenotomy of muscles	5
Enucleations	6	Preauricular abscess incised	3
Cataract extractions	11	Powder grain removed from sclerotic	1
Pterygium removed	2	Tumor removed from conjunctiva	1
Strabismus—advancement of tendon	1	Mastoid operations	5
Foreign body removed from cornea	40	Iridectomy	2
Foreign body removed from ear	3	Cantholomy	1
Foreign body removed from lid	2	Excision prolapsed iris	1
Keloids removed	1	Dissection of secondary cataract	4
Chalazion removed	9	Lachrymal abscess incised	2
Cyst, inner canthus, incised	2	Aural polypus removed	2
Abscess of lobe of ear incised	3	Stone removed from cornea	1
Hordeolum removed	3	Preauricular gland removed	1
Plastic operation on orbit	1	Total	115
Plastic operation on lids	1		

CLINIC FOR THE THROAT AND CHEST.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess of palate			1		1	Influenza	4		1	1	6
Adenitis, tubercular		1	2		3	Intercostal neuralgia	1		1		2
Adenoids, post-nasal space	2	3			5	Laryngitis:					
Aneurism, thoracic	1		1		2	Acute		1	11	7	20
Aortic regurgitation	1		2	1	4	Chronica	2	2	3	5	12
Aortic and mitral regurgitation			2	1	3	Lingual varix		3			3
Aphonia		1			1	Mitral regurgitation	3		5	1	9
Arterial fibrosis			2		2	Mitral regurgitation and stenosis	1		1		2
Asthma		3	3		6	Mitral stenosis			1	2	3
Bronchitis:						Edema glottidis	1				1
Acute	25	8	41	31	105	Edema of palate			1		1
Chronica	10	1	10	10	31	Peritonsillar abscess	1		3	2	6
Cardiac (exact lesion not diagnosed)			2	1	4	Pharyngitis:					
Contusion of larynx	1				1	Acute	4	1	8	3	16
Deflection of nasal septum	2		2		4	Chronica	10	1	4	6	21
Diphtheria			1		1	Granulosa	4	2	3		9
Elongated uvula	2		1	4	7	Phthisis	14	5	22	15	56
Empyema of antrum of Highmore	1				1	Pleurodynia	3	1	15	14	33
Epistaxis			6	1	7	Pleuritis	3		6	2	11
Ethmoiditis		2	1		3	Pleuro-pericarditis			1		1
Foreign body in cesophagus		1	1	1	3	Pneumonia, catarrhal		1			1
Functional disease of heart		1			1	Polypi of nose	1		1		2
Goitre				1	1	Post-nasal catarrh			1	3	4
Hypertrophy of heart			2		2	Rhinitis:					
Hypertrophy of tonsils	10	8	17	9	44	Acute	1	1	3	2	7
Hypertrophy of lingual tonsils	2	3		4	9	Atrophica	3	5	4	8	20
						Hypertrophica	4	1	3	4	12
						Chronica	1	1	3	2	7
						Synechia			1		1
						Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic	3		2	1	6

Report of patients treated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

CLINIC FOR THE THROAT AND CHEST—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Syphilitic ulcer of larynx, pharynx, and tonsil.....	3			2	5	Tricuspid, insufficiency.....				1	1
Syphilitic ulcer of nose.....			1		1	Tuberculosis laryngis.....	1	2	4	2	7
Syphilitic ulceration of palate.....			5	2	7	Undiagnosed and failed to return.....	8	7	19	17	51
Syphilitic ulceration of larynx.....	2	1	1		4	Wound of soft palate.....	1				1
Tonsillitis:						Total.....	150	70	251	179	650
Acute catarrhal.....	9	3	10	6	28						
Follicular.....	4	1	10	5	20						

Total new patients.....	650
Total revisits.....	3,220
Grand total.....	3,870

OPERATIONS ON THROAT AND CHEST.

Tonsillotomy.....	32	Excision of lingual tonsil.....	2
Removal of nasal polypi.....	2	Exostosis removed.....	2
Scarification of tonsil.....	19	Cauterization of lingual varix.....	1
Amputation of uvula.....	12	Scarification of uvula.....	1
Removal of adenoids.....	7	Scarification of glottis.....	1
Abscesses of tonsil opened.....	4	Cauterization bleeding artery in nose.....	1
Cauterization of lingual tonsil.....	3	Removal of necrosed ethmoids.....	1
Cauterization of inferior turbinated body.....	13	Removal of necrosed palate.....	1
Cauterization of pharynx.....	6	Puncture of antrum Highmore.....	3
Removal of foreign body from pharynx.....	1	Total.....	112
Cauterization of tonsil.....	1		

CHILDREN'S CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess.....	4	1	2	4	11	Herpes zoster.....	1	2		1	4
Adenitis.....	2	4	1	4	11	Hip disease.....	1		2	2	5
Amenorrhœa.....		1		7	8	Impetigo.....	2		1		3
Anæmia.....	1	1		3	5	Incised wound.....	3	4	1	2	10
Anterior polio-myelitis.....	1			1	2	Ingrowing nail (toe).....	1	2			3
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	1	2		2	5	Insect bite.....	1		2		3
Bronchitis.....	6	3	12	19	40	Lacerated wound.....	1		2		3
Burns.....			1		1	La grippe.....	3	4	1	2	10
Chorea.....		1	1		2	Laryngitis.....	1		1		2
Constipation.....	1	2		7	10	Marasmus.....	2	3		2	7
Contusion.....		1	1		2	Measles.....	1	2			3
Diarrhea.....	1		2		3	Nephritis.....	2	3	1	2	8
Diphtheria.....			1		1	Orchitis.....	1				1
Dyspepsia.....	5	4	13	23	45	Osteitis.....	2		1		3
Eczema.....	1	6	6	1	14	Priosteitis.....	2		1		3
Enteritis.....	1		4	5	10	Pertussis.....	1	2			3
Enuresis.....	4	2	5	1	12	Phimosi.....	3		2		5
Entero-colitis.....		2			2	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	4	1	2	3	10
Epilepsy.....			1		1	Pleurodynia.....	1				1
Felon.....	1		2		3	Pott's disease.....	1		2		3
Fever:						Prolapsus ani.....	1				1
Intermittent.....	17	8	24	18	67	Pruritis of genitals.....	1			2	3
Remittent.....	2	3	1	5	11	Rachitis.....			4	5	9
Foreign body.....	1	2		3	6	Rheumatism.....	1	2	3		6
Fracture of humerus.....	1	1			2	Rhinitis.....	2	3	1	2	8
Fracture clavicle.....	1		1		2	Rhus toxicodendron.....	1		2		3
Furunculosis.....	1		2		3	Scabies.....	1		3	4	8
Gastritis.....	1		1		2	Scoliosis.....		1			1
Genu-valgum.....			2	3	5	Scrofula.....	3	3	4	5	15
Glossitis.....	1	2			3	Sprains.....	1		2	1	3
Gonorrhea.....	3		5		8	Stomatitis.....			2		2
Hernia.....	2		3		5	Supernumerary digits.....			1		1

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Report of patients treated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

CHILDREN'S CLINIC—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Synovitis.....	1		2		3	Urticaria.....	2		1		3
Syphilis, congenital.....	1		6	2	9	Undiagnosed.....	1	1	1	2	6
Tinea capitis.....	1	2	4	2	9	Vaccination.....		5		1	9
Tinea circinata.....			3	2	5	Vaginitis.....		1		3	4
Tonsilitis.....		4	6	5	15	Referred.....	11	8	10	20	49
Traumatism.....	1		2		3	Total.....	112	100	169	178	559
Tumor of scalp.....	1				1						
Ulcer.....	1	1	1	2	5						

Total new patients.....	559
Total revisits.....	821
Grand total.....	1,380

OPERATIONS IN CHILDREN'S CLINIC.

Paraphimosis.....	1	Foreign body removed.....	2
Fractures:		Strangulated hernia reduced.....	1
Forearm.....	1	Glossitis.....	1
Humerus.....	1	Flexion of knee corrected and plaster applied.....	3
Abscesses incised.....	11	Ganglion removed.....	2
Tubercular osteitis curetted.....	1	Felon incised.....	2
Circumcision.....	6	Total.....	36
Palmar abscess.....	1		
Plantar abscess.....	2		
Leg ulcer curetted.....	1		

CLINIC FOR GENERAL MEDICINE.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anæmia.....		1	3	5	9	Insolation.....	1		1		2
Ascarides.....			1		1	Iodism.....	1				1
Ascites.....	1		1		2	Jaundice.....	2		12	3	21
Asthma.....			3	1	4	Grip.....	6		13	6	31
Bronchitis.....	8	6	18	5	37	Lumbago.....	10	2	4	6	10
Constipation.....	11	1	36	40	88	Migraine.....			9	2	17
Coryza.....	3		4		11	Mitral regurgitation.....	6		12	18	51
Calculi, biliary.....				1	1	Neuralgia.....	17	4	1	5	15
Cirrhosis.....			1		1	Neurasthenia.....	4	5			13
Cystitis.....	4	1		3	8	Nephritis.....	5		2	2	2
Diabetes mellitus.....			1		1	Parotiditis.....			2	3	12
Dipsomania.....	3		1		4	Pharyngitis.....	3	1	5	5	24
Dysentery:						Phthisis.....	2		17	3	10
Chronic.....	2		4			Pleuritis.....	2	1	3	4	1
Acute.....	1		1		2	Ptomaine poisoning.....			1		
Enteritis.....	15	8	32	12	67	Rheumatism:					
Fever:						Muscular.....	24	5	37	16	82
Intermittent.....	74	12	98	48	232	Acute articular.....	8	2	24	12	46
Remittent.....	1		5	4	10	Chronic articular.....	22	7	56	27	112
Typhoid.....			1		1	Rheumatoid arthritis.....	2	1			3
Gastritis:						Referred.....	30	12	66	50	148
Acute.....	5	3	8	16	32	Syphilis.....	8	3	11	7	29
Chronic.....	8	12	50	42	112	Undiagnosed.....	2	1	1	3	7
Goiter.....			1	3	4	Total.....	313	103	578	421	1,415
Indigestion.....	21	14	59	66	160						

Total new patients.....	1,415
Total revisits.....	4,359
Grand total.....	5,810

Report of patients treated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abortion		3		2	6	Menses, delayed				3	3
Abscess:						Menstruation, vicarious				2	2
Breast				2	2	Nymphomania				1	1
Pelvic				5	5	Ovary, cystic degeneration of:					
Vulvo-vaginal				3	3	Right				1	1
Labial				1	1	Left		2		1	3
Anteflexion of uterus		2		7	9	Perineum, laceration of				3	3
Anteversio of uterus		2		3	5	Polypus uteri				1	1
Atresia of uterine canal		1			1	Polypus urethræ		1			1
Carcinoma of breast				2	2	Pregnancy		9		35	44
Carcinoma of uterus				1	1	Prolapse of uterus		1		5	6
Caruncle, urethral				1	1	Retroflexion of uterus				2	2
Cervix:						Retroversion of uterus				3	3
Laceration of		5		20	25	Retroversion of ante-					
Vegetations of				2	2	flexed uterus				1	1
Cervix and perineum,						Salpingitis:					
laceration of		8		15	23	Right		2		9	11
Chancroid				17	17	Left		5		11	16
Condylomata				1	1	Subinvolution of uterus		2		8	10
Cystitis				7	7	Syphilis, secondary		2		39	41
Endometritis		7		59	66	Vaginitis		18		49	67
Fibroid of uterus		2		11	13	Vaginitis, gonorrheal		19		35	54
Fistula, recto-vaginal		1			1	Vegetations of vulva				3	3
Herpes				1	1	Undiagnosed		6		16	22
Infantile uterus		2		4	6						
Mastitis				4	4						
Menopause		8		12	20						
						Total	108		409		517

Total new patients..... 517
 Total revisits..... 2,105

Grand total..... 2,622

OPERATIONS FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Breast, amputation of	3	Laparotomy for peritonitis	1
Curetting	6	Ovariectomy	6
Curetting and removal foreign body from bladder	1	Perineorrhaphy and trachelorrhaphy	1
Hysterectomy	1	Trachelorrhaphy	1
Laparotomy, exploratory	1	Trachelorrhaphy and curettement	1
		Total	22

CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism		1			1	Neuritis, anterior crural	4		1		5
Opium habit	1	3		1	5	Multiple neuritis	3		2	1	6
Neurasthenia	1				1	Multiple cerebro-spinal sclerosis			1		1
Antero-lateral sclerosis		2	5	2	9	Neuralgia:					
Cephalalgia	1	2		1	4	Sciatic	1	1	1		3
Cerebral anæmia	7	4	1	3	15	Ulnar		1	1		2
Cerebral hyperæmia	2		6	1	9	Facial			2		2
Cerebral hemorrhage	2		3	1	6	Intercostal		1			1
Cerebral syphilis	2	2			4	Paralysis agitans	2				2
Chorea			3		3	Petit-mal	2				2
Functional impotence	7	5	14	2	28	Progressive muscular atrophy	1				1
Epilepsy		1	1	4	5	Religious insanity			1		1
Exophthalmic goiter	1	1	1		3	Rheumatism		1			1
Facial paralysis	2	3		3	8						
Hysteria			2		2						
Locomotor ataxia	1				1						
Masturbation	2	1	2		5	Total	42	29	50	15	136

Total new patients..... 1,443
 Average daily attendance..... 15+

384 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of patients treated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

OPERATIONS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Circumcision	2	Hebephrenia	2
Undiagnosed	1	Neuralgia (occipital)	1
Referred	5		
Vertigo (malarial)	2	Total	13

CLINIC FOR SURGICAL CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abcesses:						Fractures—Continued.					
Abdomen	1		3	1	5	Patella	4		1		5
Alveolar	5	6	8	3	22	Metacarpus	1				1
Arm	2		1	1	4	Ulna	2				2
Axillary		1	1	2	4	Radius			1		1
Back	1		1	1	3	Clavicle	2		1		3
Face	2	1	3		6	Coile's, old	2		2	1	5
Ischio-rectal			5		5	Potts's, old	2		2		4
Leg	4	1	1	1	7	Hip, old		1			1
Neck	3		5		8	Nose	1				1
Roof mouth			1		1	Metatarsus	2			1	3
Hand	2	1	2		5	Finger			1		1
Scrotum			1		1	Scapula			1		1
Aneurism axillary artery			1		1	Furuncle:					
Aneurism abdominal aorta	1				1	Neck	3	1	5		9
Actinomycosis jaw	1				1	Back			1		1
Adenitis:						Face	2		3		5
Cervical	4	1	25	10	40	Forearm	1		1	1	3
Axillary			1	1	2	Hand	1				1
Inguinal			2	2	4	Foreign body:					
Ankylosis, knee	1				1	Thigh	2				2
Arthritis:						Hand	2			2	4
Knee	4		4		8	Foot	2		1		3
Wrist	1				1	Finger	1			1	2
Bite:						Face		1			1
Insect, lip	2		3		5	Frost bite:					
Insect, hand	1		1	2	4	Toe		2			2
Dog, thigh			1		1	Finger	1			1	2
Bursitis:						Foot	1		1		2
Ankle	1	2	1	1	5	Ear	1				1
Knee	1				1	Gummata:					
Burn:						Head	1		3	1	5
Wrist		1	1		2	Chest			1		1
Back			2		2	Neck			3	2	5
Hand	2	2	3		7	Ganglion, wrist	3	2	2	2	9
Face	1			1	2	Glossitis	3		3	2	8
Arm	1	2	4	2	9	Hemorrhoids:					
Foot	2	1	2	1	6	Internal	4	1	8		13
Cellulitis:						External	3	1	2	1	7
Wrist	6		1		7	Hammer toe			1		1
Hand	2	1	5	2	10	Hernia, inguinal	8		7	1	16
Foot			1		1	Hæmatoma, head	1		1	1	3
Arm						Hydrocele			5		5
Cicatrix abdomen	1				1	Ingrown toe nail	1		1		2
Condylomuta anus			4		4	Keloid:					
Callus:						Ear			1	1	2
Foot	3	1	2		6	Breast			2	1	3
Hand			1		1	Lupus, nose			1		1
Carbuncle:						Mastitis			2		2
Back	1				1	Neuritis:					
Finger	1				1	Arm stump	3		1		4
Knee			1		1	Thigh	1	1			2
Neck	2				2	Metatarsalgia	1		1		2
Dupuytrun's contraction				1	1	Necrosis:					
Dislocations:						Finger	1		3		4
Shoulder	1		2	1	4	Superior maxilla	1		1		2
Ulna			1		1	Toe			1		1
Finger	3				3	Ulna				1	1
Radius	1		1		2	Humerus			1		1
Epididymitis						Metatarsus				1	1
Empyema	1		1		2	Osteo-periostitis tibia	4	1	1		6
Eczema: Thigh		1	1	1	3	Orchitis	1				1
Anus			2		2	Phlegmon:					
Exostosis jaw			2		2	Finger	17	3	10	10	40
Fissure in ano	3		3		6	Hand	6	1	6	2	15
Fistula in ano	3		7		10	Toe	1	1	3	1	6
Fractures:						Leg			1		1
Inferior maxilla	1		1	1	3	Pes planus			1		1
Humerus			1		1	Sprain:					
Olecranon	2				2	Ankle	5	2	5	4	16
Rib			2		2	Back	2	1	13	4	20

Report of patients treated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

CLINIC FOR SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sprain—Continued.						Ulcers—Continued.					
Shoulder	1		7	1	9	Leg syphilitic	2	2	6	7	17
Foot	1		1		2	Leg varicose	10	3	6	14	33
Elbow	2		5	1	8	Leg tubercular	4		3	1	8
Wrist	4	2	7		13	Toe syphilitic	1				1
Jaw	1		1		2	Heel syphilitic	1		1		2
Knee	2	2	8	3	15	Varicose veins, leg	5	2	2	2	11
Hip	1	1	2		4	Varicocele			1		1
Synovitis:						Undiagnosed	10	5	4	5	24
Knee	5		9	4	18	Wounds:					
Wrist	1		1		2	Contused—					
Sinus, leg	1				1	Head	2				2
Scurvy	1				1	Side	5		5	1	11
Teno-synovitis:						Arm	2	1	2	1	6
Wrist	1		1		2	Shoulder	2	1	2	4	9
Knee	1				1	Elbow	2			1	3
Tumors:						Leg	2		4		6
Carcinoma—						Lacerated—					
Face	1	1	2		4	Hip	3		1	1	5
Breast			1	1	2	Finger	4		4	3	11
Neck	1				1	Face	2		6		8
Sarcoma—						Leg	1	1	5		7
Side	2			1	3	Hand	1		2		3
Head				1	1	Foot			5		5
Cysts—						Incised—					
Neck	1	2			3	Foot	3		2		5
Head	3	3	2		8	Lip	2			2	4
Face	1				1	Forearm	2		3	2	7
Papilloma—						Wrist			1		1
Lip	3	1	1	1	6	Infected—					
Nose		1			1	Head	5		6	3	14
Lipoma						Foot	3	2	4	1	10
Shoulder			1	1	2	Finger	9		7	1	17
Forearm			1		1	Hand	3		3	2	8
Knee				1	1	Total	303	71	56	149	899
Fibroma, hand	1			1	2						
Ulcers:											
Leg traumatic	8		7	4	19						

OPERATIONS IN SURGICAL CLINICS.

Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscesses:						Dislocations, old, shoulder reduced					2
Tongue					1	Fistula in ano, excised					2
Inguinal					4	*Foreign body in hand, removed					
Face					9	Fracture, old, Colle's, adhesions broken					2
Alveolar					3	Fracture, old, hip-excision					1
Neck					17	Furuncles, incised:					
Axilla					6	Face					3
Wrist					5	Arm					2
Back					5	Head					1
Scalp					3	Breast					1
Chest					3	Neck					1
Palmar					5	Herniotomies, inguinal					5
Ischio-rectal					3	Hydroceles:					
Breast					2	Tapped					7
Thigh					3	Vaultkman's operation					3
Amputations:						Hemorrhoids:					
Knee joint, congenital deformity					1	Internal					3
Hammer toe					3	External					2
Finger, necrosis					6	Necrosis:					
Great toe, necrosis					2	Tibia sequestrum removed					1
Breast, carcinoma					1	Femur, curetted					1
Bullet in foot, removed					2	Ulna					1
Bursitis knee tapped					2	Inferior maxilla					1
Castration, sarcoma					1	Superior maxilla					2
Carbuncles, incised:											
Knee					2						
Neck					3						

Report of patients treated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

OPERATIONS IN SURGICAL CLINICS—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Necrosis—Continued.						Tumors excised.					
Great toe					2	Epithelioma, face					2
Finger					1	Sarcoma, parotid gland					1
Osteo-myelitis tibia, trephined					1	Papilloma—					
Plastic operation for res-toration of nose					1	Face					2
Paraphimosis reduced					2	Lip					2
Phlegmons, incised:						Fibroma, hand					1
Finger					2	Lipoma, arm					1
Hand					3	Keloid, neck					1
Leg					6	Cysts—					
Arm					6	Neck					5
Foot					5	Scalp					2
Sinus sternum:						Leg					1
Incised and curetted					2	Varicocele, radical oper-ation					2
Axilla, excised					2	Total					23

CLINIC FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adenitis inguinal	18		144		162	Stricture	4		5		9
Balanitis	2				2	Urethritis	2		2		4
Chancroid	35		199		234	Varicocele	3		2		5
Chancre	3		6		9	Hydrocele			4		4
Condylomata	1		9		10	Pruritis	1		2		3
Cystitis	9		69		78	Syphilis			35		35
Epididymitis	3		6		9	Enlarged prostate			1		1
Gonorrhea (acute)	72		248		320	Herpes-preputialis	6		7		13
Gonorrhea (chronic)	20		60		80	Impotency	2		13		15
Orchitis	5		29		34	Hypospadia			3		3
Phimosis	3		10		13	Total	208		860		1,068
Paraphimosis	2		3		5						

Number of operations..... 41

CLINIC FOR SKIN DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Acne	4	1	5	3	13	Pediculosis	1		1		2
Alopecia			1		1	Pruritus senilis			3		3
Dermatitis calorica			1		1	Psoriasis		1		1	2
Dermatitis papillaris capilliti			1		1	Purpura simplex	1				1
Dermatitis venenata	1		3		4	Rhus toxicodendron		1			1
Ecthyma	1		1	1	3	Scabies	4	2	11	6	23
Eczema	15	13	16	16	60	Sycosis non parasitic	1				1
Epithelioma	1				1	Syphiloderma	18	9	29	11	67
Favus			1	1	2	Tinea versicolor			1	1	2
Furunculosis	1				1	Trichophytosis capitis	1	1	1		3
Herpes toster	1	2	1	2	6	Trichophytosis corporis			2		2
Impetigo contagiosa	2	3	7	2	14	Urticaria			1	3	4
Leucoderma				1	1	Verruca			2		2
Lichen planus	1		1	1	3	Total	53	34	89	50	226
Lupus erythematosus		1		1	2						

Total new patients 226
Total revisits 544
Grand total 770

Report of ambulance calls year ending July 1, 1900.

Month.	Ac- cepted.	Re- jected.	Total.	Month.	Ac- cepted.	Re- jected.	Total.
July	46	25	71	February	54	19	73
August	63	25	88	March	51	27	78
September	46	36	82	April	73	17	90
October	54	33	87	May	72	23	95
November	57	23	80	June	76	22	98
December	70	19	89	Total	709	289	998
January	47	20	67				

Prescriptions compounded.

Month.	Number.	Month.	Number.
July	3,117	February	2,701
August	3,701	March	3,223
September	3,210	April	3,014
October	2,938	May	3,204
November	3,012	June	3,133
December	2,849	Total	37,241
January	3,139		

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to tender my report for the year ending June 30, 1900. The work of the hospital has gone forward in a satisfactory manner. The necessity of a waiting room for patients, their relatives and friends, has been overcome through the kindness of the ladies' auxiliary board in fitting up the room formerly used by the janitor. Am indebted to them also for much valuable assistance.

Since the cooperation of this institution and the Washington Asylum Hospital into a training school for nurses the work at this institution has been practically done by pupil nurses. A course of lectures was given them from November until May, which included—

Anatomy and physiology—Dr. W. P. Carr:

- I. Histology, cells-tissues, general structure and composition of body.
- II. Skeleton, chemical composition of bone, joints, muscles, cartilage.
- III. Circulatory, respiratory, and excretory systems.

Materia medica—Dr. George J. Lochboehler:

- I. Medicines and methods of administering them; weights and measures; dosage terms and preparations.
- II. Classification of drugs: emetics, cathartics, hypnotics, stimulants, sedatives, etc.
- III. Drugs acting on the respiratory, circulatory, and excretory system; physiological action of each.
- IV. Poisons, their symptoms and their antidotes.

Bacteriology and pathology—Dr. Wallace Johnson:

- I. Relations of micro-organisms in health and disease.
- II. Infection of wounds, with a consideration of the methods of bacteriological study.

Infections and skin diseases—Dr. Randolph B. Carmichael:

- I. General considerations, isolation, disinfection, and general treatment.
- II. Measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, leprosy, herpes zoster impetigo, etc.

Diseases of the eye—Dr. Swann M. Burnett:

- I. Anatomy of the eye.
- II. Care in health and disease.
- III. Cataract, enucleation; gonorrheal ophthalmia.
- IV. Care of eyes after operation.

Electro-therapeutics, nervous diseases—Dr. William L. Robins:

- I. Anatomy of brain and spinal cord.
- II. Nervous system, hemiplegia, myelitis, neuralgia, and infantile paralysis.

Surgical lectures—Dr. George Tully Vaughan:

- I. Principles of aseptic and antiseptic surgery.
- II. Accidents: inflammation, suppuration, abscesses, septicæmia, etc.
- III. Fractures, sprains, dislocations, contusions; surgical diseases.

IV. Care of patients before, during, and after operation; shock and other emergencies.

The urine—Dr. William R. Moulden:

I. Elementary analysis of urine.

Massage—Professor Mersfelder:

Full course of practical instruction in massage.

Pharmacy—James C. Hoyle, pharmacist:

Special instruction in pharmacy is given daily.

Private nursing—Irene B. Lenig:

District and visiting nursing; work in institution; hospital administration; associations, etc.

The school now consists of two graduates and seven pupil nurses.

To the board and attending staff I wish to extend my most sincere thanks for kindness and consideration shown.

To the druggist, Mr. Hoyle, I desire to return thanks for valuable aid so cheerfully rendered.

Respectfully submitted.

IRENE B. LENIG, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899	\$583.31
From pay patients	1,653.01
From all other private sources, including ladies' auxiliary society, \$458.70	1,098.70
From interest on deposits	10.41
From United States appropriation	15,000.00
Total receipts	18,345.43

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages	6,128.49
For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	2,707.99
For interest	900.00
For general maintenance, not included above	7,999.18
Total expenditures	17,735.66
Total balance in bank	609.77
Estimate for appropriation for 1902	16,000.00

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN B. WIGHT, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
Through Col. Theo. Bingham.	Cut flowers for wards, weekly.	<i>September.</i>	
Mrs. Geo. Reily	Bundle of old linens.	Mrs. Thomas Ridgway.	Empty bottles.
<i>August.</i>		Mrs. Sarah Fuller	Milk shaker.
Mrs. George Gibson Colegate.	Large Kelly pad.	<i>October.</i>	
Through Colonel Bingham.	Cut flowers for wards, weekly.	Col. Theo. Bingham	Cut flowers for wards, weekly.
Dr. H. L. E. Johnson	Medical Journal.	Miss Swartwout	Flag and flag pole.
Mr. W. H. Roberts	Prescription blanks.	S. N. Meyer	Flag holder.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, etc.—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
<i>October—Cont'd.</i>		<i>December—Cont'd.</i>	
Mrs. Lisner	Comb and brush tray.	Through Miss Jane	2 dozen sheets, 3 dozen
S. Kann Sons & Co ..	Load kindling wood.	A. Riggs.	pillowcases.
W. F. Roberts	Visiting cards for pa- tients.	<i>January.</i>	
<i>November.</i>		Mrs. Reiley	Bundle of old linen.
Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards. weekly.	Mrs. Hutchinson	Load of hard wood.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Potted plants, cut flowers.
Mrs. G. S. Fraser	2 pairs pyjamas.	Mrs. C. V. R. Berry ...	Bundle of old linens.
Mrs. S. Postlethwaite.	Bath robe, 2 flannel nightdresses.	Mr. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
Friday Morning Club.	1 dozen nightshirts.	<i>March.</i>	
Mrs. Bodfish	Bundle of old linens.	Ladies' Auxiliary Board.	Chairs for doctor's office, rugs for bath room, cooking uten- sils, rubber matting for kitchen, 1 Climax invalid lifter, com- plete.
Army and Navy Chapter of D. A. R., through Mrs. Chas. Alden.	25 suits pyjamas.	A Friend	Garbage can.
Mrs. Francis B. Aus- tin.	6 nightdresses, 6 flannel gowns, 1 dressing gown, 2 dressing sacks.	Mr. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
C. E. Engle	Apples, oranges, grapes for Thanksgiving din- ner.	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
S. Kann Sons & Co ...	Load kindling wood.	Mrs. Postlethwaite...	Curtains for kitchen windows.
Dr. Randolph Car- michael.	Books, church papers.	<i>April.</i>	
Geo. S. Krafft's Sons.	6 mince pies.	Mr. J. B. Stewart	1 barrel plaster paris.
C. H. Javins & Sons...	2 turkeys for Thanks- giving dinner.	Mr. W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
Mrs. General Lieber...	1 turkey.	<i>May.</i>	
<i>December.</i>		Mr. Andrews	1 bath robe.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Potted plants, cut flowers for wards.	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers, potted plants.
Mrs. H. M. Hutchin- son.	Large load hard wood.	Through Col. Theo. A. Bingham, propa- gating garden.	4 dozen rose bushes.
Friday A. M. Sewing Class.	1 dozen pillowcases, 3 dozen towels, 1 dozen napkins.	Mrs. Rich	5 nightshirts.
Mrs. Postlethwaite ...	2 dressing gowns.	Mr. Burch	Sheets, pillowcases, and old linen.
Mrs. Chas. M. Ffoulke	Cut flowers for wards.	Mrs. James M. Wads- worth.	Magazines for patients.
Mr. W. C. Whittimore	1 set ambulance har- ness.	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
Needlework Guild, through Mrs. Pos- tlethwaite.	4 gowns, 2 dressing gowns.	Mrs. Chas. E. Cum- ings.	Empty bottles.
Mrs. M—— Smith...	1 dozen towels, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen teaspoons, knife and fork.	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	3 plants, 3 stone pitch- ers for flowers.
Mrs. Hawley	1 dressing sack.	<i>June.</i>	
The Ladies' Auxil- iary Board.	3 tablecloths, bureau scarfs, 3 dozen tea- spoons, 1 table, 2 chairs, 2 rockers, 2 rugs for waiting room, curtains, and rugs for doctors' bed- rooms.	Mrs. G. C. Fraser	Books, magazines for wards.
Miss Gale	Basket fruit for Christ- mas dinner.	Hon. Judge A. B. Hagner.	Magazines for wards.
Mr. Arnold Hage	Box chocolates for Christmas dinner.	Mrs. Boardman	Cut flowers for wards.
Z. D. Gilman	2 porcelain basins for operating room.	Col. Theo. Bingham ..	Coleu and flowering plants for lawn.
Capt. J. T. Smith	Glass elbow bowl for operating room.	Mrs. James E. Sulli- van.	2 bolts cheese cloth.
Friday A. M. Sewing Class.	1 dozen napkins.	Col. Theo. Bingham ..	Cut flowers for wards.
		National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Do.
		Mrs. Col. Sharpe	1 dozen palm-leaf fans.
		Mrs. Hitchcock	Magazines for patients.

390 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Contributions to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital donation day, February 7, 1900.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
E. Morrison Paper Co.	500 donation bags.	Miss Shenk	1 dozen cans tomatoes.
Conrad Becker	Barrel flour.	Mr. and Miss Lovett	Groceries.
Miss Mary C. Geryune	1 ham.	Mr. W. R. Brown	10 cans tomatoes.
Mrs. R. A. Ailsworth	Groceries.	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunter.	Groceries.
Mrs. Andrew Loeffler	4 sheets.	Mr. W. L. Reed	Bag rolled oats.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barber.	Groceries, iron buckets, hair brooms.	Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge.	Groceries.
Mr. J. O. Evans	1 dozen crushed oats.	General and Mrs. G. A. Forsyth.	Groceries, sheets, spread, old linen, and fruit.
Mrs. Audenreid	Oranges, lemons, apples.	Mrs. Johnson	Groceries.
Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Reisinger.	Granulated sugar.	Tokalon Wine Co.	Sherry, port, brandy, whisky.
Mr. C. A. James	Do.	Mrs. and Miss Norris	Sheets and spreads.
Dr. Z. D. Sowers	Do.	Mr. Krafft	Bag sugar.
Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson	Groceries.	Mrs. Francis Higginson.	Old linen and Ivory soap.
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Webb.	Granulated sugar.	Mr. C. A. Langley	Fruit and groceries.
Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Shands.	1 dozen crushed oats.	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mercer.	Groceries.
Mrs. C. C. Bryan	Bag crushed oats.	Mrs. J. F. May	Do.
Mrs. R. T. Nelligan	Bag sugar.	Mrs. C. M. Wright	Breakfast food.
Mrs. F. B. Austin	6 sheets, 12 dimity spreads.	Miss Ledyard	2 sacks flour, sugar.
Mrs. L. A. Cherry	Old linen, home-made jelly.	Mrs. Albert Ray	Sugar.
Mrs. Geo. Byrd Harrison.	Groceries.	Mrs. Chandler Hale	Rice and oranges.
Mrs. A. C. Addison	2 suits pajamas.	Miss Adams	Groceries.
Miss Ellen Abbott	China.	Mrs. Edward J. Harvey.	Do.
Miss Annie Abbott	2 large trays.	Miss Sydmonds	Do.
Mrs. McKeever	Groceries.	Mr. S. A. Reeves	1 gallon whisky.
Mrs. M. Storey	Do.	Mrs. Walter Burdette	Granulated sugar.
Mrs. Merton Smith	Dishes, curtains for private room.	Mrs. Senator Lodge	Groceries.
Miss M. L. Weiss	1 dozen stockings, 1 dozen socks.	Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway.	Do.
Miss Mary Waite	Box Oline soap.	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Porter.	9 packages tea.
Mrs. Colgate	10 cakes Oline soap.	Mrs. General Sternberg.	Flour.
Geo. Viehman & Son	2 bags flour.	Mrs. Geo. S. Fraser	Groceries and jellies.
Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith.	Groceries.	Miss Lucy Stone	Groceries.
Mr. Simon Kann	Dishes, groceries, 6 hair brushes.	Mr. C. E. Hoover	Steak, roast beef, lamb.
Mr. Doberin	3 sheets.	Cranford Paving Co.	Box of groceries.
Mrs. H. G. Wright	Groceries.	C. Auerbach	14 pairs socks, underwear.
Mr. Chris Xander	Wines and liquors.	Mrs. C. E. Webb	1 bag flour.
Mr. Geo. Hughes	Fowl and groceries.	Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woog.	Do.
Mr. Geo. Hughes, jr.	Groceries.	Miss Gena R. Harding	2 pairs blankets, 1 dozen towels.
Mrs. M. E. Thomas	Do.	B. B. Earnshaw	Groceries.
Mrs. and Miss Thomas	Soup and groceries.	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Flowers for wards.
Mrs. F. M. Carver	Sugar.	Dr. and Mrs. J. Taber Johnson.	1 load hard wood.
Judge and Mrs. Legaree.	Fruit and groceries.	Mrs. H. W. Fitch	Groceries.
Mrs. Richard Davenport.	Soaps and groceries.	Mrs. C. M. Ffoulke	Soap.
Mrs. C. B. King	1 dozen saucers, 2 dozen teaspoons.	Miss Anna Weiss	1 dozen sauce dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Randall Webb.	Groceries.	Mrs. P. M. Early	1 dozen glasses.
D. Jesse Reeve	Do.	Mr. and Mrs. John De Witt Arnold.	Bag flakes.
Mr. John B. Espey	1 dozen mops.	Z. D. Gilman	2 steel basins.
Mrs. G. G. Fraser	2 bundles old linen.	Mrs. C. Weiss	2 pairs slippers.
Mrs. F. J. Coffee	Groceries.	Miss Boardman	1 dozen nightingales, 1 dozen nightdresses.
General and Mrs. Ludington.	7 pounds wheat flakes.	Mrs. Arnold Hague	3 boxes Oline soap, 100 cakes Brooks crystal soap.
Miss Lillian Stone	4 packages hominy.	John H. Magruder	1 barrel flour.
Master Robert King Stone.	2 packages wafers, Quaker oats.	Mr. C. Whittemore	Box Oline soap, box Brooks crystal soap.
Dr. T. Richie Stone	Bag sugar.	Mrs. Michael Sells	Bundle of old linen.
Mrs. W. M. Poindexter	Bag flour.		
Mr. Hall	Groceries.		
Mrs. A. A. Hoehling	Do.		
Miss Moreland	3 packages macaroni.		
Dr. S. A. Clayton	Groceries.		

REPORT OF LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD.

MAY 16, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: At a recent meeting of the ladies' auxiliary board I was instructed to report to you the work of the year. I take pleasure in submitting the following:

At the annual meeting of the auxiliary board, held at the hospital Wednesday, November 15, 1899, in response to a report of repairs needed, received from your honorable body, the ladies decided to undertake what was suggested. Accordingly new shades were placed at the windows throughout the hospital, the major portion of the woodwork of the building was varnished and some painting was done, new floors were laid in the vegetable and waiting rooms, and a new bench was placed in the basement hall; a total cost of \$304.

At the January meeting the regular committee of the auxiliary board, which, during the month, had visited the hospital, reported sundry items as urgently needed. A special committee was appointed to take charge of the matter, and the articles were immediately supplied, as follows: 27½ yards of muslin, 7½ yards of damask, 17 yards of linen, 12 yards of outing flannel for pajamas, 7 dozen teaspoons, 1 table, 2 rockers, 2 chairs, 2 rugs, 3 remnants of carpet, 14 rods and brackets, amounting to \$67.62.

In March, following a report from your board, the ladies gave to the hospital 2 climax invalid lifters, with removable cranes, extension tracks, extra canvases, and a collapsable tub; in all, a full equipment available in all parts of the hospital, costing \$154.70. Also, through a committee from the auxiliary board, especially appointed, were supplied: 2 rugs for bathrooms, chairs for office, rubber for kitchen floor, tops for table, amounting to \$33.45. Also 10 saucepans, 1 double boiler, 1 Lane boiler, 4 porcelain pitchers, 4 enameled pudding pans, 4 earthen dishes, 2 dozen muffin rings, at \$15.33.

At the meeting in May resolutions were passed agreeing to supply new painted wire screens for the windows on the first floor of the hospital, to repair screens on second floor, to provide new screens for Nurses' Home, and to furnish material for shrouds.

The total amount expended by the auxiliary board during the six months covering from November to May was \$575.10. The bills for articles ordered by May meeting have not yet been received.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET E. GALE,
Secretary Ladies' Auxiliary Board.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The following is the joint report of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 up to June 1, 1900, of the treasurer ladies' auxiliary board, Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C.

SOPHIE SIEBERT, *Treasurer.*

List of subscribers, 1899-1900.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. G. L. Andrews	Col. G. L. Andrews	\$1.00	
	Mr. Lothrop	1.00	
	Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall	2.00	
	Miss Lander	1.00	
	Judge Lander	1.00	
	Mrs. Alden	2.00	
	Mrs. Tunstall	1.00	
	Mrs. Bartley	1.00	
	Mrs. Addison	1.00	
	Mrs. White	1.00	
	Mrs. Baxter	1.00	
	Mrs. Thombs	1.00	
	Mrs. Fisher	1.00	
	Mrs. Bird	1.00	
	Mr. Hughes	1.00	
	Mrs. G. B. Williams	1.00	
	Mrs. Alexander	1.00	
	Mrs. Bliss	1.00	
	Mr. Burchell	1.00	
	Mrs. Borden	1.00	
	Mrs. Sweitzer	1.00	
	Mr. McCarthy	1.00	

List of subscribers, 1899-1900—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
	Mr. Sherwood	\$1.00	
	Major Greenough	1.00	
	Th. Borden	1.00	
	Mrs. Hawthorne	1.00	
	D. Munson	.50	
	Mrs. Herman	.50	
	Mrs. Vandusen	1.00	
	Unknown	4.50	
			\$35.50
Mrs. Closson			20.00
Miss A. Bell			1.00
Mrs. Maury Dove			25.00
Mrs. Foulke			25.00
Mrs. G. C. Fraser			25.00
Miss Gale		25.00	
	Mrs. D. Campbell	1.00	
	Mrs. A. Murray	1.00	
	Mrs. F. A. M. Hopkins	1.00	
	Mrs. A. Salter	1.00	
	Mrs. French	1.00	
			30.00
Mrs. Gaff			15.00
Mrs. Goddard		12.00	
	Mr. and Mrs. McLanahan	2.00	
	Col. and Mrs. F. Colton	2.00	
	Mrs. Ch. J. Train	1.00	
	Mrs. A. Addison	1.00	
	Miss Haupt	1.00	
	Mrs. M. McAboy	1.00	
	Mrs. R. V. Holtzman	5.00	
			25.00
Mrs. A. Hague			25.00
Mrs. Hawley and subscribers			15.00
Mrs. Hobson		5.00	
	Mrs. Clark	10.00	
	Miss M. Wetmore	10.00	
	Mrs. Padelford	10.00	
	Miss Kean	10.00	
			45.00
Miss Hitchcock			10.00
Miss G. R. Harding		15.00	
	Mrs. G. W. Harding	10.00	
			25.00
Mrs. A. Hopkins		1.00	
	Mrs. Biddle	1.00	
	Mrs. E. C. Halliday	2.00	
	Mrs. A. Janin	1.00	
	Mrs. J. James	1.00	
	Mrs. Almy	1.00	
	Mrs. J. O. Evans	1.00	
	Miss Freeman	1.00	
	Mrs. Phillips	1.00	
	Mrs. S. Schroeder	1.00	
	Mrs. Th. N. Page	5.00	
			16.00
Mrs. J. Taber Johnson		2.00	
	Mrs. A. L. Barber	1.00	
	Miss A. Edwards	5.00	
	Mrs. E. Whittlesey	1.00	
	Miller & Krogmann	2.00	
	William Oyster	1.00	
	Unknown	1.00	
			13.00
Miss Munroe			10.00
Mrs. A. Mills			25.00
Mrs. M. H. Myers		5.00	
	Mrs. R. Proctor	20.00	
	Mrs. Ch. O. Foster	5.00	
			30.00
Mrs. Mulligan		10.00	
	Mrs. J. F. May	1.00	
	Mrs. C. K. Wright	1.00	
	C. C. Bryan	1.00	
	John C. Walker	1.00	
	Mr. Fisher, art store	1.00	
	J. H. Small & Sons	1.00	
	Miss J. Riggs	1.00	
			17.00
Miss McCeney			10.00
Mrs. Newcomb			10.00
Mrs. Pellew			10.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite			10.00

List of subscribers, 1899-1900—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. R. C. Parker	Mrs. D. C. Phillips	\$1.00	
	Miss James	5.00	
	Mrs. G. B. Williams	1.00	
	Miss Morris	1.00	
	Miss Mitchell	1.00	
	Mrs. A. Mills	1.00	
	Mrs. A. B. Taylor	1.00	
	Mrs. P. Bailhache	1.00	
	Mr. S. E. Waters	1.00	
	Mrs. B. Butterworth	1.00	
	Mrs. Gillette	1.00	
	Mrs. J. Dalsell	2.00	
	Mrs. J. Washington	1.00	
	Mrs. J. A. Johnston	10.00	
			\$29.00
Mrs. Wm. Richey			10.00
Miss Sophie Siebert			10.00
Mrs. Sharp			5.00
Mrs. Sprague			15.00
Mrs. K. H. Webb		3.00	
	Miss E. E. Webb	1.00	
	Wm. Stiebeling	1.00	
	Geo. S. Krafft & Sons	1.00	
	Wm. T. Reed	1.00	
	Dr. Magruder	1.00	
	Hugh Reilly	1.00	
	J. A. Eikes	1.00	
			10.00
Total			551.50

Donations.

Mrs. Ffoulke (proceeds from Mrs. J. W. Hoyt's lecture)	\$35.00
Mr. R. Forsyth	1.00
Mr. Merrill	1.00
Mrs. Hansbrough	1.00
Total	38.00

Total amount contributed and donated, \$589.50.

List of subscribers, 1898-1899.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Geo. L. Andrews	Rev. J. A. Aspinwall	\$2.00	
	Mrs. J. A. Aspinwall	1.50	
	Mrs. F. M. Alexander	1.00	
	Mrs. Murray Addison	1.00	
	Mrs. Ch. H. Alden	2.00	
	Mrs. J. W. Baxter	1.00	
	Mrs. T. W. Bartley	1.00	
	Mrs. Ch. Bird	1.00	
	Mrs. N. W. Burchell	1.00	
	Mrs. J. R. Bliss	1.00	
	Mrs. W. C. Borden	1.00	
	Mr. L. W. Burchell	1.00	
	Mr. J. J. Decker	1.00	
	Mrs. R. J. Fisher	1.00	
	Mr. J. A. Hughes	1.00	
	Miss L. Lander	1.00	
	Mr. A. M. Lothrop	1.00	
	Mrs. G. A. McIlhenny	1.00	
	Mrs. Theo. Schwan	1.00	
	Mrs. Thomb	1.00	
	Mrs. Tunstall	1.00	
	Mrs. G. B. Williams	1.00	
	Mrs. N. G. White	1.00	
	Col. Gunther	5.00	
			\$32.50
Mrs. Childs		7.00	
	The Misses Childs	3.00	
			10.00

394 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

List of subscribers, 1898-1899—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Clisson		\$25.00	\$20.00
Mrs. Froulke	Mrs. Westinghouse	30.00	
			55.00
Mrs. B. C. French		7.00	10.00
Mrs. Goddard	Mrs. Arthur Addison	1.00	
	Mr. and Mrs. F. Colton	2.00	
	Mrs. H. A. Goldsborough	1.00	
	Mr. and Mrs. McLanahan	2.00	
	Mrs. M. Holtzman	2.00	
	Mr. and Mrs. Michler	2.00	
	Mrs. F. Freeman	1.00	
	Mrs. McAvoy	1.00	
	Miss Haupt	1.00	
	Mrs. Ch. J. Train	5.00	
			25.00
Miss Gale		25.00	
	Mrs. D. Campbell	1.00	
	Mrs. A. Murray	1.00	
	Mrs. A. Salter	1.00	
	Mrs. F. A. M. Hopkins	1.00	
			20.00
Mrs. Arch. Hopkins		1.00	
	Mrs. H. Ashton	1.00	
	Mrs. Almy	1.00	
	Mrs. Biddle	1.00	
	Mrs. J. A. Evans	1.00	
	Miss Fowler	1.00	
	Miss Freeman	1.00	
	Mrs. Hammond	1.00	
	Mrs. Goldsborough	1.00	
	Mrs. Janin	1.00	
	Mrs. Philipps	1.00	
	Mrs. Rush	1.00	
	Mrs. S. Schroeder	1.00	
	Mrs. and Miss James	2.00	
	Mrs. Halliday	1.00	
	Mrs. T. N. Page	5.00	
			21.00
Mrs. Hobson	Mrs. W. Anderson	5.00	
	Mrs. Audenried	20.00	
			25.00
Miss G. Harding		10.00	
	Mrs. Harding	15.00	
			25.00
Mrs. A. Hague		2.00	
Mrs. Hawley		3.00	
	The Misses Hawley	5.00	
	Mrs. Michler	5.00	
	Mrs. Shiras	2.00	
	Mrs. Leech	1.00	
	Mrs. Gheen	1.00	
	Mrs. W. R. Brown	1.00	
	Mrs. Rick	1.00	
			20.00
Mrs. J. T. Johnson		2.00	
	Mrs. Chandler	1.00	
	Miss A. Edwards	5.00	
	Mrs. W. C. Duvall	1.00	
	Miller & Krozmann	2.00	
	Mrs. R. Kauffmann	1.00	
	William Oyster	1.00	
	Mrs. W. H. Seaman	1.00	
	Mrs. Barber	1.00	
	Mrs. G. C. Hazleton	5.00	
	Mrs. Caleb Willard	1.00	
	Mrs. Th. Wasserbach	5.00	
	Mrs. Ch. A. Foster	2.00	
	Mrs. Hall		20.00
Mrs. Mulligan		10.00	
	Mrs. Wright	1.00	
	Mrs. J. C. Walker	5.00	
	Mrs. Theo. Braine	1.00	
	Mr. Fisher's art store	5.00	
	Mrs. H. Gray	1.00	
	Mr. Small	1.00	
	Mr. C. C. Poryan	1.00	
	Mrs. May		26.00
Miss McCeney			10.00
Mrs. Newcomb			10.00

List of subscribers, 1898-1899—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Pellew			\$10.00
Mrs. R. C. Parker			1.00
	Mrs. G. B. Williams	\$1.00	
	Mrs. M. Quay	1.00	
	Mrs. Dalzell	2.00	
	Mrs. Proctor	1.00	
	Mrs. Stone	1.00	
	Mrs. Michler	1.00	
	Mrs. A. S. Gillette	1.00	
	Miss A. Mitchell	1.00	
	Mrs. P. H. Bailhache	1.00	
	Maj. J. E. Kuhn	1.00	
	Mr. S. Waters	1.00	
	Mrs. A. Mills	1.00	
			13.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite			10.00
Miss Solomons		7.00	
	Mr. H. S. Merrill	1.00	
	Miss H. Wood	1.00	
	Mrs. W. D. Drinkard	1.00	
			10.00
Miss O. Seward			10.00
Miss S. Siebert		5.00	
	Mrs. L. P. Siebert	5.00	
			10.00
Mrs. Sprague			15.00
Mrs. B. H. Warder			25.00
Mrs. R. H. Webb		3.00	
	Miss J. Krafft	1.00	
	W. Stiebeling	1.00	
	H. Eiker	1.00	
	Wm. T. Reed	1.00	
	H. Reilly	1.00	
	Dr. Magruder	1.00	
	Miss C. E. Webb	1.00	
			10.00
Total			486.50
Balance of art-loan fund, committee of distribution			\$100.00
Mrs. W. J. Boardman			10.00
Mrs. Andrews			2.00
Mrs. Goddard			2.00
Mr. Ch. M. Ffoulke, jr			3.00
Mrs. Austin			10.00
Mrs. Ffoulke			5.00
Mrs. Maury Dove			25.00
Miss Gale			2.00
Unknown			1.00
Total			160.00
Total amount contributed and donated, \$646.50.			

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: The above title indicates the character of this charitable institution. The location (217 Delaware avenue N.E.) is ideal. The building upon the location, however, is not of such capacity or character as to give proper results commensurate with the efforts that are made by the medical faculty and lay members of this board. A plain building of 6,400 feet floor space—two stories high, with cellar under the whole building—could be utilized at the present time and be none too large for the relief of the sick poor who come to the dispensary and for first relief of the injured who are brought to the casualty department. This building ought to be located in the immediate vicinity of the present dispensary building, or, if removed from there, should be located between Maryland and Massachusetts avenues on the north and North Carolina and Pennsylvania avenues on the south, and between First street east and Eleventh street east.

The large increase in the population of that part of the District of Columbia east of North and South Capitol streets, the increase in the number of factories, the two large railroads which traverse it, the many street railroads, along with natural accidents, cause a great many persons in a year's time to be injured. Humanity dictates that the injured should be taken to the nearest point in the smallest possible portion of time where first relief will be given.

This institution is the only nonsectarian, private charitable institution east of North and South Capitol streets. It has been in existence since the 14th day of April, 1888, and has in its board of directors and among its lady managers members who were among its original incorporators. These old members, along with the others who compose its present board of directors and board of lady managers, have worked constantly and consistently for the benefit and relief of the sick poor and unfortunate who have been brought to its doors, it is unnecessary to say, that which is well known, without pay or hope of reward, other than the good opinion of those whom they help, and of the public who so kindly and generously contribute to the support of the institution.

The report of the dispensary shows that during the year ending June 30, 1900, 1,299 new patients were accepted as worthy of medical attention by the dispensary, and that the physicians in attendance of clinics gave relief on 4,572 separate visits of both the old and new patients, the average daily attendance being 15. In each and everyone of the above cases the care taken by the house physician and his assistants, under the supervision of the physicians having charge of the several clinics, has been as thorough as if the patients were better off and able to pay the regular and usual rate for medical attention.

The casualty department.—A casual glance at the report made by the casualty department shows that it has grown beyond the expectation of the board of directors. Seven hundred and forty-five cases were given first relief during the year ending June 30, 1900; 697 operations were performed. All this work has been done by devoted men and women at a very small cost, as will be proven by a careful examination of the treasurer's report.

The room in which this work is done, the appliances therein, and the instruments provided are not adequate nor such as the amount of work performed demands. This department should have two large rooms—one in which operations are performed and the other for the reception of patients, and above this a large ward for the reception and caretaking of such patients as can not leave the building after first relief is given.

We have had a number of patients where injuries were so great that it would have cost possibly the life of the patient to have removed him or her from the building after first relief had been given. These patients were taken care of for the day, sometimes for a week, and not infrequently for as much as a month, in the wards on the second floor of the main building. There they received medical and surgical attention, and were fed and nursed. All of the additional expense came out of the small sums available from public and private sources.

This institution has been greatly helped by its board of lady managers; in fact it would have been impossible to have kept the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital open, other than for the financial help which has come to it through the efforts of these devoted ladies. The institution has also received the help of the ladies' guild. This is a new feature and bids fair to furnish the hospital with the greater part of the smaller articles necessary about such an institution. Their promises for the coming season to hold meetings and entertainments will greatly help it financially.

We look forward to the reorganization of the lady managers on a basis which will take in many of the influential and charitably disposed, and appeal to all persons who have a kindly feeling toward the eastern dispensary and the work it is trying to do to help the lady managers in every way they can. No contribution, whether it be in money or in such goods as the dispensary can use, will be refused, but will be gladly accepted, and the receipt of same will be promptly acknowledged.

The lay members of the board of directors testify to the unselfish devotion of the medical members in sacrificing their time—and thereby pecuniarily—helping to hold the hands of the institution up, and enabling it to do the work which has been outlined in the earlier part of this report, and which is shown in detail herein.

While the house physician and his assistants and the matron receive compensation, they do not receive a tithe of what they really earn. The service given us by these devoted gentlemen and ladies deserve the highest commendation, and if our treasury was in a condition to justify a larger compensation it ought to be given.

Our finances have not been in a satisfactory condition during the past year. The board of directors have found it impossible to collect enough money to pay the institution's running expenses, and find it in debt at the end of the fiscal year. This debt they hope to pay from revenues which will come to the board of directors through their friends, and the friends of the lady managers and ladies' guild from entertainments which will be given from time to time at the institution and at residences, and from outside donations. We hope by the end of the present fiscal year we will not only pay the expenses of the institution for this fiscal year, but wipe out the debt of last year.

A larger and better building, hereinbefore referred to, ought to be owned and occupied by this institution. The amount of work accomplished during the past year demands it; in the interest of health, and for the proper taking care of the injured who come to our doors, it is necessary. To this end we ask that an appropriation of \$5,000 be

made for a building to be erected for the use of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, within the boundaries hereinbefore described, upon land which shall be paid for by private donation. The number of cases in our dispensary, as well as the work done in the casualty department in the past year, and the increased amount of work being done this year, moves us to appeal for a sum of money which will enable this working and charitable force to do the work brought to its attention in a creditable manner. To do this it will be necessary (and strenuous efforts will be made to continue the present economic condition) that the sum of the following amounts be provided:

Salaries: House physician, matron, and janitor	\$960.00
Board: House physician, three assistants, janitor, and patients	900.00
Rent	400.00
For medical and surgical supplies, and electric supplies and instruments	1,200.00
Interior repairs to building	75.00
General maintenance, coal, etc	600.00
Total	4,135.00

Of this amount we ask an appropriation at the hands of Congress of \$3,000.

Your attention is called to the report of our treasurer, who has taken good care of the funds. His reports have been accepted by the auditing officer of the Treasury, and passed.

We ask finally that a careful scrutiny may be made of the finances as well as the physical condition of the institution. Come to 217 Delaware avenue at any time of the day or night and note the care taken, and of the outlook given by the house physician and matron, for those who are so unfortunate as to be compelled to take at the hands of charity the help we extend them.

We extend a hearty invitation to all who may desire to come to this institution as investigators, to see the work that is being done, trusting that it may so impress them that they will not only help us materially, but by good words.

THOMAS W. SMITH,
*For the Board of Directors, Eastern Dispensary
and Casualty Hospital.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Abstract of disbursements and receipts made by the treasurer of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital during the year ending June 30, 1900.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
396654	W. H. Moore & Co	Printing blanks	\$3.00
396655	Henry Evans	Drugs	28.67
396656	B. L. Simpson	Fuel	5.25
396657	Wm. J. Brewer	Printing	5.00
396658	Mackall Bros	Drugs	68.63
396659	Anna L. Hullfish	Matron, July, 1899	20.00
396660	do	Board of physician and student, July, 1899	25.00
396661	Wm. P. Reeves, M. D	House physician	10.00
396662	Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients	11.55
396663	S. Kann, Sons & Co	House supplies	3.65
396664	Wm. P. Reeves, M. D	House physician	20.00
396665	Anna L. Hullfish	Matron, August	20.00
396666	do	Board of physician and student, August, 1899	25.00

Abstract of disbursements and receipts made by the treasurer—Continued.

PUBLIC FUNDS—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
396667	Anna L. Hullfish	Matron, September, 1899	\$20.00
396668	do	Board of physician and student, September, 1899	25.00
396669	Wm. P. Reeves, M. D.	House physician, September, 1899	20.00
396670	Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients and nursing, August	6.20
396671	Mackall Bros	Drugs	14.98
396672	V. Baldwin Johnson	Fuel	10.00
396673	M. F. Hobson	Painting signs	7.00
396674	B. L. Simpson	Fuel	11.25
396675	A. J. McKee & Co	Surgical instruments	13.28
396676	Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients, etc	3.40
396677	George F. Harbin	Return of money advanced for water rent	10.83
396678	Lewis Flemer	Drugs	29.12
396679	Wm. P. Reeves, M. D.	House physician, October, 1899	20.00
396680	Anna L. Hullfish	Matron, October, 1899	20.00
396681	do	Board of physician and student, October, 1899	25.00
396682	J. C. Craycroft	House supplies	2.13
396683	Thomas Wood	Janitor for October, 1899	4.00
396684	Anna L. Hullfish	Board and care of patients	11.10
396685	Wm. P. Reeves, M. D.	House physician, December, 1899	20.00
396686	Anna L. Hullfish	Matron for December, 1899	20.00
396687	do	Board of physician and student, December, 1899	25.00
396688	Thomas Wood	Janitor for December, 1899	4.00
396689	Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients and nursing, November and December, 1899.	19.85
396690	Woodward & Lothrop	Dry goods and house supplies	17.88
396691	Thomas Wood	Janitor for January, 1900	4.00
396692	Lewis Flemer	Drugs	63.81
396693	William P. Reeves, M. D.	House physician, January, 1900	20.00
396694	Anna L. Hullfish	Matron, January, 1900	20.00
396695	do	Board of physician and student, January, 1900	25.00
396696	Jas. J. Hayes	Dry goods	1.82
396697	Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients and nursing, January, 1900	5.45
396698	William Reeves	House physician, February and March, 1900	40.00
396699	Anna L. Hullfish	Matron, February and March, 1900	40.00
396700	do	Board of physician and student, March, 1900	25.00
396701	James J. Hayes	Dry goods	2.87
396702	L. Cavanaugh	Groceries	3.26
396703	V. Baldwin Johnson	Fuel	59.25
396704	Thomas E. Wood	Janitor for February and March, 1900	8.00
396705	B. L. Simpson	Fuel	29.75
396706	Woodward & Lothrop	House supplies	11.50
396707	Lewis Flemer	Drugs	34.52
Total			1,000.00

To receipts, appropriation \$1,000 | By disbursements as above \$1,000

PRIVATE FUNDS—RECEIPTS.

Date.	Source.	Nature.	Amount.
1899.			
July 1	Balance		\$0.03
1	Anna North	Bequest	1,000.00
12	Thos. W. Smith	Loan	122.95
24	B. B. Earnshaw	Membership fee	5.00
Aug. 16	Dr. Geo. M. Kober	do	5.00
Dec. —	Crosby S. Noyes	Donation	5.00
	G. W. Swartzell	do	5.00
	Henry P. Blair	do	5.00
	B. L. Simpson	do	5.00
	Richard Rothwell	do	5.00
	Oscar Luckett	do	5.00
	O. G. Staples	do	5.00
	W. J. Frizzell	do	5.00
	Barber & Ross	do	5.00
	A. Lisner	do	5.00
	W. W. Dodge	do	5.00
	S. F. Thomas	do	5.00
	Thos. Somerville & Sons	do	5.00
	Saks & Co	do	5.00
	J. C. Weedon	do	5.00
	E. G. Schafer & Co	do	5.00
	Geo. H. Harries	do	5.00
	V. Baldwin Johnson	do	5.00
	Lewis Flemer	do	5.00
	E. N. Gray & Co	do	5.00

400 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Abstract of disbursements and receipts made by the treasurer, etc.—Continued.

PRIVATE FUNDS—RECEIPTS—Continued.

Date.	Source.	Nature.	Amount.
1899.			
Dec. —	F. L. Moore	Donation	\$5.00
	W. B. Thompson	do	5.00
	Geo. Truesdell	do	5.00
	S. W. Woodward	do	5.00
	J. C. Yost	do	5.00
	Machall Bros	do	5.00
	H. C. McCauley	do	5.00
	B. W. Clark	do	5.00
	Alex. Mackey Smith	do	10.00
1900.			
Jan. —	T. J. Mayer	Membership fee	5.00
	A. P. Clark, jr.	Donation	5.00
	P. Maloney	do	5.00
	S. A. Manuel	Membership fee	5.00
	John A. Swope	Donation	5.00
	Lawrence Cavanaugh	do	5.00
	R. Ross Perry	do	5.00
Feb 7	Jacob Spleidt	Membership fee	5.00
7	R. J. Earnshaw	do	5.00
Mar. 9	H. K. Simpson	do	5.00
10	B. B. Earnshaw	do	5.00
10	Dr. Geo. M. Kober	do	5.00
10	Geo. F. Harbin	do	5.00
10	Geo. R. Repetti	do	5.00
10	Board and care of patients		31.00
19	Thos. W. Smith	Membership fee	5.00
19	Dr. J. T. Winter	do	5.00
19	Dr. W. P. C. Hazen	do	5.00
Apr. 10	M. I. Weller	do	5.00
10	Board and care of patients		15.00
May —	Dr. P. S. Roy	Membership fee	5.00
	Tracy L. Jeffords	do	5.00
	Board and care of patients		5.00
	J. W. Babson	Membership fee	5.00
	Hon. John W. Ross	Donation	5.00
	H. F. McFarland	do	5.00
	William Tindall	do	5.00
	J. T. Petty	do	5.00
June —	Board and care of patients		7.00
	do		3.00
	do		4.00
5	Bicksler	Interest	25.00
	Total		1,497.98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	No. of voucher.	By whom.	On what account.	Amount.
1899.				
July 12	305	Anna L. Hullfish	Board and care of patients to June	\$29.80
12	306	do	Board and care of patients to July 1	18.15
12	307	do	Board of physician and student for June	25.00
12	308	do	Services as matron for June	20.00
12	309	Dr. P. L. Gunckel	House physician for June	20.00
12	310	do	House physician to July 15	10.00
12	311	American Bonding Co	Bond of treasurer	5.00
Aug. 30	312	Woodward & Lothrop	Supplies	.60
Sept. 25		S. Kann & Sons	Mantels	.30
25		F. Hollander	Hospital supplies	.75
25	1313	F. B. Nichols & Co	Stationery	.75
25		Dr. L. Eliot	do	1.20
25		Z. Gilman	Drugs	.20
Dec. —	314	W. P. Reeves	House physician, November	20.00
	315	Anna L. Hullfish	Matron, November	20.00
	316	do	Board, physician and student	25.00
	317	Citizens' National Bank	For investment	1,000.00
	318	Thos. E. Wood	Janitor for November	4.00
1900.				
Jan. —	319	Milton Tibbets	Printing	19.50
	320	Frank Hume	House supplies	2.89
		J. C. Craycroft	do	.75
	1321	Samuel T. Stott	Drugs	1.00
		William Ballantyne	Stationery	1.20

¹ By check to George F. Harbin.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 401

Abstract of disbursements and receipts made by the treasurer, etc.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	By whom.	On what account.	Amount.
1900.				
Jan. —	322	B. L. Simpson	Fuel	\$17.25
	323	V. Baldwin Johnson	do	34.50
	324	W. E. Clark	Repairs, etc	28.33
Mar. 10	325	Anna L. Hullfish	Nursing and care of patients	31.75
10	326	do	Board of physician and student	25.00
Apr. 17	327	do	Nursing and care of patients	35.40
25	328	Lewis Flemer	Drugs	20.18
May 10	329	Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients	5.55
31	330	do	Board of physician and student for April	25.00
		Total		1,449.05

To receipts as above	\$1,497.98	By disbursements as above	\$1,449.05
		By balance	48.93
Total	1,497.98	Total	1,497.98

Annual report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital during the year ending June 30, 1900.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abscess:									
Face	1				1		1		3
Scalp					1				1
Axillary	1				2		1		4
Middle ear	1								1
Finger	1				1				2
Leg, left	1								1
Hand, left	1								1
Alcoholism	43		3		14		1		61
Apoplexy	1								1
Aortic regurgitation					2				2
Aortic insufficiency	1				1				2
Angina pectoris	1								1
Arthritis, finger					2				2
Asthma	1								1
Asphyxia, illuminating gas					1				1
Burns:									
Hand, left	1						3		4
Foot, left					1				1
Arm, right								1	1
Eyelids	1								1
Arms and body	1								1
Face	1								1
Concussion, brain					1				1
Cardialgia							1		1
Delirium tremens	4				1				5
Dermatitis venenata, face			1					1	2
Dislocation:									
Jaw							1		1
Finger	1	1					1		3
Epilepsy	11				4				15
Exostosis—humerus, right		1							1
Exhaustion, heat	1		1		1				3
Epistaxis	1								1
Enteritis							1		1
Foreign body in—									
Eye	9				8		1		18
Scalp	1								1
Finger					1		2		3
Ear	2								2
Foot					1				1
Throat					1				1
Hand					1				1

402 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Annual report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital during the year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Fractures:									
Nasal bone	3		1				1		4
Finger, index	1				1	1			3
Ulna	1					1			1
Skull, occipital						1			1
Skull, compound comminuted	1	1							2
Clavicle		2							2
Potts's compound					1				1
Ribs, seventh and eighth	1								1
Radius and ulna	1								1
Tibia and fibula	3				1				4
Fibula	1								1
Rib, tenth					1				1
Olecranon process		1							1
Supraorbital ridge			1						1
Foot, left (crushed)	1								1
Astragalus	1								1
Molar compound	1								1
Rib, sixth					1				1
Scapula	1								1
Skull base and vault	1								1
Frostbite, foot, left					1				1
Furuncle:									
Thigh	1				1				2
Neck	1								1
Forearm	1								1
Gastritis	1								1
Gastralgia							1		1
Hysteria			1				3		4
Heat stroke					1				1
Hæmatoma, scalp	2								2
Intestinal colic	1				3		2		6
Insect bite, lip					1	1			2
Labor, delivery							2		2
Malingering					4		1		5
Measles						1			1
Malaria	1								1
Neurasthenia	1				1		1		3
Odontalgia	11	5	4	2	36	8	34	4	104
Orchitis					1				1
Edema, face					1				1
Ophthalmia neonatorum								1	1
Onychia							1		1
Poisoning:									
Atropine			1						1
Camphorated oil					1				1
Arsenic					1		1		2
Opium	1								1
Carbolic acid		1							1
Iodine							1		1
Phlegmon:									
Finger	1				1		5		7
Toe							1		1
Pulmonary hemorrhage					1				1
Retention of urine					2				2
Sprain:									
Ankle, left		1			2	2	1		6
Back					2				2
Arm, left					2				2
Finger					2				2
Elbow	1				1	1			2
Jaw					1				1
Leg					1				1
Hand	1				1				1
Wrist		1				1			2
Thumb	1								1
Stricture, urethra, spasmodic	3								3
Strangulated hernia		1							1
Syncope	1						2		3
Shock							2		2
Traumatism:									
Eye					1				1
Abdomen	1								1

Annual report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital during the year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Vertigo.....	2			1					3
Wounds:									
Contused—									
Finger.....		1							1
Toe.....	3				3				6
Rib, seventh.....	1								1
Scalp.....	4				3		1		8
Hip, left.....	1								1
Eye, right.....	4				2				6
Back.....					2		1		3
Side.....	1					1			2
Shoulder.....	3								3
Hand.....	2				1				3
Neck.....	1								1
Foot.....	1	1			1				3
Penis.....						1			1
Arm, left.....	2					1			3
Face.....	1			1	3	3			8
Leg, left.....	4	1			1				6
Chest.....	4				2				6
Lips, upper.....	1								1
Elbow.....	1								1
Gunshot—									
Mouth.....	1								1
Heel.....	1	1							2
Brow.....						2			2
Scalp.....					1				1
Thigh, left.....							1		1
Thigh, right.....							2		2
Incised—									
Finger.....	4	1			4		4		13
Face.....	1				3		1		5
Hand.....	2		1		1				4
Neck.....					1				1
Arm.....	2				2		2		6
Scalp.....	1	1			1		2		5
Eye.....		1							1
Wrist.....						1			1
Leg.....							1		1
Thigh, right and left.....							2		2
Back.....							1		1
Chest.....							1		1
Infected—									
Finger.....	2		1				1		4
Foot.....	1								1
Hand.....					1				1
Lacerated—									
Finger.....	7		1	1	17				26
Scalp.....	39	2	1		21	3	3		69
Face.....	27				16	4			47
Lip, upper.....	3				4	1	2		10
Knee.....	3	1							4
Thumb.....	3				1	1			5
Hand.....	7				3	2			12
Ankle.....	1								1
Elbow.....	4								4
Shoulder.....	2								2
Ear.....	1				3				4
Eye.....	2				4	1			7
Toe.....	4					1			5
Perineum.....								1	1
Eye lid.....							2		2
Chin.....	3								3
Hip, right.....	1								1
Forearm.....	3				1				4
Nose.....	2				2				4
Leg.....	4				1	1			6
Penis.....					1				1
Foot.....						1			1
Wrist.....	2	1							3
Mouth.....	1								1

404 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Annual report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital during the year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Wounds—Continued.									
Punctured—									
Face	2	2			2				6
Thumb	1						1		2
Finger			1						1
Forearm			1						1
Foot							1	1	2
Hand	1		1		1			1	4
Lip	1			1	3				5
Eyelid							1		1
Penetrating cornæ					1				1
Stab—									
Neck							1		1
Hand							1		1
Total	308	28	20	6	229	40	104	10	745

Total number of visits for the year 745
Average daily cases 2.15
Operations 697

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1900.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abscess:									
Axilla, left	2				1		1	1	5
Alveolar						1			1
Ankle, right								1	1
Face				1					1
Groin	1								1
Hand, left	1								1
Neck					3		1		4
Labia			1				3		4
Posterior auricular				1					1
Abortion							2		2
Acne simplex	1						1		2
Adenitis:									
Cervical					1		2		3
Inguinal	2								2
Anæmia	2		1			1	3	4	11
Alopecia areata		1	1						2
Ascaris lumbricoides				1					1
Aortic insufficiency					1				1
Asthma	1				2		3		6
Amenorrhœa			1				7		8
Amblyopia	1		1						2
Toxic					1				1
Ametropia	1		1	1			1		4
Atrophy, optic					3		3		6
Antiflexion							5		5
Bronchitis	8	4	6	1	14	9	28	8	78
Capillary	1								1
Broncho pneumonia		4		1		2		3	10
Buccal inflammation			1						1
Burn:									
Hand	1					1	1		3
Arm and body	1								1
Bubo	1				18		3		22
Blepharitis				1					1
Cephalalgia		1			4		3	3	11

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Cystitis	8		5		26
Conjunctivitis	3	1	1		25
Constipation			1	1	34
Cretinism					2
Catarrh, chronic	3		1		12
Coryza					1
Cellulitis:					
Foot, left	1				3
Hand, right					3
Jaw, lower	1		1		2
Chancro	2				14
Chancroid	3				19
Chicken pox				1	2
Carcinoma:					
Uterine				3	3
Bladder				1	1
Breast				1	1
Candylomata				3	3
Cervicitis			1		1
Cataract:					
Complete, right				1	1
Incipient			2		2
Traumatic				1	1
Chalazion				2	4
Chemosis				1	1
Choroiditis	1			2	3
Circumcorneal hypertrophy				1	1
Debility, general			1		1
Dysentery	1				1
Diarrhea	1				1
Dyspepsia			1		5
Diphtheria		1	1		3
Disarticulation, finger, first phalanx			1		1
Dermatitis			1		1
Enterocolitis				2	2
Enteritis					3
Epilepsy	1				4
Eczema:					
Acute		3	3	1	16
Chronic	1				2
Ear		1			1
Squamous					2
Lip				1	1
Elongated uvula	1				1
Epithelioma:					
Shoulder	2				3
Hip, upper	1				1
Nasal				1	1
Erythema			1		1
Endometritis			2		27
Fever, intermittent	7	5	12	5	94
Furunculosis	1	1	2		6
Fracture:					
Olecranon			1		1
Os calcis	1				1
Finger, compound				1	1
Clavicle, left		2			2
Nasal bone	1				1
Fistula in ano	2			2	4
Foreign body in—					
Finger				1	1
Thumb				1	1
Scalp	1				1
Furuncle, thigh				1	1
Frostbite, both feet				1	1
Fibroid uterus			2		4
Fibromyoma uterine					4
Gastritis	1				3
Gastralgia				2	2
Gastro-enteritis		1			2
Gonorrhea	13		2		45
Herpes zoster		1	1		4
Hernia, inguinal	1			1	2
Hysteria					1
Hæmoptysis				1	1

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Hypertrophy:									
Heart					1				1
Tonsil					1	1			2
Hypertrophic rhinitis			1						1
Hemorrhoids					4		1		5
Hip-joint disease			1						1
Hemorrhage into vitreous			1				1		2
Hyperopia					1		2		3
Indigestion	2	5	9	2	5	7	14		44
Ileocolitis		1		1		4		3	9
Inanition						1			1
Ingrown nail							2		2
Impetigo					1				1
Iritis			1		5		2	2	10
Keloid chest					1				1
Keratitis				1	1		1	2	5
Scrofulous				1				1	2
Kerato-iritis	1						1		2
La grippe	1		3		1		9		14
Lumbago	1		1						2
Laryngitis	2		1		2		4		9
Laryngismus stridulus		2		1		1			4
Lumbricoides				1				1	2
Lymphangitis				1	1	1		3	6
Lacerated perineum			1						1
Leucorrhoea			1				8		9
Leucoma							1		1
Neurasthenia	4		5		3				12
Marasmus				1		1		3	5
Myocarditis					1				1
Mammitis							1		1
Malaria			1						1
Measles						2			2
Menorrhagia			1				3		4
Myopia	1		1					2	4
Neuralgia	1		1		2		4		8
Nephritis			1					1	2
Necrosis, turburated bone					2				2
Otitis:									
Media supra		4			1	1		2	8
Media			2		2		4		8
Chronic	1		1		2				4
Media and rhinitis		1							1
Orchitis					5	1			6
Ovarian neuralgia							2		2
Oedema, eyelid, left							1		1
Ophthalmia neonatorum						1			1
Pleurodynia	1								1
Paresis	1								1
Pertussis				2					2
Pemphigus				1					1
Pregnancy			3				17	1	21
Prolapsus								1	1
Pharyngitis			2		1		10		13
Phthisis	4				2		3		9
Polypus, nasal							1		1
Polypi uterine							2		2
Pelvic adhesions							1		1
Pericorditis					1				1
Prolapsed uvula								1	1
Paronychia								1	1
Phimosis									
Phlegmon finger	2				3				5
Pruritis:	1		2		2		3		8
Scrotum	1								1
Vulva			1						1
Pyosalpinx							1		1
Procidencia							1		1
Rheumatism	8		2		29	1	33		73
Gonorrheal					1				1
Rochitis								2	2
Rhinitis		1	1	1	3	4	1		11
Regurgitation aortic			1						1
Rhus toxicodendron							1		1
Retroflexion with fixation							2		2
Retroflexion							1		1

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Retroversion.....			1				2		3
Retroversion and endometritis.....							2		2
Sciatica.....							1		1
Seminal emission.....	2								2
Stomatitis hepatica.....						1		1	2
Stomatitis ulcerative.....						1		1	2
Seborrhea capitis.....								2	2
Syphilis.....			1		9	2	17	6	35
Sprain:									
Back.....	1				1				2
Shoulder.....	2				1				3
Wrist.....		1							1
Finger.....			1		1				2
Leg.....					2				2
Ankle.....			1			1			2
Side.....					2				2
Forearm.....		1							1
Elbow.....		1							1
Scabies.....			1		2		3		6
Scrofulosis.....								1	1
Spermatorrhœa.....	1								1
Stricture, urethral, spasmodic.....	1						1		2
Sycosis.....	1								1
Salpingitis.....			1				7		8
And endometritis.....			2				3		5
And endometritis, soc cervix.....							1		1
Subinvolution.....			1						1
Suppurative disease of appendages.....							5		5
Strabismus, internal.....	1								1
Tonsillitis.....		3	4	1	7	1	12	2	30
Tubercular.....					1				1
Tinea trichophytina.....				1				1	2
Tinea tonsurans.....					1	4		1	6
Torpid liver.....			1		1				2
Tinea corporis.....								1	1
Tuberculosis.....	3	1	3		3	2	6	2	20
Tongue-tie.....						1			1
Tobacco heart.....	3								3
Traumatism eye.....	1				1				2
Threatened miscarriage.....							1		1
Tinea solium.....							1		1
Typhoid fever.....	1								1
Ulcer:									
Eye, upper lid.....			1						1
Leg, left.....	1				2		6		9
Leg, specific, right.....	1						1		2
Leg, varicose, left.....	2		3				1		6
Leg, tubercular, right.....							1		1
Elbow, right.....	1								1
Leg, left.....					1		1		2
Soft palate, specific.....							1		1
Urethral caruncle.....							1		1
Uterine colic.....							1		1
Urticaria.....	1		1				2		4
Vaginitis.....							3	1	4
Specific.....							11		11
And bubo.....							1		1
Varicose veins, leg.....	1								1
Vaccination.....		2		1		7		6	16
Varicella.....						1		1	2
Vicarious menstruation.....								1	1
Valvular insufficiency.....	2		2		2		6		12
Wounds:									
Contused—									
Hand.....	1						1		2
Fingers.....					1	2			3
Eye, left.....					1				1
Side.....					1				1
Face.....					1				1
Shoulder.....					1				1
Arm.....					1				1
Back.....					1				1
Gunshot—									
Knee.....					2				2
Scalp.....		1			1				2

408 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ending
June 30, 1900—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Wounds—Continued.					
Incised—					
Cornea.....	1				1
Hand.....		1			1
Throat.....			1		1
Brow.....	1			1	2
Face.....			1		1
Nose.....			1		1
Scalp.....			1		1
Lacerated—					
Eye.....			2	1	3
Face.....			1		1
Leg, left.....				1	1
Scalp.....	3		1	1	5
Foot.....			1		1
Finger.....			2	1	3
Ears.....			1		1
Head.....		1			1
Brow.....		1			1
Hand, left.....				1	1
Mouth.....		1			1
Forearm, right.....	1				1
Upper lip.....					1
Infected, hand.....	2				2
Perforated, cornea.....	1				1
Punctured—					
Lip.....	1				1
Arm.....					1
Face.....	1				1
Foot.....				1	1
Hand.....			1		1
Suppurating finger.....				1	1
Total.....	152	54	119	38	329
					85
					428
					104
					1,209

Total number of visits for the year.....	4,572
Average daily attendance.....	15
Operations.....	119
Revisits.....	3,273

Donations for Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital for year ending June
30, 1900.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
Ladies' Guild.....	1 dozen sheets.	Dr. F. T. Chamberlin.....	1 lot sample medicines.
Do.....	1 dozen towels.	Dr. Llewellyn Eliot.....	Do.
Do.....	3 aprons for use in op- erating room.	Dr. Beatty.....	Do.
Do.....	2 gowns (female).	Dr. D. Olin Leech.....	Do.
Do.....	3 pillows.	Glyco Thymoline Co.....	Do.
Do.....	7 shades for windows.	Gray's Glycerine Tonic Co.....	Do.
Do.....	8 curtains for windows (dotted mull).	Dr. Chas. Rand.....	Do.
Do.....	1 rubber pillowcase.	Dr. Beatty.....	Prescription blanks.
Do.....	1 coat for resident phy- sician.	Dr. Barnes.....	Do.
Do.....	Needlework for insti- tution.	Dr. Leech.....	Do.
Mrs. Schafhirt.....	3 sheets.	Dr. Eliot.....	Current medical journals.
Colonel Bingham.....	Flowers for wards.	Dr. Barnes.....	Do.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers and fruit for patients.	Dr. H. F. Medford.....	1 roll of adhesive plaster.
Lady Board of Mana- gers.....	1 dozen fans.	Mrs. Hullfish.....	Kitchen whitewashed.
Do.....	1 cover for table.	Do.....	Do.
W. P. Reeves.....	1 pound paint (enamel for operating room).	W. P. Reeves.....	Operating room white- washed.
Do.....	Rear yard cleaned.	T. W. Smith.....	1 dozen armchairs.
Mrs. Hullfish.....	Do.	Dr. Chas. Rand.....	1 lot of glass-stoppered bottles for drug room.
Do.....	Grass mowed in front of building.	T. W. Smith.....	Lumber for shelves.
Miss L. Bartlett.....	Current magazines for patients.	Do.....	5 revolving chairs.
Mr. Foster.....	Do.	W. P. Reeves.....	2 rooms whitewashed, third story.
		T. W. Smith.....	Ashes removed.
		Do.....	Furnace room repaired.
		Do.....	Nose and throat room changed and necessary repairs furnished.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CLINIC.

Report of the work, etc., from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900.

Number of patients treated.....	3,782
New patients.....	873
Number of prescriptions.....	3,659
Number of treatments and operations.....	762

RECEIPTS.

From subscriptions and donations.....	\$115.70
From clinics.....	442.32
From rent of rooms.....	239.00
From balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	9.85
	\$806.87

EXPENDITURES.

For drugs.....	158.88
For house rent.....	480.00
For janitress.....	53.55
For water rent.....	7.08
For sundries at clinics.....	14.57
For books, blanks, stationery, etc.....	5.80
For fuel.....	79.25
	799.19
To balance.....	7.74
Debts outstanding, \$122.09.	

MARY F. CASE, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Woman's Dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

This institution has been in existence seventeen years, and by reason of its being in a section of the city where there are many poor people and where there are no other dispensaries or hospitals, it becomes one of the most deserving of charities.

It is attended by an able corps of physicians, whose services are purely gratuitous, and who cheerfully render medical and surgical aid to all deserving poor applicants. The only salary paid is \$10 per month to the apothecary.

Your attention is called to the small average cost of each treatment, which, including all expenses, is only 29 cents.

We desire to extend our thanks for the annual allotment of \$500, and respectfully urge a continuance of that amount.

Summary of dispensary work.

Number of applications for treatment (new cases)	1,180
Number of applicants refused, being able to pay for same	34
Number of new cases treated	1,146
Number of revisits	1,271
Total number of treatments	2,417
Number of new cases:	
Female	1,037
Male	143
Medical	901
Surgical	260
Number of surgical operations performed in dispensary	109
Number of vaccinations	62
Gynæcological, eye, ear, throat, and nose treatments	450
Number of prescriptions compounded	2,588
Average cost per treatment, including total expenses	\$0.29

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899	\$252.39
Received from public funds, "Relief of the poor"	500.00
Donations	250.26
	1,002.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent to January 1, 1900	\$300.00
Drugs and medicines	164.93
Instruments and surgical appliances	38.33
Salary of apothecary	120.00
Current expenses (gas stoves, gas, washing, etc.)	89.58
	712.84
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	289.81

Very respectfully,

M. MUNCASTER, M. D., *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request for a report giving a comprehensive view of the work of the Home for Incurables, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

The Home for Incurables was incorporated March 6, 1889.

The object of this charity, which is entirely unsectarian, as given in article 1 of our by-laws, is—

to provide a comfortable and permanent home for persons who have been resident in the District of Columbia for three years, who are afflicted with incurable disease, and for whom no provision exists elsewhere, except the almshouse, and for such children as may be admitted to the Lolie Wolcott ward.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, 48 patients have been treated, 4 discharged, and 4 have died. There are 39 now in the home.

On June 30 there was but one patient in the cancer ward, but whenever cases of that kind come to us we are ready to receive them. There are accommodations for two in the male and three in the female ward.

These patients require day and night nursing, good food, and a warm house. Some have to be fed and some are quite helpless. To care for them we have a resident physician who acts under the advice of our medical staff. On that staff are four physicians, who divide the year among them, giving weekly visits, and examining the cases that apply through the committee on admission.

Our matron is a trained nurse, having under her six nurses, who are engaged under contract for six months if satisfactory after trial.

The housekeeper has charge of the servants, the buying of supplies for the table, and the care of the rooms. There has to be one man constantly employed to help in the care of the men, and in winter another is required that can attend to the steam heating.

The patients, physician, matron, housekeeper, nurses, and servants make a family of from 56 to 60 persons to feed daily.

Our yearly expenses range from \$12,000 to \$13,000, and it seems impossible to lessen them. The money has to be raised by the managers, and we hope that Congress will make the work easier for us by the appropriation of the sum of \$5,000.

We are nursing the poor of the District, and if the funds necessary were provided our task would be a pleasure. The anxiety that the lack of money gives the board of managers makes this appeal to the Board of Charities of the District a very urgent one. This \$5,000 is a real need, for each year the number of paying patients seems to decrease while the necessities are just as great.

In the Home for Incurables there is no entrance payment, as at many similar institutions. If the requirements of illness and residence in the District are fulfilled, the applicant next on the waiting list is admitted.

We would gladly add to the accommodation for men. There is a long waiting list.

There is a sewer proposed, for which I would ask the support of the Board of Charities. It will benefit both the District of Columbia Industrial School and the Home for Incurables, as the surveyors placed it through the valley back of both institutions.

412 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I inclose the report of the treasurer, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. In that we are indebted to Congress for \$2,000, for which the officers and managers are very thankful. They earnestly appeal for continued assistance toward the support of these unfortunate but most needy persons, and urge the favorable consideration by Congress of their request for \$5,000 for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZA T. PATTERSON,
President.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1900.*

MADAM: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1900, as required for the report of the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. ELIZA T. PATTERSON, *President.*

BERNARD P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate	\$60,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, furniture, equipment, etc	2,330.00
Accumulated special fund, derived from legacies not held as endowment, but only drawn upon for permanent improvements or exigencies	12,031.79
Total	74,361.79

LIABILITIES.

Note payable by home, secured by deed of trust	4,000.00
Net assets	70,361.79

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	2,510.94
Pay patients	1,270.00
Interest, total	234.65
All other private sources	7,540.84
Appropriation	2,000.00
Total	13,556.43

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, including medical officer	3,784.91
Medicines, surgical supplies, etc	518.12
Repairs to maintain buildings, etc	537.94
Interest	200.00
General maintenance, not including above	5,840.90
Total	10,881.87
Balance in bank	2,633.52
Balance in United States Treasury	41.04
Total balance	2,674.56
Estimate for appropriation for 1902	5,000.00

BERNARD P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: The members, officers, and staff of the Board of Children's Guardians during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, are named in the following table, with a statement of the respective dates of original appointment and close of term of present appointment of the members, and of terms of service of the officers during the year, the staff, with exception of the temporary clerk, having served continuously throughout the year.

Names.	Term.
Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle.....	Sept. 16, 1892-Sept. 20, 1900.
B. Pickman Mann.....	Sept. 16, 1892-Sept. 20, 1900.
Louis Stern.....	June 2, 1897-Sept. 20, 1900.
M. D. Peck.....	July 6, 1899-Sept. 16, 1901.
Mrs. John W. Babson.....	Oct. 5, 1898-Oct. 5, 1901.
James B. T. Tupper.....	Do.
Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland.....	Sept. 16, 1892-Sept. 16, 1902.
John F. Cook.....	Nov. 16, 1892-Sept. 16, 1902.
William J. Miller.....	Do.

OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	Term.
President.....	Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle.....	July 1, 1899-June 30, 1900.
Vice-president.....	William J. Miller.....	{ July 1, 1899-Sept. 16, 1899.
Secretary.....	B. Pickman Mann.....	{ Sept. 30, 1899-June 30, 1900.
	Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle.....	July 1, 1899-June 30, 1900.
	William J. Miller.....	Do.
Executive committee	B. Pickman Mann.....	{ July 1, 1899-Sept. 16, 1899.
	John F. Cook.....	{ Sept. 30, 1899-June 30, 1900.
	Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland.....	July 1, 1899-June 30, 1900.
	Mrs. John W. Babson.....	July 1, 1899-Sept. 16, 1899.
	James B. T. Tupper.....	Sept. 30, 1899-Dec. 2, 1899.
		{ Dec. 2, 1889-June 30, 1900.

STAFF.

Agents.—Samuel S. Parkman, John W. Douglass.
Clerks.—Miss Jennie M. Tustin, Mrs. Sarah S. Fuller.
Temporary clerk.—Miss Mary F. van de Sande.
Physician.—Julia R. Hall, M. D.

The board held fifteen regular and three special meetings, and the executive committee of the board held eight meetings during the year.

Two amendments to the by-laws of the board as printed in the last annual report were made during the year.

The following additional by-law (designated I^a) was adopted October 28, 1898:

In the event that the term of membership of any person who is a member of the board expire while such member is an officer of the board, and such person be reappointed to membership before another person shall have been elected to the office which he held, said reappointed person shall resume his former office as though his membership had been continuous.

On January 29, 1900, the following substitute for former Article II of the by-laws was adopted:

The regular meetings of the board shall be held on the first Saturday in each month, except when said Saturday shall fall on a legal or special holiday, in which case said meeting shall be held on the Friday preceding said Saturday.

To correspond with this amendment, Article I of the by-laws was amended by substituting the words "first Saturday in November" for the words "last Saturday in October," to indicate the date at which officers shall be elected.

On May 5, 1900, the president was authorized to designate one member and one agent to attend as delegates of the board the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections to be held at Topeka, Kans., beginning May 18, 1900. Mr. James B. T. Tupper and Mr. Samuel S. Parkman were so designated. They were instructed to promote an invitation to the conference to meet in the city of Washington in 1901. This invitation was accepted by the conference.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which the undersigned were privileged to attend as delegates from the Board of Children's Guardians, met at Topeka, Kans., May 18-24, 1900. The attendance was much smaller than that of recent conferences, but nearly every branch of charitable and philanthropic endeavor was represented by experts, and earnestness and enthusiasm made up in large measure for the lack of numbers.

In order to secure a full discussion of all the subjects before the conference, various sections were formed and simultaneous meetings held. General sessions, which were usually attended by most of the delegates, were held once or twice daily, the sessions being devoted in turn to the subjects represented by the different sections. The section on care of destitute and neglected children engaged our attention for the most part. The chairman of this section was Galen A. Merrill, who is now and has been for many years superintendent of the Minnesota State Public School. His report for the year was read at one of the general meetings and strongly indorsed the principle of public guardianship and the placing-out system, and gave a review of the work in Minnesota. This State abandoned the subsidy system in 1886 and established the State Public School, to which all the State's dependent children are committed by the county probate courts to be cared for, trained, and educated, preliminary to placement in free family homes under the active supervision of the State until the age of 18 years is reached. So much has been written in official reports of the great money saving effected by this plan that we will not repeat the figures here. The reduction in the State's finances is not the real test of the public value of child saving work. The all-important question is, Are the children being permanently benefited: what of their future lives when the State withdraws its protecting arm and they are made entirely dependent upon their own exertions? The answer is found in the most striking statement of the chairman's report. He stated that careful inquiry into the lives of nearly 300 former wards of the Minnesota school showed that 84 per cent of them were conducting themselves in a way to reflect credit upon themselves, their foster parents or employers, and the communities in which they live.

The familiar discussions in the meetings of the child-saving sections brought out many points of great value and interest. The consensus of opinion of representative workers from various parts of the country was that the ideal system was one under which--

1. The state assumes the guardianship of all children who are dependent upon the public for support, or whose health and morality is jeopardized by the ill-treatment or the evil mode of life of parents or guardians.

2. The education of such children at the expense of the state in an institution controlled and managed by officers of the state; such institution to be conducted on the cottage plan, or, as it is familiarly known, the "Michigan plan," because of its inception in that State.

3. A radical separation between delinquent or criminal children and those who are simply friendless and dependent.

4. Placement of the children, when fitted, in carefully selected family homes.

5. Careful supervision of all placed-out children, with authority to recall them if necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. T. TUPPER.
S. S. PARKMAN.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 415

The appropriation for administrative uses of the board for the year ending June 30, 1900, was \$6,000, of which amount \$5,966 was expended, as follows:

Salaries of 2 agents	\$2,400.00
Salary of 1 clerk and stenographer	675.00
Salary of 1 clerk	600.00
Salary of 1 temporary clerk	27.00
Salaries of messengers	119.32
Office rent	360.00
Sundry office expenses	194.69
Stationery and printing	141.80
Travel and transportation	1,448.19
Total	5,966.00
Balance	34.00
	6,000.00

The primary appropriation for care of children was \$31,000. A deficiency appropriation of \$9,200 was granted subsequently, making a total of \$40,200, all of which was expended, and the sum of \$35.76 remained due to the industrial home school, for the payment of which no appropriation was available.

The expenditures were as follows:

For feeble-minded children:

In Pennsylvania Training School	\$5,532.45
In Virginian Home and Training School	3,492.03
In Chevy Chase Home School	213.88

Total 9,238.36

For children not feeble-minded:

Maintenance—

In District institutions	\$7,930.23
In other institutions	9,451.78
In private boarding homes	12,609.27

Total 29,991.28

Clothing	173.51
Medical care	796.85

Total 30,961.64

40,200.00

The board began the year with 552 wards, not including feeble-minded children under its care. It closed the year having 634 such wards. The aggregate number of days that children of this class were in charge of the board was 214,960, or an average of 588 children to every day in the year. The board, moreover, has given 7,298 days' temporary care to children not its wards, under authority conferred upon it for that purpose by the law directly and the courts.

The aggregate cost of board and care, clothing, and medical attendance of these children, and of administration and supervision, was \$36,927.64.¹

Deducting \$35.48 expended for office furniture and not apportioning any administrative expenditures among the feeble-minded children, the administrative expenditures, on a basis of 222,258 days' care of

¹ By a clerical error the corresponding total for the previous year was stated to be \$43,874.82, whereas it was \$34,571.14.

children not feeble-minded, were at the rate of 2.67 cents per day, or \$9.74 per annum per capita.¹

The following table exhibits the financial operations of the board, and the pro rata cost of its work from several points of view:

Per capita cost.
MAINTENANCE.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Average number in boarding homes	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.45
Expense of maintenance in boarding homes	\$3,203.30	\$6,426.44	\$8,145.98	\$9,019.02	\$12,985.36	\$16,119.16	\$13,406.12
Per capita cost	\$155.20	\$134.40	\$115.17	\$113.16	\$114.20	\$111.46	\$112.23
Average number of wards in institutions	43.35	59.23	51.83	46.89	61.7	88.9	116.01
Expense of maintenance in institutions	\$4,738.00	\$6,173.59	\$5,821.72	\$6,192.09	\$9,229.78	\$12,792.47	\$17,555.52
Per capita cost	\$109.06	\$104.23	\$112.32	\$132.05	\$149.59	\$143.89	\$151.31
Average number in boarding homes and institutions	63.99	107.02	122.56	126.61	175.4	233.5	235.46
Whole expense of maintenance	\$7,941.30	\$12,600.03	\$13,967.70	\$15,211.11	\$22,215.14	\$28,911.63	\$30,961.64
Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense	\$124.10	\$118.66	\$113.15	\$120.14	\$126.67	\$123.81	\$131.49

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Average number in free homes	46.24	114.38	164.66	200.19	209	252	331.52
Average number in boarding homes	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.45
Total average number subject to supervision	66.88	162.12	235.39	279.89	322.7	396.6	450.97
Total expense of administration and supervision	\$3,933.72	\$3,706.66	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,587.85	\$5,659.51	\$5,966.00
Administrative per capita, based on number subject to supervision	\$58.80	\$22.87	\$16.99	\$14.29	\$14.21	\$14.26	\$13.22
Total average number of wards	110.23	221.4	287.22	342.22	423.31	519.2	608.8
Total expenses	\$11,875.02	\$16,306.69	\$17,967.70	\$19,211.11	\$26,802.99	\$34,571.14	\$36,927.64
General per capita	\$107.72	\$73.65	\$62.55	\$56.13	\$63.31	\$66.58	\$60.65

Feeble-minded children were maintained 16,031 days, at a cost of \$9,238.36, or a per capita of 57.62 cents per day, equal to \$210.31 per year.

The following payments were made to institutions for the care of wards of the board:

Institution.	Amount.	Number of days' board.	Rate—	
			Per day.	Per year.
Children's Temporary Home	\$3,911.25	11,304	Cents. 34.60	\$126.29
Industrial Home School	3,439.49	10,496	32.76	119.57
National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children	455.99	1,480	30.81	112.45
House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls (Baltimore)	907.82	3,325	27.30	99.65
Hart Farm School	8,444.81	15,678	53.86	196.58
St. Rose's Industrial School	123.50	449	27.50	100.39
National Junior Republic, Annapolis Junction, Md	99.15	299	33.16	121.03

¹ This rate is based upon the number of children in institutions as well as in private homes, and thus differs from the rate given in the table referring to the cost of administration per capita, based on the number subject to supervision.

It will be seen from an examination of the tables given above that the increase in administrative expenditures beyond those for the year preceding was \$306.49, the increase for salaries being \$206.65, and that for travel and transportation \$308.15, while the sundry office expenses were \$162.19 less, and the stationery and printing cost \$46.12 less. An additional clerk was employed temporarily to begin to bring up some of the arrears of work which have accumulated because of lack of sufficient office force, and certain wards of the board were employed at different times as messengers and office boys, using the money thus earned to pay in part for their own maintenance, and so far diminish the outlay of the board on maintenance account.

The increase in expenditures for maintenance of children was \$1,984.69, of which \$5,079.09 was for board of children in institutions and \$15.31 for medical care, while the expense of maintenance of feeble-minded children was \$65.32 less, that of board of children in private homes was \$2,728.35 less, and that of clothing was \$316.04 less than in the preceding year.

Contrary to the expectation expressed in the report for last year, the expense of maintaining feeble-minded children remained nearly unchanged. Fewer applications than usual to have such children taken in charge were made, and some of the children in charge became self-supporting and were taken off the list.

As in the preceding year, the payments to the Hart Farm School showed a large increase, viz, \$2,376.71. This was occasioned partly by the placing of an additional number of children in this school and partly by an increase in the rate of payment for all the children there. The question of rates of payment for these children occupied a large part of the attention of the board during the year, both at regular and at special meetings. It was also the subject of consultation with Commissioners of the District of Columbia and was carried before committees of the Congress and into the national House of Representatives.

The increase in payments for children boarded at the Children's Temporary Home was \$2,602.86. This increase was occasioned mainly by additions to the number of children maintained temporarily at this home, although during the latter part of the year the rate of payment was increased also.

The payments to the Industrial Home School were \$1,296.18 larger than in the preceding year. Two institutions which were not on the list in the preceding year received payments, viz, St. Rose's Industrial School, \$123.50, and the National Junior Republic, \$99.15.

The Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society disappeared from the list, occasioning a relative decrease of \$1,301.77 in payments, and payments to the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children were \$68.28 less, and those to the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, in Baltimore, were \$49.26 less than in the preceding year. It is expected that the Reform School for Girls, in the District of Columbia, will become able to receive white girls and a larger number of colored girls before the end of the ensuing year, but as that expectation is uncertain and special legislation is required to authorize payments for children placed in the House of the Good Shepherd, such legislation as heretofore granted is solicited anew.

One hundred and twenty-six permanent and 88 temporary wards were received from the courts, and 4 feeble-minded children were taken in charge.

The net increase in number of wards not of the feeble-minded class in charge of the board was 82, and the increase in average number was 86. The increase in aggregate number of days that these children were in charge was 31,411. The board gave 1,327 more days' care to children in temporary charge.

The cost of administration was 84 cents less per capita per annum.

Feeble-minded children were maintained 247 less days at a decreased cost of \$1.71 per capita per annum.

As in the preceding year, two agents and two permanent clerks were employed, the main work of one agent being the investigation of homes and the placing and supervising of children in homes, and that of the other the investigation of applications for placing children in charge of the board, attendance at court and giving testimony therein, and the direction of the office. One of the clerks has also been engaged much of the time in the outside work, the pressure of which has made it impracticable to have a responsible executive officer remain in the office at all times or be accessible to it, as one should. The report of the agents indicates what work has been accomplished by them.

The number of children placed in free homes during the year was 156, and the net gain to the free list, after deducting returns and transfers, was 82.

The number of wards in free homes, both inside and outside the District of Columbia, June 30, 1899, was 311. The number June 30, 1900, was 382. The number in free and boarding homes outside of the District, June 30, 1900, was 201, a net increase of 20 over the preceding year. Of these 195 were in free homes and 6 in boarding homes. The average number of wards in free homes and boarding homes outside of institutions, and therefore under the particular supervision of the visiting agent, during the year was 436.19.

The reasons which were stated in the last annual report why an additional force for administration of the work of the board is needed are strengthened by the growth of this work. During the past year, as stated above, 126 children were added to the roll of wards, while only 44 passed from the control of the board by reason of coming of age, marriage, or other causes. The increase in the number of wards in free homes was 69. While this increase is gratifying both on the ground of economy in the maintenance of the children and on the ground of the benefit which the children receive from growing up in homes under natural conditions as compared with the expense and the cramping effect of the maintenance of these children in institutions, this same increase adds to the work required of the agents who have to select and supervise homes. Until that period arrives at which the number of children who pass from the control of the board within the year equals the number received the need of additional administrative force will increase.

The number of children in free and boarding homes outside of the District of Columbia had already at the beginning of the year surpassed the limit regarded as sufficient to occupy the time and attention of one visiting agent. That number has increased 21 during the year 1900, and will increase again before the appropriation for the year 1892, now to be made, becomes available. Assuming that without an adequate force for placing and visitation the work of placing children in free homes must cease, it has been shown by the calculations made in previous reports that for every 20 children placed in free homes who could not otherwise be so placed the saving in maintenance

account would be sufficient for the payment of a salary of \$1,500 to an agent. At the same time the estimate is made that but one additional agent would be needed for each additional 150 children to be placed and supervised. While the field for placing wards of the board in homes near the District of Columbia is not wholly exhausted, the best part of it has been occupied already, and the difficulties of placement and supervision have increased both as regards the time required of the agents and the expense of travel. The present need that the visiting agent should return at frequent intervals to attend to office duties, because of the lack of office force, compels an otherwise unnecessary expenditure of money for travel as well as a waste of the agent's time. The law limiting the board to the employment of two agents should be amended or sufficient appropriation should be made to enable the board to employ a superintendent, so that both of the agents may be sent into the field whenever occasion calls. Last year an appropriation of \$7,500 was asked for administrative expenses, and one of \$7,000 was made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. It may be predicted with confidence that, as has been done before, a showing will be made of increased administrative efficiency more than compensating for the increased expenditure to be made from this appropriation.

Although the act establishing the board provides that the members "shall serve without compensation," the members are of the opinion that compensation should be given to the secretary for his labors in that office, which are exacting and have increased with the work of the board. The board requests, therefore, that a provision be inserted in the appropriation bill whereby authority may be given to it to pay its secretary for his services at the rate of \$300 per annum.

The number of children on expense for maintenance June 30, 1900, was 255, distributed as follows:

Infants and other children of tender years in boarding homes	109
Boys at Hart Farm School	47
Incorrigible girls in House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Baltimore ...	5
Children in Children's Temporary Home	26
Children in Industrial Home School	26
Boys at National Junior Republic	1
Total not feeble-minded	214
At Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children	24
At Virginian Home and Training School for Feeble-Minded Children	17
Total feeble-minded	41
Total on expense for maintenance	255

As compared with the corresponding numbers at the close of the preceding fiscal year there were 5 more boys at the Hart Farm School, 2 more children at the Children's Temporary Home, 10 more children in the Industrial Home School, 1 boy at the National Junior Republic, established during the year, 5 more feeble-minded children at the Virginian Home and Training School, 10 less infants and other children of tender years in boarding homes, 8 less incorrigible girls in the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, in Baltimore, 5 less children in the National Colored Home, and 9 less feeble-minded children at the Pennsylvania Training School, being 5 less children not feeble-minded and 4 less feeble-minded children, a total decrease of 9.

The following estimates for the fiscal year 1901-2 are made with renewal of the request that the distinction between administrative

and maintenance appropriations be discontinued, and that the board be authorized to exercise its discretion in the apportionment of the expenditures amongst the several subjects, except so far as it may seem desirable for the Congress to indicate the limits within which the work of caring for feeble-minded children shall be restricted. At the same time the several items of estimated expenditures are stated, in order that it may appear how the estimates are formed:

Salary of superintendent and disbursing officer	\$1,500
Salary of two agents	2,400
Salary of one clerk and stenographer	900
Salary of one clerk	600
Salaries of temporary clerks	400
Salary of secretary of the board	300
Rent, transportation, and sundries	2,400
	8,500
Board, care, clothing, and medical attendance on wards of the board, with authority to pay not more than \$1,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, in Baltimore, and not more than \$250 to other institutions held to be under sectarian control	31,500
Maintenance of feeble-minded children under act of July 26, 1892	10,000
Total appropriation asked for	50,000

Respectfully submitted.

LUCY S. DOOLITTLE,
President.
B. PICKMAN MANN,
Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF AGENTS.

Your agents herewith respectfully submit the results of the past year's work so far as such can be recorded in facts and figures. Such success as has been attained is due to two causes, (1) the intelligent devotion of the individual members of your board and (2) the close personal work of your official staff. Dr. Phillips Brooks says, "He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness which no other help given to human creatures can possibly give." The spirit of this sentiment, in benevolence and kindness, has been the active, animating principle prompting the self-sacrificing faithfulness to the interests of needy children on the part of the individual members of your board. We are sure it has been the highest aim and purpose of your agents to deal kindly and considerately with the helpless children who have come to their notice. Great mental endowments, genius, brilliancy, in work of this, or indeed any character, fail to accomplish adequate results, if unaccompanied by a comprehensive kindness—a burning love for the suffering and helpless. All children must have real sympathy, real friendship. This principle of benevolent kindness must lie at the foundation of all successful work in behalf of dependent children. When to this is added thought, progressive and unbiased, the equipment is complete for good results. Correct principles intelligently applied must lead to correct acts. The results of the past year's work strengthen our convictions that the principles and theories along the lines of which this board acts are in the main sound and applicable to local conditions. From a purely mercenary point of view it is cheaper for the State to save children than to support adult criminals and paupers. But it seems to us it is far higher and nobler for the State to extend the strong, glad, sympathetic hand to the neglected or destitute child because it is right—per se, not policy. (1) Dependent children, then, have a claim upon the State. (2) The question of dependency should be carefully determined: how better than by judicial inquiry? (3) Having been determined, a binding guardianship should follow, with all the sanction of law. (4) Engrafting into home life, as soon as fitted therefor, these public dependents, is not only just to the taxpayer but is a duty to the child and the welfare of society.

A prominent writer—an acknowledged expert on the child-caring problem—in a recent magazine article, referring to the present tendencies in the care of destitute, neglected, and delinquent children, comes to this conclusion: "As to the division of the field between public agencies and private charities, little change is noticeable, except an increasing tendency to regard the public authorities as the appropriate agencies to assume the care of children who are to be permanently separated from their families and private charities as more particularly fitted to deal with those cases involving temporary assistance or the care of children for whom some payment is made by a surviving relative." The forty-seventh (latest) annual report of the Children's Aid Society of New York City, page 20, in speaking of the city's child-caring institutions, says: "We agree heartily, however, with the experts on this subject, that these institutions are on too large a scale, keeping their children too long a time and congregating together large numbers where the best care and training can not be obtained. Homes, whether adoptive or on the boarding-out plan, are, in our opinion, better." In the same report, reference is made to the report of Comptroller Coler to the board of estimate and apportionment as follows: "So far as the care of dependent children is concerned, the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Coler appear to be that benevolent and religious bodies are better able to care for the needs of these children than are public officials, but that this method should be safeguarded by careful inspection, that the public authorities should have control over payments, and that no private society should receive from public funds sufficient to pay its whole expenses." These quotations are given merely to show the trend of advanced modern thought in other communities. In the local field of child-caring work we believe there is work and need for public agencies, for private, church, and benevolent societies, and for institutions. Each need not thrive at the expense of any other, but each should understand the system of workings of every other. We firmly believe that there should be coordination of efforts and a unification of the child-caring work in this District, to the end that all worthy cases may be adequately provided for, imposition reduced to a minimum, the rights of the taxpayers safeguarded, and richer results obtained generally.

Applications were made and investigations completed during the last fiscal year in behalf of 896 children. Each received careful consideration. No influence is required to have children committed to the guardianship of your board. Do they need such guardianship, and are they entitled to it, are the only questions which an investigation must answer affirmatively and positively. About 30 per cent of the children in whose behalf applications were made were received under either temporary or permanent guardianship. It has been our constant aim to adjust cases without the necessity of a commitment. By kindly advice, ways and means out of present temporary distress are often found. All resources are exhausted before seeking what should be the last resort, viz, to become a ward of the State. Governments ought not to do for children what private parties should. Paternalism in the care of poor children should be jealousy guarded. We aim to study causes of dependency, and so far as possible apply remedies at the fountain head.

Table B shows that 55 children were committed because destitute of a suitable home, 16 because abandoned by parents or relatives, 22 because children of drunken or unfit parents, 3 because kept in immoral associations, and 30 because in the eyes of the law incorrigible. One hundred and twenty six children were thus committed to the care and custody of the board until they attain majority, and their first placements were as follows: In institutions, 76; in boarding homes, 45; and in free homes, 5. These figures show that we make large use of institutions. A few sample cases follow:

Two little boys of 10 and 12 years were reported as cruelly treated by their foster father. It was found that they had been brought to Washington from Chicago as orphans, and that Mr. ——— was accustomed to beat them unmercifully, knock them down with fist blows, send them to school without lunch, and in many other ways treat them inhumanly. The case was investigated one afternoon, the children and witnesses ordered to court the next morning, and the children committed to the board's care. The cowardly foster father was notified to be present, but he dared not show himself. In a short time good free homes were secured for both boys.

A man and wife were in the police-court dock one morning charged with disorderly conduct. They were known to your agent to be drunkards, and they had been warned repeatedly that they would lose their children if they continued in their life of debauchery. They were committed to the workhouse for fifteen days, and before the sun went down the little boy and girl, 6 and 8 years old, were under the protection of the board. When the parents were released they were told that they could have their children back when they proved themselves worthy and fit to have them. They worked hard and faithfully to this end, rented and

fixed a neat home, secured remunerative employment, abstained entirely from drink, and we have every reason to believe a complete reformation has been worked in both parents. The little boy has been returned to their care on trial, with the understanding that if they return to their former habits he will be again taken from them. The little girl will be returned to them if they continue in well-doing.

A whole family—mother, three sons, and a daughter-in-law—were charged in court with vagrancy. A most revolting condition of affairs was shown to exist in their so-called home, which was a shanty on the "commons," consisting of one room, in which six people ate, slept, and lived. A very bright little girl of 10 years was being reared in this atmosphere. A petition for her commitment to the board was promptly filed and granted, in spite of the protests of her mother and brothers.

Table C shows that in cases involving 652 children your agent declined to promote commitment, because 296 were in no proper sense dependent, having parents or relatives who should bear the burden of their support, 38 were nonresident, 104 were adjusted satisfactorily by private arrangement, 86 were referred to other agencies better suited to their individual needs, and 128 were withdrawn after methods were explained or investigations instituted.

With a view to ascertaining what was thought of the board's work by public officials in a position to observe something of its details, a communication was sent to several such, requesting an expression of opinion as to the public utility of an agency like this board: (1) Is there need of such a board, and (2) is the present board meeting the need? The following replies were received:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th instant, in which you ask for an expression of my views as to the public utility of the work of the Board of Children's Guardians, and with the object of obtaining my views ask: (1) Does the community need such a society? To that I reply most emphatically, yes. I can not at this time go extensively into the reasons why. In my judgment, and from my observations as a judge of the police court, I know the great need there is of just such an agency as was created by the board to look after destitute, improperly cared for children, and children from vicious homes. The board has done good work in this direction, but has only begun. There is a great field yet untouched. (2) Does the present society meet the needs? The present society is, in my judgment, doing all its limited appropriation permits. I think there ought to be more agents, not only to do the work of the District of Columbia, but so that every child under the care of the board should be visited several times a year and more careful supervision had than the board is now able to secure.

Very respectfully,

I. G. KIMBALL, *Judge Police Court.*

DEAR SIR: Responding to your letter of the 20th instant, requesting an expression of opinion as to public utility of the work of the Board of Children's Guardians, I have to say that, from my observation and knowledge thereof, I consider the said board of great importance in the line of work performed, and know of no organization or association that could better do the work it performs.

I have no suggestions to make as regards greater efficiency. It appears to be doing a good work and performing it well.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. SCOTT, *Judge Police Court.*

SIR: In reply to an inquiry of yours regarding the operations of the Board of Children's Guardians and the necessity for such an organization, I can state that I have been so placed in the performance of official duties as to make me a frequent observer of its efforts to better the conditions of the youth and the success attained in that direction. There can be no doubt of the excellent work performed by the board, which in itself should afford ample proof of the usefulness and value of the society, together with its worth to this community. Apparently it goes to its limit in meeting the demands made upon it, but I am satisfied that were its powers enlarged by legislation, and the means provided for the purpose, the board could be of still greater benefit than it now is. Educating the youth, schooling them in trades and mechanism, is essential to honest, self-supporting manhood. These benefits they should have the opportunity to enjoy, and, I understand, it can not be provided under the existing contingencies. Congress should legislate to cover this situation and supply both authority and means to meet this demand.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH Y. POTTS, *Clerk Police Court.*

THE CHILDREN'S TEMPORARY HOME.

The temporary home for colored children at 2115 Pennsylvania avenue, under the supervision of Miss Susan B. Cook, has maintained an average of 30 children each month during the year. This is used as a clearing house for our colored children under 10 or 11 years.

The following extracts are from a report submitted by Miss Cook: "Although the home is only a temporary one, I do not on that account relax the effort to get permanent results from the children, and begin with each one with the hope that, whether he stays a few hours or a whole year, he must leave the better for having been here. They are for the most part inefficient and idle when they come, but as a rule take so readily to occupation that we are led to think their shortcomings a result of lack of discipline, direction, and training and therefore curable." "The children are trained to such ordinary domestic work as their ages and strength permit. Bed-making, sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, cleaning, and some kitchen and laundry work are carefully taught. From the beginning they had a day school where instruction in the rudimentary English branches is given." "Instruction in good behavior, personal responsibility, and Christian living are given to all, and all go regularly to church." Much credit is due Miss Cook for her intelligent and cheerful cooperation with the office in the interests of these needy children.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Several visits have been made to the institutions for feeble-minded children maintaining District of Columbia dependents, viz, at Elwyn, Pa., and Falls Church, Va. A quarterly report on each child's standing and condition is submitted by the officers of these institutions and filed in our office. In these ways the office is in close touch with the authorities of these institutions and knows each child's true condition. The parent of one child who has been maintained at public expense for several years at Elwyn was found to be financially able, and was induced to assume the burden of its future maintenance. One girl of 21 years, who had been at Elwyn for thirteen years, was released and is earning \$5 per week, is happy and respectable. A boy of 20 years, who had been five years at Elwyn, was apprenticed at the marine barracks. He passed a very high physical examination and is doing well. A boy of 11 years, who had been several years in feeble-minded institutions, was thought to be so nearly normal that he was transferred to an institution for normal children. Four children have thus been withdrawn from feeble-minded institutions during the year and 4 new ones only added.

Temporary work.

On temporary rolls July 1, 1899	15
Committed during the year for limited periods	88
Under temporary care, without order of court, pending investigation and final disposition	55
Whole number dealt with	158
Returned to parents or relatives	98
Permanently committed	40
Absconded and not recovered	5
Died	6
On temporary rolls July 1, 1900	9
Total	158

This branch of our work has steadily increased in the seven years of the board's existence. The following figures show the number of cases of this class dealt with each year:

1893 and 1894	48
1894 and 1895	62
1895 and 1896	70
1896 and 1897	92
1897 and 1898	100
1898 and 1899	113
1899 and 1900	158
Total in seven years	643

Sixty-two and a half per cent of the children under temporary care were returned to relatives or friends. This showing does not appear to bear out the charge, frequently heard, that the Board of Children's Guardians is engaged in the work of breaking up families. In some cases the welfare of children, as well as the welfare of society, absolutely demand the severance of family and home ties; but they are comparatively few. A deaf ear is never turned to the pleadings of a worthy parent for the return of its child, taken under public guardianship, either temporarily or permanently. Any public agency dealing with dependent children which does not exercise its functions with heart as well as head is, and ought to be, distrusted by the community. It has been the constant aim of your agents to administer this, as all other, departments of your work with sympathy and consideration for the unfortunate children and a kindly thoughtfulness for parental feelings. The number of days for which board was paid for children on the temporary list for the past year was 7,298, at a cost of \$2,097.78, or a per diem of 28.7 cents. This is divided between the institutions and boarding homes as follows:

	Number of days' board.	Total cost.
Institutions	1,788	\$612.90
Boarding homes	5,510	1,484.88
Total	7,298	2,097.78

THE HART FARM SCHOOL.

During a considerable portion of the year the affairs of the Hart Farm School were in an unsettled condition, owing to differences over rates that threatened to lead to a transfer of the work elsewhere. These differences were, however, happily adjusted during the spring, and the close of the year found the school thoroughly equipped for a successful performance of the important public duty that brought it into existence. The work of the school has received so much favorable notice that it is hardly necessary to repeat in this report that the school was brought into being by virtue of a contract with Prof. W. H. H. Hart, of Howard University, to fill a long-felt public want and necessity: to provide a home and place of restraint and discipline for colored boys between the ages of 8 and 18 years who have gotten beyond the control of parents and guardians and are just pausing on the threshold of a life of crime, and the still more unfortunate ones who have been deprived of homes and parental training and impelled by force of circumstances to lead a vagabond and criminal existence. Such boys are being constantly received by commitments from the courts and then sent to the farm school to be molded into good and industrious citizens. The magnitude of this task will be appreciated by those who have closely observed the conduct of our street gamins, youthful crap-shooters and alley urchins, and especially by those who have witnessed the trials of youthful offenders in the police court. It is a great task, but a glorious one, and it only needs a visit to the Hart Farm School, down on the Potomac, near historic old Fort Washington, to enable one to see how bravely and well it is being met and conquered.

The work of the school is thoroughly systematized. Regular assignments are made to the fields, the garden, the blacksmith shop, the stock yard and barns, and the domestic departments, each branch being under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent instructor. The cultivation of the mental faculties goes hand in hand with the manual training and is given in a well-equipped schoolroom by trained teachers.

The improvement shown in the boys after a short term at the school is remarkable. At first they resent being deprived of their liberty, but soon learn that the spirit of the place is help and self-help and enter fully into the life of the little community. The Junior Republic system has recently been added and is expected to increase the boys' interest and pride in their home and work.

An important addition to the place during the year was the erection of the blacksmith shop, which was stocked with a complete up-to-date outfit.

The field and garden crops for the present season included the following:

Oats, 15 acres; rye, 30 acres; corn, 25 acres; cowpease, 30 acres, garden truck, 30 acres.

At the beginning of the year there were 42 boys at the farm: 16 were admitted during the year; 8 were placed on probation in family homes; 3 absconded and were not recovered, leaving the number at the close of the year 47.

At the close of the year the children in institutions were accounted for as follows:

In the Children's Temporary Home	26
In the Industrial Home School	26
At the Hart Farm School	47
In House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls (Baltimore)	5
At farm of National Junior Republic, Annapolis Junction, Md	1
In St. Rose's Industrial School	1
Total in institutions where board is paid	105
In St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	5
In Freedmen's Hospital	2
In Children's Hospital	1
Total in free institutions	8
Whole number in institutions	113

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were 552 children on hand at the beginning of the year. One hundred and twenty-six were received during the year, making a total of 678 to be accounted for. They are distributed as follows:

In family homes on indenture	191
In family homes on trial or probation	155
In family homes apprenticed	36
In free institutions	8
Unsettled	30
Total on not expense for maintenance	420
In family homes where board is paid	109
In institutions where board is paid	105
Total on expense for maintenance	214
Total number at close of year	634
Died	22
Discharged by order of court	11
Married (girl)	1
Given in adoption to foster parents	3
Declared self-supporting	5
Attained majority	2
Total who have passed from control of board	44
Total to be accounted for	678

PLACING OUT AND SUPERVISION.

The work of finding suitable foster homes for the board's wards has gone on as steadily as possible during the year. Not so many were placed out as during the preceding year, for the reason that there were fewer desirable children available for homes. Because of the forced inactivity in the placing-out work prior to July 1, 1898, we began that year with a large number of exceptionally nice children in the institutions, for whom good homes were readily secured. The path has not been so smooth this year. All the white children, however, except a few of tender age, for whom no adoptive homes were offered, were placed out as soon as they were fitted to enter family life. The great problem has been the proper placing of the colored children, and it is largely unsolved.

One hundred and fifty-six children were placed in private families on indenture, probation, and as apprentices. Replacements were made of 47 children, 22 were returned to institutions, and 5 absconded, leaving a net gain to the free home list of 82. This gain will appear to be but 71 in the table given below, as 11 children from the free list passed from the control of the board during the year. Of this number 1 was married, 3 were given adoption, 2 attained majority, and 5 were declared fully self-supporting. It should be stated, as was done in the last report, that the number of placements and returns includes children placed out in prior years and is swelled by the experiences of several large girls and boys, many of whom were provided with several situations during the year.

426 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following figures will show the placing-out work done during the seven years of the board's existence:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
In free homes June 30	90	143	196	208	219	311	382
In boarding homes June 30	36	58	66	89	129	108	109
Total	126	201	262	297	348	419	491

At the beginning of the year the number of children in free family homes was 311, and the number on expense in institutions and boarding homes was 204. With the addition of 126 new wards the number on expense increased by only 10 and the number not on expense by 71.

The geographical distribution of children in private homes at the close of the year was as follows:

	District of Columbia.	Virginia.	Maryland.	Delaware.	Pennsylvania.	New Jersey.	New York.	West Virginia.	Vermont.	Connecticut.	Total.
At board	103	4	2								109
On trial	106	21	12	3	6	3	3	1			155
Indentured	59	57	50	12	5	3	1	2	1	1	191
Apprenticed	32	5	7		1	1					36
Total	200	87	71	15	12	7	4	3	1	1	491

The children at board in the District of Columbia are all infants or children of tender years. A heavy majority of the former are colored, as but comparatively few white infants pass under the care of the board, the proportion being about 10 to 1. This is by no means the general ratio in the District of Columbia, but is due to the fact that there are two large institutions under private management, and receiving Congressional appropriations, that receive white infants, while the board offers the only haven of refuge to the outcast colored baby.

The children boarding in the District are visited constantly by one of the lady employees, who makes written reports to the agent in charge of the office of the condition of the children with regard to health, clothing, kind of food used, and also as to the sanitary condition of the nurse's home. So much care is used in the choice of homes, and so rigid is the supervision, that we are rarely compelled to remove a child because of neglect, unskillful treatment, or for other causes. One pleasing feature of this branch of the work has been the providing of permanent homes for a number of our wards without the expenditure of any effort upon the part of the board's employees. So great becomes the attachment of some of the nurses to their little charges that rather than see them pass to the control of others they have begged to be allowed to adopt them themselves. The children boarding outside the District are visited by the placing-out agent.

SELECTION OF FREE HOMES.

This is the first step toward making the future of the child assured, and its importance can not be too deeply realized. Success calls for good judgment, discrimination, and a practical knowledge of human nature. A mistake may be remedied by removal of the child of course, but it is not so easy to remove from the child the effect produced by an uncongenial home atmosphere. The agent's influence with the child would also be weakened, as it would be apt to resent its placement in a home where it was made unhappy. The conscientious worker will not place a child until reasonably certain that he has found a permanent home for it. He will never reach this certainty if he trusts solely to correspondence with persons residing in the same neighborhood with the applicant, even though those persons include the "Town triumvirate," the doctor, the lawyer, and the preacher. Letters of reference are aids of course, and are duly appreciated, but are not apt to be very discriminating. If an applicant is honest in his business dealings and does not drink to excess, the average correspondent will vote him all right. They will not consider other qualifications or seek to give you an insight into the "inside" character of the people desiring to be entrusted with the highest duty of mankind.

Except where our sources of information were exceptional, we have made personal investigations by visiting the respectable neighbors of the applicant, his spiritual adviser, etc., and asking the most searching questions, following this with a visit to the home and the entire family of the applicant. This method of course requires the expenditure of considerable time, while the employment of a less responsible one might enable us to place out more children, and perhaps save a few dollars for the Government; but we are not striving to make a "record," except for real childsaving.

As a case illustrating the value and beauty of the home-finding plan, we submit the following:

Several years ago Mr. ——— abandoned his wife and two small children. The former, a very delicate, sickly woman, placed her children in an institution and herself went to work, paying a portion of her meager wages to this institution. On November 25 last the boy, then 12 years old, was discharged from the institution, and having no home to go to, was committed to this board on December 4. On January 10, a little more than one month on expense, he was established in a free family home, where he is happy and satisfactory. The mother was so pleased that she eagerly sought to have committed to the board her little girl, who had spent five of her seven years within institution walls. This was done on February 7. On February 27, three weeks on expense, the little girl was transferred to a family home in the same neighborhood with the brother. The only future expense to the public for these two children will be for supervision, \$13.22 per capita per annum.

SUPERVISION.

Under this caption we will deal with the children residing in homes outside the District. Those within the District we are enabled to visit frequently—in fact, may be said to be almost in daily touch with them. The board has invaded nine States in its placing-out operations. The largest number of placements have naturally been made in Maryland and Virginia, but there are fair sized colonies in Delaware and Pennsylvania. The distribution table above will show how wide the field is. It will probably be thought that Maryland and Virginia being nearby States, it is an easy matter to visit the wards within their boundaries. This is by no means the case. Portions of these States in which our wards are situated, and especially in the great State of Virginia, can not be reached by rail or steamboat—that is, long, tedious drives by rather poor, sometimes execrably miserable, roads are necessary. Several times during the past year the agent has travelled 200 miles per week by buggy.

All the children placed out prior to July 1, 1899, were visited one or more times, a few cases excepted, where the visits were omitted for special reasons, and visits were also made to many placed out during the year. In all, 192 visits were made. The homes were found to be generally first class. The majority of them are situated in farming communities, and the foster parents are thrifty, hard-working people, who, as a rule, own their own farms and improvements. There are many homes of the well-to-do, however, those who are safely beyond the reach of poverty and hard times. In all of the homes, with but two or three exceptions, the visitor was received as an honored guest. When it was necessary to make recommendations with regard to the treatment or training of the children, they were received respectfully and promises to carry them into effect readily given.

The results of our placements of children in free family homes have been summarized and presented in a little table below. "Doing well," as here used, means that there has been no complaint on the part of the child regarding his home, no failure on the part of the foster parents to fulfill all the requirements of the board, and no fault found by the visitor with the condition, treatment, or surroundings of the child. "Doing fairly well" means that there was found some condition of affairs not entirely satisfactory, but which, if pertaining to the home, it is expected will be speedily remedied, and if to the child, it is hoped will be overcome. "Bad report" means that some serious trouble existed, which, when pertaining to the child, indicated that he or she would be benefited by a return to an institution for special training. When the trouble was with the home, removal of the child followed.

	Child.	Home.
Doing well.....	304	304
Doing fairly well.....	47	28
Bad report.....	31	3
Total.....	382	.....

Good homes are readily found for white children without going far from the city of Washington, but the same happy condition does not exist with respect to the colored children. The white residents of the ex-slaveholding States almost invariably object to sending an indentured colored child to school, and think it very hard that we should insist upon a strict observance of that part of the contract. For the older colored boys and girls—these from 15 to 17 years of age—school privileges are not expected. They must join the wage-earning class and become self-supporting from the outset. But we have a large and growing army of colored boys and girls 9 to 13 years of age for whom real home life and the most helpful influences are needed. We have been placing them whenever possible in good homes of people of their own color, but hardly more than a third can be disposed of in this way. What can be done for the others? During the past few months we had the good fortune to place a colored girl in western New York and another in northeastern Ohio—the old Western Reserve. The persons taking these children assured us that other homes could be found in their communities if a representative of the board was sent to make personal effort to secure them. That is the key to the situation. The placing-out arm should be reenforced, so as to enable us to work the Northern field personally. We already have as a nucleus a few scattered children in northwestern Pennsylvania, western New York, and northeastern Ohio.

THE CARE OF INFANTS.

Table E shows in detail the result of our year's work with infants. We have every reason to be pleased with the record made. The mortality percentages for the seven fiscal years since the board's establishment are:

1894	21.95	1898	16.12
1895	25	1899	18.98
1896	26.73	1900	21.33
1897	28.57		

These figures, and those given further on, relate to children less than 2 years of age only. The number of such children under care each year was:

1894	42	1898	62
1895	52	1899	79
1896	52	1900	75
1897	42		

Thirty-one children belonging to this class were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the average age being 5½ months. Eight were under 1 month, 21 under 6 months, and but 5 over 1 year. In the cases of 7, the prognosis at reception was death, in 8 it was doubtful, and in 16 it was "hopeful," being set down in the table as "life."

There were on hand at the beginning of the year 19 children from 1898 and 25 from 1899 who had not reached 2 years of age. The whole number dealt with was therefore:

From 1898	19
From 1899	25
Received during 1900	31
Total	75

Deaths occurred among these children from the following causes:

Pneumonia	5
Gastro-intestinal disorders	6
Enterocolitis	4
Tuberculosis	1
Total	16

Dr. Julia R. Hall, the board's physician, discharged her duties during the year in her usual able and conscientious manner. Her interesting annual statement was submitted to the agents as follows:

"The whole number of cases treated was 268 and the number of visits made in the care of these children was 739. I have also made 32 professional calls for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the physical and mental condition of infants coming under the care of the board under such circumstances as made

desirable a record of the condition under which public guardianship in such cases is undertaken.

The accompanying tables give the diseases treated, the deaths and the cause of death in each case, also a summary of conditions in which children examined upon their reception by the board were found.

The growing use by the medical profession of surgical appliances for the correction of weakness and deformity is now making easily possible the cure of many cases which remain unaffected by the administration of medicaments, and it would be well for the board to consider the matter of providing a small fund from which such appliances could be provided.

The unfavorable conditions in which many of the infants coming under the care of the board are found upon their reception often raises grave doubts as to the possibility of saving their lives, but the devotion of the nurses in the employ of the board and the excellent system adopted and carefully carried out in their care, and especially the provisions for immediate examination of all cases, and prompt professional attention whenever required, have usually been efficacious.

I have no modifications to suggest of the admirable system now in vogue. I am confident that attentive consideration of its results will secure for it the full approval of the board and the general public.

Diseases treated.

	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.		Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Abortion, threatened	1			1	Fracture of femur	1			1
Aberration, mental		1		1	Hemorrhage, pulmonary	1	1		2
Abscesses, inguinal	1			1	Hernia, inguinal	1			1
Anæmia	8			8	Herpes, eruptive	1			1
Asthma		1		1	Hydrocephalus			1	1
Bronchitis	20			20	Indigestion	12			12
Catarrh:					La grippe	35			35
Nasal	2			2	Measurement for surgical ap-				
Acute gastric	3			3	pliances		1		1
Cholera infantum	3		1	4	Marasmus		2	5	7
Chicken pox	3			3	Malaria	12			12
Chorea	1			1	Measles	13			13
Constipation	11			11	Nasal polypus	1			1
Contusion of hip	2			2	Nephritis	1			1
Croup	5			5	Ophthalmia	2	1		3
Convulsions	1			1	Oxyuris vermicularis	1			1
Conjunctivitis	5			5	Pharyngitis	2			2
Diarrhea	24			24	Pneumonia			3	3
Diphtheria	2		1	3	Broncho			3	3
Dislocation of ankle	1			1	Catarrhal			1	1
Dysentery	1			1	Puncture of foot, nail	1			1
Eczema, scalp	10			10	Rachitis		3		3
Enterocolitis	2		3	5	Stomatitis	6			6
Enlarged glands:					Suppurative inflammation of				
Mammary	1			1	ear		3		3
Submaxillary	2			2	Thrush	2			2
Epilepsy		1		1	Tonsilitis	12			12
Fistula:					Tuberculosis		4	3	7
In ano	2	1		2	Vaccinated				2
Perineal, with complete oc-					Whooping cough	10			10
clusion of the anus		1		1					
First attention to new-born					Total	225	19	21	268
foundling		1		1					

Infants examined.

Foundlings	10	Had other physical defects	7
Abandoned	7	Had pediculosis vestimenti	2
Abused or neglected	7		
Good condition	5	Prognosis good	7
Showed marks of violence	5	Prognosis doubtful	12
Sick	15	Prognosis bad	13
Had been deprived of proper food	16		
Had hernia	6	Total	32

Respectfully submitted.

S. S. PARKMAN,
JOHN W. DOUGLASS,
Agents Board of Children's Guardians.

The BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

TABLE A.—Showing work on cases by months.

Month.	Committed during minority.	Committed for limited periods.	Under temporary care without order of court.	Number of cases agent declined to present to court.	Number of children in columns 2 or 3, also included in column 1.	Total number of children involved, found by adding columns 1, 2, 3, 4, and subtracting column 5.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
1899.						
July	6	7	5	42	3	57
August	7	11	7	63	3	85
September	11	5	4	36	4	52
October	6	4		36		46
November	10	4	1	30	1	44
December	10	1	10	35	1	55
1900.						
January	12	20	5	31	4	64
February	16	6	4	56	1	81
March	16	12	4	77		109
April	10	7	6	49	3	69
May	14	7	4	100	3	122
June	8	4	5	97	2	112
Total	126	88	55	652	25	896

TABLE B.—Number of children permanently committed to the board, and reasons for commitment.

	Destitute.	Abandoned.	Drunk-en or unfit par-ents.	Im-moral associ-ations.	Vicious and incor-rigible.	Total.
1899.						
July	3	3				6
August	2			2	3	7
September	8				3	11
October	1				5	6
November	4	1	1		4	10
December	4	1	5			10
1900.						
January	2	2	7		1	12
February	9	2	3		2	16
March	8		4		4	16
April	5	1	2		2	10
May	5	3		1	5	14
June	4	3			1	8
Total	55	16	22	3	30	126

TABLE C.—Reasons for declining to promote commitment.

	Not prop- erly de- pend- ent.	Non- resi- dent.	Ad- justed by pri- vate ar- range- ments.	Refer- red to other agen- cies.	With- drawn.	Total.
1899.						
July	19	1	9	5	8	42
August	23	9	15	6	10	63
September	23	1	7	5	5	36
October	15	1	6	4	10	36
November	12	4	6	4	4	30
December	18	3	7	2	4	35
1900.						
January	15	2	7	2	5	31
February	29	2	9	9	7	56
March	27	4	9	13	24	77
April	27	2	6	4	10	49
May	41	6	6	27	17	100
June	47	3	14	10	23	97
Total	296	38	104	86	128	652

TABLE D.—Number of children maintained in various institutions.

Month.	Chil- dren's Tem- porary Home.	Indus- trial Home School.	Na- tional Col- ored Home.	Hart Farm School.	House of Good Shep- herd (Balti- more).	St. Rose's Indus- trial School.	Na- tional Junior Repub- lic, An- napolis Junc- tion, Md.
1899.							
July	26.2	15.4	5	42	12.9	-----	-----
August	27.03	14.7	5	42.5	12.5	-----	-----
September	28.8	15.9	5	35.7	12.1	-----	-----
October	31.6	19.1	5	40.6	11.2	0.2	-----
November	31.8	23.8	5	44.9	10.9	2	-----
December	31.06	28.3	5	42.6	10.4	2	-----
1900.							
January	28.06	28.4	4.5	43.5	8.06	2	0.3
February	30.3	31.1	4	44.8	6.1	2	2
March	30.2	32.3	4	42.9	6.5	2	2
April	30.1	29.1	3.9	44	6	2	1.3
May	31.9	30.3	1.4	45.6	6	1.6	1.6
June	29.6	31.9	.6	45.9	6	1	1
Total	356.65	300.3	48.4	515	108.66	8.2	14.8
Average for the year	29.72	25.02	4.03	42.9	9.05	6.8	1.2

TABLE E.—History of wards received at 2 years of age and under.

RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

Reception No.	Date of reception.	Age in months.	Condition when received.	Prognosis.	Results.		
					Died during 1900.		Condition at close of 1900.
					Date of death.	Cause of death.	
591	July 1	1	Good	Life			Doing well.
592	July 8	1	do	do			Do.
601	July 18	13	do	do			Do.
606	July 23	8	Poor	Death			Do.
608	Aug. 6	5	Fair	Doubtful			Do.
609	Aug. 8	19	Good	Life			Do.
615	Aug. 30	1	Poor	Death			Do.
619	Sept. 16	9	do	do			Do.
622	Sept. 28	9	do	do			Much improved.
623	Sept. 29	9	Good	Life			Doing well.
635	Oct. 19	1	do	do			Do.
641	Oct. 28	1	do	do			Do.
653	Nov. 17	1	Poor	Death			Do.
655	Nov. 23	1	Good	Life	Feb. 11	Pneumonia	
656	Nov. 25	13	do	do			Do.
661	Dec. 12	10	do	do			
667	Jan. 23	4	do	do			Do.
672	Jan. 21	3	Fair	Doubtful			Do.
673	Jan. 25	1	do	do			Do.
678	Jan. 27	7	Good	Life			Do.
687	Feb. 21	9	Fair	Doubtful			Do.
712	June 7	6	do	do			Do.
716	June 20	1	Poor	Death	July 16	Marasmus	Improved.
720	June 28	1	Good	Life			Doing well.
724	June 30	1	Fair	Doubtful	Oct. 21	Pneumonia	
727	July 6	1	Fair	do	Aug. 2	Marasmus	
728	July 10	1	Good	Life	Aug. 13	Enterocolitis	
730	July 26	1	do	do	Sept 15	do	
732	Aug. 15	3	Poor	Death	Oct. 7	Marasmus	
738	Sept. 7	23	do	do			Doing well.
739	do	2	Fair	Doubtful			Do.
743	Sept. 13	2	do	do	Nov. 23	Pneumonia	
759	Nov. 14	2	Poor	Death	Dec. 10	do	
772	Dec. 27	1	Good	Life	June 15	Cholera infantum	
777	Jan. 9	1	do	do			Do.
779	Jan. 11	18	Poor	Death			Do.
782	Jan. 12	23	Good	Life			Do.
785	Jan. 25	2	Poor	Death	Apr. 29	Enterocolitis	
786	do	10	Good	Life			Do.
797	Feb. 15	1	Poor	Death			Sick.
801	Feb. 28	1	Good	Life			Doing well.
802	do	1	do	do	May 5	Diarrhea	
807	Mar. 9	12	Fair	Doubtful			Improved.
812	Mar. 22	9	do	do			Doing well.
814	do	4	do	do			Fair.
822	Apr. 7	2	do	do			Doing well.
830	May 7	1	Poor	Death	June 8	Pneumonia	
835	May 14	6	Good	Life			Do.
839	May 18	1	do	do	June 8	Marasmus	
841	May 25	3	do	do			
844	June 16	1	Poor	Death			Improved.
846	June 20	15	do	Doubtful			Do.
847	do	7	do	do			Do.
848	do	7	do	do			Do.
849	June 27	1	do	do			Do.
850	June 28	2	do	do			Do.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
William B. Gurley	1901
Bernard T. Janney	1901
James B. Nourse	1901
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse	1902
J. B. T. Tupper	1902
J. Ormond Wilson	1902
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford	1903
Mrs. Lucie E. Blount	1903
Clarence B. Rheem	1903

OFFICERS.

J. Ormond Wilson, president ; Bernard T. Janney, vice-president ; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary.

COMMITTEES.

On buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—William B. Gurley, chairman ; James B. Nourse, J. Ormond Wilson.

On employees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney, chairman ; Clarence B. Rheem, Mrs. Lucie E. Blount.

On admissions, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman ; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the fourth annual report of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Very respectfully,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME
SCHOOL.

The board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School begs leave to submit the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The rules governing the board and the school and other related documents are appended to this report.

MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the board of trustees are held at the home on the second Tuesday of each month, and special meetings when occasion requires.

At meetings for the transaction of ordinary business the order of proceeding is as follows: (1) Reading of the minutes; (2) report of

the superintendent; (3) reports of committees; (4) unfinished business; (5) communications; (6) new business.

Extracts from the minutes of the meetings held during the year are given below:

July 10, 1899.—Mr. Tupper moved and was seconded that the present officers of the board, president, vice-president, and secretary, be reelected for the ensuing year. Adopted.

The superintendent stated that she had two bids for building a sewer, one at \$220 and another for \$130, and urged the importance of having the work completed at once.

Mr. Tupper moved that the matter be referred to the committee on buildings and grounds with power to act. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the question of increase of salaries for Miss Roberts and Mr. Brunger be referred to the committee on employees with power to act. Adopted.

August 8, 1899.—Mrs. Nourse moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the swimming pool cleared and cleaned. Adopted.

Mrs. Nourse moved that the superintendent be authorized to purchase a new turning lathe. Adopted.

September 12, 1899.—Mr. Janney recommended the appointment of William H. Lacy, florist, at \$50 per month. Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that Miss Roberts's salary be increased to \$30 per month from September 1, subject to the approval of the Commissioners. Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that the building committee be instructed to provide access to the spring, to procure drinking water before the water has passed through the dairy instead of after, as is now the case. Adopted.

The president announced the committees for the year.

October 10, 1899.—Mr. Tupper moved that the superintendent be authorized to purchase six apple trees for planting. Adopted.

Mr. Nourse moved that the superintendent be authorized to purchase 400 carnation plants to complete the carnation house. Adopted.

Mr. Nourse moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the sod asked for in the report put down at a cost not to exceed \$18. Adopted.

It was moved that the 8-inch pipe asked for, to relieve the hydrant in front of the cottage, be allowed. Adopted.

It was moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the paving in front of the coal house finished at a cost not to exceed \$10. Adopted.

The superintendent stated that the mortising machine should be repaired. It was moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the necessary repairs made. Adopted.

Mrs. Nourse moved that the superintendent be authorized to purchase a new market wagon at a cost not to exceed \$130, subject to the approval of Mr. Janney. Adopted.

November 14, 1899.—Mrs. Blackford moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the gutter on the terrace on the east side of the cottage down to the roadway completed at a cost not to exceed \$15. Adopted.

Mr. Nourse moved that the resolution adopted in September, 1899, as to having the swimming pool filled in, be rescinded, and the superintendent be authorized to have the pool cleaned at a cost not to exceed \$50, provided that the chain gang can not do the work or the Commissioners allow the expense out of the emergency fund. Adopted.

Mr. Nourse moved that the rearrangement of the schools and schoolrooms recommended by the superintendent be referred to the committee on employees with power to act. Adopted.

It was moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the children's dining room, the nursery, the cottage, and a part of the west wing whitewashed at a cost not to exceed \$15. Adopted.

December 12, 1899.—Mr. Janney moved that the superintendent be authorized to purchase the sewer pipe recommended in her report. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the waste pipe to the boys' bath enlarged, as recommended in her report. Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that the secretary be authorized to write to the health office in regard to the receiving field built last summer, giving an abstract of the superintendent's report of the same. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the question of employing a nurse permanently at the home be referred to the committee on employees to investigate and report. Adopted.

Mr. Nourse suggested that it was proper that the board should take some action toward providing a place of interment for children dying at the home. Mr. Janney moved that Mr. Nourse be appointed a committee to look into the matter and report. Adopted.

The president read a note from Mrs. Flint, stating that she had decided to resign from the board on account of ill health.

Mr. Janney moved that the secretary be requested to write to Mrs. Flint, conveying the regrets of the board of trustees at losing her services. Adopted.

It was moved that the question of allowing children to visit friends during the holidays be referred to the committee on admissions, etc., with power to act. Adopted.

January 9, 1900.—The superintendent's report made a statement in regard to the fire at the boiler house; origin of the fire unknown.

The president presented a notification from the Commissioners, dated December 19, 1899, that Mrs. Lucie E. Blount was appointed trustee, vice Mrs. Flint, resigned.

The president appointed Mrs. Blount a member of the employment committee.

Mr. Nourse reported that he had seen the members of the Methodist Church at Tenley, and that he was given to understand that there would be no trouble about obtaining sites in their burying ground should they be needed for any of the children dying at the home. Accepted.

Mr. Wilson reported that the insurance company had made an allowance of \$1,700, which he considered ample for the repairs occasioned by the fire at the boiler house.

February 13, 1900.—The superintendent asked to have the lower hall painted to correspond with the stairway. Mr. Janney moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the painting done. Adopted.

Mr. Gurley moved that the question of giving the housekeeper an assistant be referred to the committee on employees with power to act. Adopted.

March 13.—Mr. Janney moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the fence on the north side of the grounds repaired. Adopted.

Mr. Janney, of the committee on employees, reported that Mr. Elgin had been appointed engineer, vice Mr. E. Reese, resigned. On motion the report was approved and appointment confirmed.

April 10, 1900.—Mr. Janney moved that the committee on employees, industries, etc., be authorized to expend the balance of the appropriation for industrial plant in tools and equipment for the carpenter's shop. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper, of the committee on admissions and placement, made some suggestions as to the children's clothes when they went out from the home.

Mr. Tupper moved that this board join the Washington Board of Trade in its invitation to the National Congress of Charities and Corrections to meet here in 1901. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that Mr. Janney be appointed a delegate from this board to attend the meeting of the National Congress of Charities and Corrections that will be held in Topeka, Kans., May next. Adopted.

May 8.—Mr. Wilson presented the following letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

"Ordered. That Clarence B. Rheem is hereby appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Industrial Home School for the unexpired term (to end June 30, 1900) of Thomas B. Hood, deceased.

"Official copy furnished Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

"By order:

"WM. TINDALL, *Secretary.*"

The president appointed Mr. Rheem on the committee on employees.

Mr. Janney moved that this board extend a vote of thanks to Chief Parris for his present of 600 feet of hose, and that the secretary notify him of this resolution. Adopted.

June 5, 1900.—Mr. Gurley moved that the question of repairing the swimming pool be referred to the committee on buildings and grounds with power to act. Adopted.

Mr. Janney, of the committee on employees, made the following report on the application of Rev. J. J. Maguire to be allowed to teach the Catholic children in the school:

"Your committee to whom was referred the application of members of the Catholic Church for permission to take part in the Sabbath school services on Sunday afternoons, would respectfully recommend that the secretary be instructed to reply to said applicant, and say, 'that this board appreciates their offer to assist in the religious training of the children of the home, and that they are welcome to come and instruct the children of their faith during the time allotted for that purpose on Sunday afternoons.'"

Mr. Janney, of the committee on employees, reported with sincere regret the resignation of Mrs. Barlow as superintendent.

Mr. Gurley moved that the resignation be not accepted, but that Mrs. Barlow be given one year's leave of absence. Adopted.

It was moved that Mr. E. E. McCaslin be appointed superintendent ad interim. Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that Mrs. McCaslin be appointed to teach the summer school and to receive the same pay as paid heretofore to summer teachers. Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that Mrs. Geare be appointed nurse in place of Mrs. Cooper, resigned. Adopted.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORTS.

The superintendent makes report monthly to the board, giving full particulars respecting transactions at the home, with recommendations and requisitions for supplies.

The following extracts are taken from these reports from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900:

JULY, 1899.—The swimming pool is in a very bad condition. It has received all the drainage from the kitchen and bath tubs during the summer, and I am afraid it has had something to do with our typhoid fever.

Greenhouses.—The carnation house has been all made over and is now in good order.

Carpenter shop.—The carpenter and his classes have worked at tables, and helped with the benches in the greenhouse and are now building the violet house.

The children had an enjoyable trip to River View on the 16th of July. Captain Randall took them all free of charge. We sent the small ones down to the boat in the wagons. The others, about 80, went on the Metropolitan cars to the wharf. I got free transportation to and from the wharf for them. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, and the children were all delighted.

AUGUST.—The carnation house is finished. The matron, cottage matron, carpenter, and sewing teacher have had vacations.

SEPTEMBER.—*Greenhouses.*—We have been very busy with the building and painting and housing the plants. We had plenty of violets to fill our house, and they are looking very well.

Carpenter shop.—The last month has been a very busy one with table orders. But little outside work has been done, as the orders have taken all the time. The new lathe is a great comfort, as we were in constant fear of accident from the old one. The mortising machine will have to be sent to the machine shop for repairs.

There have been 25 sick children—2 cases of typhoid fever, 3 of malarial fever, 1 of catarrh of the stomach, 19 cases of diphtheria, and a number of cases not serious.

OCTOBER.—The fruit trees cherry and apple, have also been bought and very carefully planted.

Greenhouses.—The greenhouses are all in order and doing fairly well.

Carpenter shop.—This is our busiest time in the carpenter shop. One hundred and ten tables were made last month.

NOVEMBER.—Most of the fall plowing has been done. The swimming pool has been cleaned out by the chaingang, and the work was well done.

It distresses me very much to have to report the death of one of the children to you. Newman Maury died of diphtheria and a complication of troubles. We attended him at first for pneumonia, but it turned to be diphtheria. We had a specialist, who inserted a silver tube, and we did all we could to save the child, but we had transmitted taint to fight and could not battle successfully with it. Every precaution was taken to prevent the disease from spreading. We had to bury him immediately. I secured a site in the Episcopal Cemetery at Tenley.

The children had a good Thanksgiving dinner of turkey, cranberries, sweet potatoes, apples, and grapes. As we had sickness here, none of the children were allowed to go home.

DECEMBER.—I recommend two iron beds and the necessary furnishings for the engine house, to take the place of those that were burned.

There are several theories in regard to the origin of the fire. If we had had a fire plug and hose, we could have put the fire out ourselves. We can not put a plug on our water main, as it is only 2 inches in diameter. The hose had to be connected on Thirty-second street, 1,200 feet being used.

There were six cases of pneumonia, and some of these children were dangerously ill. We have had a nurse for nearly two months.

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The children had a pleasant Christmas, but none of them went home or out during the holidays. There is a great deal of sickness among our children this winter, and it seemed best to keep them at home.

Mr. Foster sent a box of oranges at Christmas. Messrs. Storm and Sherwood, Mitchell, and Lansburgh each sent a turkey, and Mr. Stohlman sent three large cakes.

Greenhouses.—The greenhouses are in good condition, suffering only from having been planted a little late.

Carpenter shop.—The carpenter has been busy with repairs and has had to relieve the engineer a good deal.

JANUARY, 1900.—The boiler house is nearly completed.

The iron beds have also been received and put up, ten for the cottage and two for the engineer's room.

The workhouse gang is still here. They have filled up the gutters on the east side of the place and thereby given us nearly an acre of ground.

The farmer has most of the ground ready for spring seed.

Greenhouses.—The mild winter has made flowers very plentiful, and they are consequently cheaper than they were heretofore. The crop of roses has been smaller than usual, because it was so late before they were planted. The florist is getting the small plants ready for spring trade.

Carpenter shop.—There have not been many orders for tables this month, and all the time has been given to necessary repairs.

FEBRUARY.—One of our boys, Lewis Wagner, was a soldier in Cuba. His body was brought here and buried at Arlington last week. He was not killed in battle but, being sick, took carbolic acid by mistake.

I have recently had letters from four of our sailors, James Claxton, Bennie Snyder, Charles Godfrey, and George Lacey. I have also heard from Eddie Harney. He is a soldier in the Philippines. He went with the consent of his mother and myself.

MARCH.—The vegetables are being planted, as the weather is favorable.

The protracted illness of the florist has been a very serious injury to our greenhouses. Our lilies are not out and will be a loss to us, and we will have but a small stock of plants for market.

The carpenter and his classes have made 37 tables this month and painted the cottage and made the necessary repairs about the place.

APRIL.—Our Easter lilies did not come out in time for Easter, and were consequently a loss to us—quite as much, if not more, than the loss of the chrysanthemums last fall. Since last July we have had four different florists, and these changes have been a great loss to the greenhouses.

The greenhouses are much behindhand this spring. We have but few plants for market. The rose and carnation houses are doing well and in fairly good condition. The other three houses have suffered from too many florists.

MAY.—The heavy storm on Saturday washed away our dam and ruined the swimming pool.

Greenhouses.—The marketing for the summer is over now. It has been an unprofitable year and a very disappointing one to me.

There have been no cases in the hospital recently and the nurse has been helping the housekeeper pro tempore.

I beg leave to return my earnest, heartfelt thanks to your honorable board, individually and collectively, for your unfailing kindness and consideration during the eleven and a half years that I have been with you. At your feet I now lay my charge with the steadfast belief that it is the great missionary work of the world.

JUNE.—Frank Milana has had scarlet fever, but is now almost recovered. Jessie Ash fell from one of the large cherry trees in front of the cottage and broke her arm near the shoulder. She is doing as well as could be expected, and the bone is knitting nicely. Walter Forsythe became dissatisfied with his home at Mrs. Rhea's, in Virginia, took paris green to kill himself, but was unsuccessful. He was brought here the last of the month and is still in the hospital. The doctor says that he must remain there some time yet. Louis Loeffler broke the radius right at the neck while trying to turn a backward somersault.

The first crop of pease and beans are gone and the ground has been prepared for another crop. Twelve hundred tomato plants, 1,000 cabbage plants, and some late potatoes have been planted.

The large greenhouse on the hill needs repairs to the roof, siding, etc. The small greenhouse needs new siding, new posts, and many new slides. Instead of making these repairs, the two houses mentioned should be replaced by new ones in the low ground just east of the rose house. These houses could be built far enough away from the eastern end of the rose house to allow for the erection of a

house 12 by 40 feet to serve as a storeroom for bulbs and plants, furnish rooms for the potting of the plants, give an office for the florist, and a room in which the florist could take his class to give them instruction in the theory of floriculture, and thus give opportunity for the theoretical part of the study to be developed along with the practical work.

It is desirable to give the boys in the shop a wider and better knowledge of tools and a more extended practice in their use. In order to do this it will be necessary to have more tools and then some place in which to keep them. The carpenter has made out a list of the tools needed. I think that it would be a good thing for the boys to have these tools and be taught how to use them and how to take care of them.

THE SCHOOLS.

Two public-school teachers, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCaslin, are assigned to duty in this institution, and their services during the past year were highly satisfactory.

REPORT OF MR. E. E. M'CASLIN, THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF THE SCHOOLS.

There were in attendance in the school during the year a total of	193
Withdrawn during the year	93

Remaining at the close of the year ..	100
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The graded schools at the institution are a part of the public schools of the District, and the course of study is the same as that in the city schools, modified to meet the exigency of shorter sessions. The work done by the children outside the schoolroom broadens their experience and teaches them how to use tools and how to do work that will be of value to them in whatever rank or calling in life they may find themselves.

During the year the children have visited the Zoological Park, the Congressional Library, the Capitol, the National Museum, and the Smithsonian Institution. They also attended the ceremony of the presentation of the sword voted by Congress to Admiral Dewey. Thorough preparation was made for these excursions, and after each the principal points of interest were reviewed and the children wrote an account of the places visited and the things seen.

Special programmes were prepared for Christmas, Easter, and the closing exercises of the schools in June. Many friends of the institution and relatives and friends of the children attended these exercises.

The trustees and friends of the home are to be congratulated on the appropriation for a new and separate four-room school building at the institution. This will add much to the appearance of the grounds and make it possible to do a greater amount of work in a much more satisfactory manner than has ever been possible under past conditions.

Owing to the increase in the number of children in the first grade, an additional teacher is greatly needed, so as to make the school work more individual and personal, and therefore more satisfactory and helpful.

REPORTS.

Attention is called to the following reports, showing the work done in the different departments:

REPORT OF MISS J. M. ROBERTS, THE BOYS' MATRON.

The number of boys in dormitories at the end of the year was 43. During the month of December last the number in the large boys' department reached 55, which is larger than that at any other time in the history of the institution. Four were transferred from the nursery. Children are admitted at 5 years of age and remain until 14. Three boys of 16 are here at this date. The children as a general thing come to us in a wild, untrained condition, and it is encouraging to note how they yield to the influences thrown around them here. The regularity of their habits and the difference in their way of living is most beneficial to them both morally and physically. They rise at 6 o'clock a. m. and go to bed at 8 o'clock p. m. All retire at the same hour. Life in an institution is full of problems. The true nature of the work can only be demonstrated in the after life of the boys.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness during the year—typhoid fever, diphtheria, and an epidemic of measles. One death occurred from diphtheria. The health of the boys at present is good.

REPORT OF MISS MINNIE L. THOMPSON, COTTAGE MATRON.

The close of the year finds us with 27 girls in this department, from 4 to 16 years of age. During the winter the number reached 35, which made the dormitories more crowded than comfortable. To avoid such discomfort, the reading room was converted into a dormitory. A reading room is a necessity, as the girls show more interest in books when there is a place set apart for their perusal. We have had a number of interesting and instructive books added to the collection, some of which have been read with apparent enjoyment. The large girls work in the main building assisting the cook and housekeeper and doing the work of the dining room and wash room. The smaller girls do most of the housework of the cottage and assist greatly in the mending and darning. The interior of the building has been recently painted, thereby adding much to its appearance.

REPORT OF MISS M. A. TAYLOR, SEWING TEACHER.

Eleven girls were in the sewing class at the beginning of the year. Three of these have left the school and 2 have been put in other departments, making the class small the latter part of the year. They are in class two hours each session, from 9.30 to 11.30 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m.

The girls are taught plain sewing at first, then the use of the sewing machine.

Pieces of clothing made.....	990
Pieces of clothing repaired.....	75
Pieces of house furnishing made.....	173
Total.....	1,238
Material used.....	yards 2,122

REPORT OF MRS. B. L. RISDON, NURSE.

During the past year there has been in the nursery an average of 30 boys, ranging in age from 4 to 10 years. The little ones assist in the work as much as may be expected from children of such tender age. At present the nursery accommodations are very poor, but I hope that during the coming year they will be improved, and thus enable me to do much better work among the children.

REPORT OF J. F. R. APPLEBY, M. D., PHYSICIAN TO THE SCHOOL.

The past year has been attended with more sickness among the children of the school than any preceding year during my connection with the institution.

Besides the usual number of minor, unimportant ailments, we have had some cases of typhoid fever and quite a number of diphtheria and measles.

I regret to record the first death in many years, it being that of a boy who died of diphtheria.

Typhoid fever prevailed during the summer and autumn months.

During the winter months we had many cases of diphtheria and measles.

Our hospital accommodations were several times tested to their full capacity and demonstrated the wisdom of being prepared for such emergencies. With our present facilities isolation was possible and the management of the sick was comparatively easy.

The prevalence of so much disease does not indicate local causes, as the same class of diseases were very prevalent at the same time over the western section of the c. ty.

Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the superintendent to prevent its use as a drinking water, it is probable typhoid germs were obtained through Potomac water, which has been freely introduced in the new building, as it is well known to be contaminated by refuse from pulp mills, factories, towns, and villages along its course.

I would recommend the employment of an experienced nurse for the hospital, to whose care all cases of sickness should be immediately committed, whether apparently light or grave, as not infrequently contagious disease is communicated to one or more before its true nature is discovered.

440 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR 1899.

FRUITS.

500 quarts of blackberries, at 10 cents	\$50.00
334 quarts of strawberries, at 10 cents	33.40
127 quarts of cherries, at 5 cents	6.35
104 quarts of raspberries, at 10 cents	10.40
4 quarts of currants, at 12 cents	.48
Estimated value of fruits	100.63

VEGETABLES.

450 bushels of tomatoes, at 40 cents	\$180.00
122 bushels of potatoes, at 40 cents	48.80
30 bushels of string beans, at 30 cents	9.00
25 bushels of parsnips, at 50 cents	12.50
20 bushels of green pease, at 75 cents	15.00
20 bushels of onions, at \$1	20.00
15 bushels of beets, at 30 cents	4.50
3 bushels of carrots, at 40 cents	1.20
4,325 heads of cabbage, at 3 cents	129.75
1,000 heads of celery, at 4 cents	40.00
800 heads of lettuce, at 3 cents	24.00
3,847 ears of sugar corn, at 1 cent	38.47
3,500 radishes, at 1 cent	35.00
315 pumkins, at 5 cents	15.75
75 quarts of lima beans, at 10 cents	7.50
25 barrels of kale, at 30 cents	7.50
Estimated value of vegetables	588.97

OTHER PRODUCTS.

300 dozen eggs, at 15 cents	\$45.00
50 chickens, at 35 cents	17.50
3 hogs, at \$15	45.00
Estimated value of other products	107.50
Total value of fruits, vegetables, and other products	797.10

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C., September 19, 1900.

SIR: As requested by you. I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as shown by the books of this office on September 15, 1899 (outstanding bills, if any, not included).

Very respectfully,

A. McKENSIE,

Acting Auditor District of Columbia.

J. ORMOND WILSON, Esq.,

President Board of Trustees, District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 441

Statement of appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for maintenance	\$12,000.00
Amount received from the sale of products, care of inmates, etc	4,072.04
Total receipts	16,072.04
Expended for salaries	\$4,987.26
Expended for fuel	1,472.38
Expended for forage	236.77
Expended for lights—gas, \$231.25; electric, \$40	271.25
Expended for miscellaneous objects	8,949.82
	15,917.48
Balance	154.56
Appropriation for repairs to buildings	1,000.00
Expenditures	988.33
Balance	11.67
Appropriation for improvement of plant for industrial training	1,000.00
Expenditures	806.00
Balance	194.00

The amount received from other sources than the Congressional appropriation was in detail as follows:

Returns from greenhouses	\$1,425.48
Returns from carpenter shop	531.55
Returns from Board of Children's Guardians	1,901.56
Returns from miscellaneous sources	213.45

The strictest economy is exercised in management.

All supplies for the institution are obtained by requisition upon the Commissioners of the District, and all moneys received as income from sale of products, from payments for board and instruction, and otherwise, are paid over to the Commissioners, to be expended by them for the support of the school, as provided by law.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Number of children in the home July 1, 1899	109
Number of admissions during the year	84
Total number cared for during the year	193
Number discharged during the year	93
Number in the home July 1, 1900	100
Number received from the Board of Children's Guardians	60
Number returned to parents or friends	29
Number provided with situations or homes	14
Number returned to the Board of Children's Guardians	39
Number absconded	10
Number died	1
Average number of children cared for	108
Average age of children in the home July 1, 1900—Boys, 9.9; girls, 10.7 ..	10
Number of officers, teachers (including public school teachers, and other employees	20
Per capita cost of maintenance based upon average number of children cared for per annum	\$147.38

¹ Most of the children who absconded were hard cases received from the Board of Children's Guardians and placed in the home temporarily.

ADMISSION AND PLACEMENT.

Children are admitted to the institution under the rules of the board (see Appendix) upon the recommendation of the committee that has this matter in charge.

The committee has been assisted in making investigations to determine whether or not the children for which applications are made for admission are proper subjects by Mr. Samuel Wilson, member of the Metropolitan police, detailed as agent of the humane society.

Children are discharged whenever satisfactory homes are found or parents or guardians desire to resume control, if they are deemed suitable to have control.

When children are placed out the party receiving them signs an agreement that the child shall be well treated, supplied with suitable clothing, taught some useful occupation, and sent to school at least four months in each year; and at the expiration of the term of agreement the party shall provide the child with two good suits of clothing and the sum of \$50.

The party agrees also to make a quarterly report of the condition of the child to the superintendent.

We are gratified to be able to report that most of the children who have left the institution during the past year have done remarkably well.

This matter of home placing is very responsible work, as it fixes to a great extent the destiny of the child.

INDUSTRIES.

The principal work done in the carpenter's shop, besides repairs needed on the premises, has been the manufacture of tables. There are four greenhouses; the boys employed in this branch receive practical instructions from the florist.

Reference may be had to the superintendent's reports for further particulars, and under the heading "Financial" a statement of receipts therefrom.

It is not expected from the ages of the boys employed that these industries should be self-sustaining. The instruction is rudimentary. The idea is to give these wards knowledge of the use of tools and practical information in regard to floriculture and horticulture, side by side with the ordinary lessons of the schoolroom.

For girls the idea is to make them good housekeepers, and they are instructed in sewing by hand and by machine, cooking, and laundry work.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The twenty-seventh National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Topeka, Kans., commencing May 18, 1900.

Mr. Bernard T. Janney and Mr. J. B. T. Tupper were in attendance as representing the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

The next meeting of the conference will be held in Washington in May, 1901, and will bring to the city a large body of representatives of charitable and correctional institutions and societies from all sections of the country.

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS B. HOOD.

The board sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Thomas B. Hood, March 15, 1900.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the board of trustees, held April 10, 1900:

Whereas Dr. Thomas B. Hood was appointed a member of the board in charge of the Industrial Home School in 1890, and under successive reappointments filled the office continuously to the date of his recent decease, a period of nine years; and

Whereas he brought to the position superior intelligence, professional qualifications of a high order as a physician, a keen sense of duty and most faithful compliance with its demands, and above all a warm heart, ever guided by the highest Christian principles, and full of practical sympathy for the children of the home and for all those upon whom was immediately devolved the grave responsibility for their care and training; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, his surviving colleagues, profoundly feel and most sincerely mourn his loss, and place upon our records this testimonial of our appreciation of his eminent ability, his pure and noble character, and his long and most valuable services to this institution.

Resolved, That the secretary be, and is hereby, instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO MRS. KATE B. BARLOW.

The intelligent, faithful, and invaluable services of Mrs. Kate B. Barlow, superintendent of the home for the past twelve years, have been interrupted, as we hope temporarily, by her failing health and she has been granted leave of absence for one year, with the sincere hope that rest may bring to her full restoration. During all these years she has been far more than a most capable and zealous official. She has been a conscientious, warm-hearted, loving mother to the thousands of dependent children under her charge, whose future character and lives have been given a good direction by her Christian sympathy, example, and teachings, and in whose grateful hearts she has ever had and ever will have her highest earthly reward. The best wishes of the board of trustees for her complete recovery and a continuance of her usefulness attend her during her leave of absence.

CONCLUSION.

The year's work has been satisfactory and the officers and teachers are commended for their faithful and efficient services.

Since the District government has taken charge of the home its efficiency as a child-saving institution has been notably increased.

There are two points in which it is lacking: First, in not having the legal guardianship of the children committed to its care; and secondly, in not being able to maintain thorough supervision of the children after they have been placed out. As was stated in last year's report, "A regular system of visitation of children placed out, similar to that now employed by the Board of Children's Guardians, is much needed in this institution." Children that have been placed in homes should be officially visited at proper intervals.

We desire to thank the Commissioners of the District and the superintendent of charities for their interest and assistance in our work.

J. B. T. TUPPER,
J. ORMOND WILSON,
HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,
Committee.

APPENDIX.

Admissions to the Industrial Home School for the year ended June 30, 1900.

[The names of the children received from the Board of Children's Guardians are indicated by the initials B. C. G., and a star (*) prefixed to the date indicates readmission.]

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.	Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.
Pearce Hales (B. C. G.)	12	July 10, 1899	Lawrence Schutt (B. C. G.)	9	Dec. 12, 1899
Thomas Tate (B. C. G.)	5	July 13, 1899	Bernard Mastin	11	Dec. 18, 1899
Abraham Schlönberg (B. C. G.)	5	Do.	Edward Conners (B. C. G.)	11	Dec. 19, 1899
Leroy Jewell	9	July 26, 1899	George Carstens (B. C. G.)	14	Dec. 28, 1899
Lewis Loeffler (B. C. G.)	8	Do.	Nicholas Carstens (B. C. G.)	10	Do.
George Eisenbaum (B. C. G.)	15	Aug. 5, 1899	George Carrado (B. C. G.)	5	Jan. 2, 1900
Harry Speckler	9	Aug. 10, 1899	Owen Burgess (B. C. G.)	8	Jan. 16, 1900
Charles Newman (B. C. G.)	15	Aug. 17, 1899	Dennis Barrett (B. C. G.)	12	Jan. 19, 1900
William Crawford (B. C. G.)	12	Aug. 18, 1899	George Bryan	5	*Feb. 11, 1900
Robert Hughes	6	Aug. 26, 1899	Wallace Stone (B. C. G.)	14	*May 10, 1900
Max Silverberg (B. C. G.)	12	Sept. 12, 1899	Charles Stone (B. C. G.)	12	Jan. 22, 1900
Mark Silverberg (B. C. G.)	8	Do.	John Stone (B. C. G.)	8	Feb. 5, 1900
Joseph Silverberg (B. C. G.)	6	Do.	James Leach (B. C. G.)	10	*Mar. 29, 1900
William Pizzerelle	5	Sept. 13, 1899	Joseph O'Leary (B. C. G.)	10	*June 18, 1900
Edwin Zepp	9	Sept. 16, 1899	Bernard Knott	15	Feb. 5, 1900
F. Tenney Wilson (B. C. G.)	11	Sept. 18, 1899	Alexander Welch (B. C. G.)	11	*Feb. 20, 1900
George Wilson (B. C. G.)	15	Do.	William Humphreys	8	*Feb. 21, 1900
William Pettet (B. C. G.)	14	Sept. 27, 1899	John Shannon (B. C. G.)	15	Mar. 21, 1900
Herbert Morrow	11	*Sept. 28, 1899	William Polley	9	Mar. 24, 1900
Lawrence Leach (B. C. G.)	8	Oct. 6, 1899	Charles Polley	5	Do.
Morris Rutgers (B. C. G.)	10	*May 8, 1900	Claude Havener	15	Apr. 5, 1900
James Pyle	9	*May 24, 1900	Leo Watson	17	*Apr. 15, 1900
Hubert Reiley (B. C. G.)	12	*May 31, 1900	John Lanham (B. C. G.)	12	Apr. 23, 1900
Henry Leonberger (B. C. G.)	11	*June 23, 1900	Andrew Lanham (B. C. G.)	9	Do.
George Lacey (B. C. G.)	15	Oct. 10, 1899	Clarence Jett	12	*Do.
Bernard Flynn (B. C. G.)	15	Oct. 13, 1899	William Fant	12	Apr. 24, 1900
Antonio Pittrell (B. C. G.)	14	Oct. 16, 1899	Ernest Donnely (B. C. G.)	12	Apr. 30, 1900
Nicholas Pittrell (B. C. G.)	12	Oct. 17, 1899	John Marceron	9	May 2, 1900
Anthony P. Girard (B. C. G.)	12	Oct. 18, 1899	Gilbert Duvall (B. C. G.)	12	May 10, 1900
William Murray	12	*Oct. 22, 1899	Charles King (B. C. G.)	10	May 16, 1900
John Murray	8	*Mar. 3, 1900	Albert King (B. C. G.)	6	Do.
Lloyd Balkam	9	Oct. 30, 1899	Warren Rich (B. C. G.)	10	May 29, 1900
William Stone (B. C. G.)	13	Do.	Fred Snyder	11	June 13, 1900
Joseph Keleher (B. C. G.)	11	Nov. 4, 1899	Philip Snyder	8	Do.
Edward W. Donaldson (B. C. G.)	11	Nov. 8, 1899	John Snyder	5	Do.
Jerome E. Schutt (B. C. G.)	11	Do.	Richard Brown	10	Do.
		Nov. 9, 1899	Bartholomew Kidwell	8	June 14, 1900
		Nov. 16, 1899	(B. C. G.)	6	Do.
		*Feb. 23, 1900	Alfred Kidwell (B. C. G.)	3	Do.
		Nov. 16, 1899	John Kidwell (B. C. G.)	12	June 29, 1900
		Dec. 4, 1899	George Waltham	17	June 30, 1900
		Dec. 12, 1899	Walter Forsyth (B. C. G.)		

GIRLS.

Lucile Pizzerelle	9	Sept. 13, 1899	Marie Leach (B. C. G.)	5	Feb. 8, 1900
Helen Pizzerelle	7	Do.	Agnes Donaldson (B. C. G.)	7	Feb. 7, 1900
Mabel Rutgers (B. C. G.)	10	Oct. 10, 1899	Georgia Humphreys	10	*Feb. 21, 1900
Lillian Sanford (B. C. G.)	15	Oct. 17, 1899	Anna Hackneys (B. C. G.)	4	Mar. 21, 1900
Kate Conners (B. C. G.)	13	Dec. 19, 1899	Jessie Ash (B. C. G.)	12	*Apr. 24, 1900
Mary E. Williams (B. C. G.)	12	Dec. 23, 1899	Edna Martin	10	*May 1, 1900
Victoria Pullian	8	Jan. 1, 1900	Mary E. Merriam (B. C. G.)	12	May 12, 1900
Ethel Burgess (B. C. G.)	6	Jan. 16, 1900	Lizzie Girard (B. C. G.)	14	June 16, 1900
Mamie Ericson (B. C. G.)	12	Feb. 2, 1900	Anna Samar (B. C. G.)	16	*June 22, 1900

Number of admissions and readmissions of boys in the above list	88
Number of admissions and readmissions of girls in the above list	18
Total	106
Number of readmissions	22
Total number of new pupils admitted	84

Discharges for year ended June 30, 1900.

[A star (*) indicates that the child subsequently reentered the Home.]

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of discharge.	Disposition.
Howard Turner	9	July 1, 1899	To mother.
John Shepard	13	July 17, 1899	Do.
Alexander MacRea	13	July 20, 1899	To father.
Charles Samar	11	do	To Board of Guardians.
Joseph Samar	8	do	Do.
Charles Davis	8	July 27, 1899	Do.
Pearce Hales	12	Aug. 15, 1899	Absconded.
William Crawford	12	Aug. 28, 1899	Board of Guardians.
Clement Keyworth	11	Aug. —, 1899	To mother.
Charles Newman	15	Aug. 31, 1899	Absconded.
George Eisenbaum	14	Sept. 2, 1899	Board of Guardians.
Edward Latham	14	Sept. 5, 1899	To mother.
Elmer Dennison	15	Sept. 13, 1899	Do.
Leonard Fielding	15	do	Do.
Bernard Callis	12	Sept. 16, 1899	Absconded.
Herbert Morrow	11	Sept. 22, 1899	To home.
Vernon Lisson	8	Jan. 2, 1900	Do.
Charles Bradley	15	Sept. 22, 1899	Do.
Herbert Dailey	13	Sept. 28, 1899	Employment.
William Pettet	15	do	Do.
Asbury R. White	10	Oct. 2, 1899	Board of Guardians.
*Bernard Flynn	14	Oct. 3, 1899	To mother.
Thomas Morrow	10	Oct. 5, 1899	Absconded.
Edwin Zepp	9	Oct. 10, 1899	Board of Guardians.
Norval Metcalf	14	Oct. 12, 1899	To home.
Henry Leonberger	12	Oct. 26, 1899	To aunt.
Eugene Keeling	12	Oct. 28, 1899	To mother.
Anthony P. Girard	12	do	Board of Guardians.
Newman Maury	9	Nov. 7, 1899	To a home.
John Sweeny	11	Nov. 30, 1899	Board of Guardians.
Louis Beattie	8	Dec. 2, 1899	Deceased.
Edward Beattie	6	Dec. 13, 1899	To mother.
Henry Hunt	10	do	Do.
Charles Baker	7	do	Do.
William Humphreys	8	do	Do.
George Lacey	15	Dec. 15, 1899	Board of Guardians.
Edward Donaldson	11	Jan. 2, 1900	Do.
Edward Conners	11	Jan. 10, 1900	Do.
William Stone	13	Jan. 12, 1900	Do.
Louis Shapero	10	Jan. 16, 1900	Do.
Eli Shapero	8	June 22, 1900	Do.
Max Silverberg	12	Jan. 16, 1900	Do.
Alexander Welch	11	Jan. 22, 1900	Do.
Leo Watson	17	Jan. 23, 1900	Do.
Lloyd Balkham	9	Feb. 21, 1900	To home.
Dennis Barrett	12	Jan. 23, 1900	Do.
*Bernard Knott	15	Apr. 20, 1900	To father.
*Clarence Jett	12	Jan. 31, 1900	Do.
Lawrence Posey	10	Feb. 7, 1900	Absconded.
Wallace Stone	14	May 7, 1900	Employment.
William Pizzerelle	5	May 18, 1900	Do.
Hazard Woodruff	9	Feb. 18, 1900	To Children's Hospital.
John Shannon	15	June 13, 1900	Board of Guardians.
Howard Johnson	12	Feb. 23, 1900	Do.
David Keeling	10	Feb. 24, 1900	Do.
Jerome E. Schutt	11	Feb. 26, 1900	Do.
Lawrence Schutt	9	June 15, 1900	Do.
James Leach	10	June 28, 1900	To mother.
Claude Havener	15	Mar. 5, 1900	Do.
George Wilson	15	Mar. 14, 1900	Board of Guardians.
Stephen Harney	13	Apr. 6, 1900	To mother.
Nicholas Carstens	10	Apr. 11, 1900	To a home.
Nicholas Pittrell	12	do	Board of Guardians.
Joseph O'Leary	10	do	Do.
Abraham Schlönberg	5	do	Do.
Ernest Donnelly	12	Apr. 13, 1900	Absconded.
Antonio Pittrell	14	do	Board of Guardians.
		Apr. 14, 1900	To mother.
		Apr. 20, 1900	Board of Guardians.
		do	Do.
		Apr. 25, 1900	Absconded.
		Apr. 30, 1900	Board of Guardians.
		May 2, 1900	Absconded.
		May 17, 1900	Board of Guardians.

Discharges for year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

BOYS—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Date of discharge.	Disposition.
* Lawrence Leach.....	8	May 7, 1900	Absconded.
		May 20, 1900	Do.
		May 27, 1900	Do.
		June 20, 1900	Do.
William Fant.....	12	May 21, 1900	Do.
James Gray.....	12	May 24, 1900	To a home.
Charles Peck.....	9	May 30, 1900	Do.
Salvator Milana.....	12	June 18, 1900	To mother.
Harry Holmes.....	12	June 16, 1900	Do.
John Kidwell.....	3	June 19, 1900	Board of Guardians.
F. Tenney Wilson.....	11	June 22, 1900	Do.
Robert Hales.....	8	June 27, 1900	Do.
Charles Stone.....	12	June 30, 1900	Do.

GIRLS.

* Anna Samar.....	15	July 20, 1899	Board of Guardians.
Lillian Hutchinson.....	11	July 4, 1899	Absconded.
Mabel Hutchinson.....	8	do.	Do.
Alice Latham.....	12	Sept. 5, 1899	To mother.
Kate Wall.....	12	Sept. 23, 1899	To a home.
Charlotte White.....	6	Oct. 6, 1899	To mother.
* Georgia Humphreys.....	10	Dec. 16, 1899	Do.
Mary E. Williams.....	12	Dec. 27, 1899	Board of Guardians.
Kate Connors.....	13	Jan. 12, 1900	Do.
Jessie Ash.....	12	Jan. 23, 1900	Do.
Mamie Ericson.....	12	Feb. 2, 1900	Absconded.
Edna L. Martin.....	8	Feb. 22, 1900	To a home.
		May 18, 1900	Do.
Lucile Pizzerelle.....	9	Feb. 23, 1900	Do.
Pearl Posey.....	6	Feb. 24, 1900	Board of Guardians.
Agnes Donaldson.....	7	Feb. 27, 1900	Do.
Helen Pizzerelle.....	7	Mar. 5, 1900	To mother.
Florence Maury.....	10	Mar. 7, 1900	To a home.
Jennie Woodruff.....	5	Mar. 14, 1900	To mother.
Rose Forsyth.....	17	May 7, 1900	Board of Guardians.
Anna Lewis.....	12	May 8, 1900	To father.
Sadie Lewis.....	10	do.	Do.
Edna Holmes.....	9	June 16, 1900	To mother.
Lillian Sanford.....	15	June 20, 1900	Board of Guardians.
Jennie Hales.....	10	June 27, 1900	Do.

Whole number of discharges.....	115
Number of boys discharged.....	71
Number of girls discharged.....	22
Total.....	93

List of children in the Industrial Home School June 30, 1900.

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of admission.	Name.	Age.	Date of admission.
Edward Brandhoff.....	11	Dec. 15, 1898	John D. Fray.....	11	Mar. 14, 1899
Richard Brown.....	10	June 13, 1900	Julian Gibbs.....	7	June 20, 1898
George Bryan.....	5	Jan. 22, 1900	Victor Gray.....	12	Dec. 10, 1896
Owen Burgess (B. C. G.).....	8	Jan. 16, 1900	Irving Hines.....	15	Oct. 3, 1898
Edward Burroughs.....	12	Apr. 12, 1899	Harvey Huddleson.....	11	May 14, 1896
George Carrado (B. C. G.).....	5	Jan. 2, 1900	Clifford Huddleson.....	10	Do.
George Carstens (B. C. G.).....	14	Dec. 28, 1899	Robert Hughes.....	6	Aug. 26, 1899
Walter Colvin.....	9	Apr. 12, 1899	William Humphreys.....	9	Mar. 16, 1899
Charles Colvin.....	6	Do.	Clarence Jett.....	12	May 10, 1899
Jas. H. Coyle.....	9	Do.	John Jett.....	7	Mar. 9, 1899
William Dailey (B. C. G.).....	12	June 30, 1899	Walter Jett.....	6	May 10, 1899
John Dennison.....	12	Oct. 10, 1894	Leroy Jewell.....	9	July 26, 1899
Harry Dennison.....	11	Do.	Joseph Keleher (B. C. G.).....	11	Nov. 16, 1899
Gilbert Duvall (B. C. G.).....	12	May 10, 1900	Bartholomew Kidwell (B. C. G.).....	8	June 14, 1900
Jose Euljio (B. C. G.).....	10	Sept. 21, 1898			
Frank Fleury.....	14	Aug. 19, 1891	Alfred Kidwell (B. C. G.).....	6	Do.
Percy Fleury.....	12	Sept. 30, 1891	Charles King (B. C. G.).....	10	May 16, 1900
Bernard Flynn.....	15	June 14, 1899	Gilbert King (B. C. G.).....	6	Do.
Walter Forsyth (B. C. G.).....	17	June 30, 1900	Bernard Knott.....	16	Dec. 6, 1897

List of children in the Industrial Home School June 30, 1890—Continued.

BOYS—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.	Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.
William Knott.....	11	Dec. 6, 1897	James Pyle.....	9	Oct. 13, 1899
John Lanham (B. C. G.).....	12	Apr. 23, 1900	Hubert Reiley (B. C. G.).....	12	Oct. 16, 1899
Andrew Lanham (B. C. G.).....	9	Do.	Fred Richardson.....	12	Mar. 14, 1899
Lawrence Leach (B. C. G.).....	8	Oct. 6, 1899	Warren Rich (B. C. G.).....	10	May 29, 1900
Lewis Loeffler (B. C. G.).....	8	July 26, 1899	Morris Rutgers (B. C. G.).....	10	Oct. 10, 1899
John D. Lynch.....	7	Dec. 14, 1898	Frank Shaw.....	6	Apr. 13, 1899
John Marceron.....	9	May 2, 1900	Mark Silverberg (B. C. G.).....	8	Sept. 12, 1899
Bernard Mastin.....	11	Dec. 18, 1899	Joseph Silverberg (B. C. G.).....	6	Do.
Frank Milana.....	6	Jan. 14, 1899	Fred Snyder.....	11	June 13, 1900
Owen Miles.....	13	Oct. 10, 1894	Philip Snyder.....	8	Do.
Ernest Murray.....	11	May 10, 1899	John Snyder.....	5	Do.
William Murray.....	12	Nov. 8, 1899	Harry Speckler.....	9	Aug. 10, 1899
John Murray.....	8	Do.	John Stone (B. C. G.).....	8	Feb. 5, 1900
Charles Norris.....	11	Apr. 13, 1899	Thomas Tate (B. C. G.).....	5	July 13, 1899
Frederic O'Brien.....	11	June 15, 1899	Edward Tippet.....	15	Feb. 9, 1894
Julius O'Brien.....	9	Do.	George Waltham.....	12	June 29, 1900
William Polley.....	9	Mar. 24, 1900	Frank Wyman.....	10	June 20, 1898
Charles Polley.....	5	Do.			

GIRLS.

Jessie Ash (B. C. G.).....	12	Apr. 11, 1899	Georgia Humphreys.....	10	Mar. 16, 1899
Ethel Burgess (B. C. G.).....	6	Jan. 16, 1900	Catharine Jett.....	9	Mar. 9, 1899
Viola Burroughs.....	9	Apr. 12, 1899	Marie Leach (B. C. G.).....	5	Feb. 8, 1900
Corrinne Carlisle.....	13	Sept. 14, 1892	Lillian Lowry.....	16	Sept. 12, 1894
Mary E. Colvin.....	12	Apr. 30, 1899	Jessie Lowry.....	13	Do.
Gertrude Coyle.....	7	Apr. 12, 1899	Katie Lowry.....	12	Do.
Mary Dailey.....	9	June 30, 1899	Rosine Mannarino.....	16	Apr. 8, 1899
Mary Dennison.....	9	Oct. 14, 1896	Vincencine Mannarino.....	14	Do.
Eva Fleury.....	13	Aug. 10, 1891	Kate Milana.....	11	Jan. 14, 1899
Lizzie Girard (B. C. G.).....	14	June 16, 1900	Mary E. Merriman (B. C. G.).....	12	May 12, 1900
Katie Godfrey.....	11	Sept. 14, 1892	Victoria Pullian.....	8	Jan. 1, 1900
Anna Hackenys (B. C. G.).....	4	Mar. 21, 1900	Mabel Rutgers (B. C. G.).....	10	Oct. 10, 1899
Ethel Havener.....	13	Dec. 22, 1897	Anna Samar (B. C. G.).....	16	June 22, 1900
Lillian Huddleson.....	9	Sept. 14, 1898	Isabella Toomey.....	13	Apr. 13, 1892

Total number of boys.....	72
Total number of girls.....	28
Whole number of children.....	100

LETTERS FROM EMPLOYERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL CHILDREN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: We desire to state that we have in our establishment half a dozen boys who were brought up at the Industrial Home School, and must say they are the best boys we have—well trained, and at all times know their place. We are always willing to take them whenever a vacancy occurs.

Yours, very truly,

LANSBURGH & BROTHER.

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON,
President Industrial Home School.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12, 1900.

DEAR SIR: We wish to testify to the characters of the boys that we have employed from your institution. We have had several from there, and find in every case they show the good training that they have received, and always stand in line for promotion. We really give them preference whenever there is an opportunity for an opening.

Yours, truly,

SAKS AND COMPANY.

Mr. E. E. McCASLIN,
Industrial Home School

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN.

This agreement, by and between the District of Columbia Industrial Home School of the first part, and _____, of _____, of the second part,

Witnesseth: That _____, aged _____ years, shall be placed and remain in the custody and control of the said party of the second part until eighteen years of age.

Provided. That the said child shall be well treated, supplied with suitable clothing, taught some useful occupation, and sent to school at least four months in each year; and at the expiration of the term of this agreement the said party of the second part shall provide the child with two good suits of clothing and the sum of fifty dollars.

Provided further. That the said party of the second part shall make a quarterly report of the condition of the child to the superintendent of the Industrial Home School.

Provided further. That in case this agreement is canceled, the party of the second part agrees to return the child to the Industrial Home School at his own expense.

_____,
_____,
Committee on Admission, Placement, etc.

_____,
Party of the Second Part.

Witness:

_____,

FORM OF CONTRACT WITH THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

This indenture, by and between the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of an act of Congress approved July 26, 1892, entitled "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a Board of Children's Guardians," party of the first part, and the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, party of the second part,

Witnesseth: That the party of the first part hereby agrees to place in the District of Columbia Industrial Home School an indefinite number of children, both boys and girls, the wards of the said party of the first part, to be taught and maintained according to the customs and regulations of the said District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

That the party of the first part agrees to report in writing to the superintendent of the home the names and ages of and such other information about all children proposed to be placed as aforesaid as may be necessary to determine whether such children would be acceptable.

That the said party of the first part agrees to pay to the party of the second part for the maintenance and teaching of the children placed as aforesaid at the rate of \$10.25 per month.

That the party of the first part hereby reserves the right to remove any child for the purpose of placing it elsewhere whenever, in the judgment of the said party of the first part, after hearing any objection thereto, such action will be best for the progress and welfare of the child, or whenever the conditions of this agreement shall not have been faithfully carried out by the said party of the second part.

That the party of the first part hereby reserves the right to visit its wards by its agents, or otherwise, at all reasonable times, and to see and converse with them in private.

That the party of the second part hereby agrees to receive such children as the party of the first part wishes to place under its care for the purposes and at the rates of compensation above stated, subject to the following conditions:

First. Such children shall be free from chronic and contagious diseases, except those which are in such mild form as will readily yield to treatment and will not endanger the health of the other inmates of the institution when ordinary precautions are taken to prevent such diseases from being communicated from one to another.

Second. They shall be of such ages as are admissible under the regulations of the school.

Third. They shall not have been convicted of petit larceny or of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary in the case of adults.

Fourth. Only when there shall be room at the institution in the department to which such children would necessarily be assigned; but the party of the second part, in the control of admission to the institution, will give preference to the applications under this indenture over all others.

That the party of the second part hereby reserves the right, for good cause stated, to refuse to receive any child, and to return to the party of the first part any child which shall have been received and shall prove to be an improper inmate, upon giving ten days' written notice of intention to return such child, which notice shall contain a full statement of the facts and circumstances because of which such action is deemed to be necessary; children so returned to be delivered at the office of the party of the first part or such other place as may be agreed upon within the city of Washington.

That the party of the second part hereby agrees that the children received under this indenture shall be treated in all respects as well as those received from any other source; that they shall be suitably and sufficiently fed, clothed, housed, and attended in sickness and in health and shall have all the advantages which are now or may hereafter be offered at the institution during the time for which they remain.

That the party of the second part hereby agrees that due care shall be exercised at all times to prevent children from leaving the institution without permission, and that in case any do so leave a reasonable effort shall be made to ascertain where they may be found and to secure their return.

That this indenture shall be valid for one year from this date and thereafter until objected to by either party without prejudice to rights vested hereunder.

In witness whereof the parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their names and seals the — day of —, A. D. —.

President District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Secretary District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

President Board of Children's Guardians.

Secretary Board of Children's Guardians.

ORGANIC ACT OF CONGRESS.

[Approved June 11, 1896.]

The board of managers of the Industrial Home School, on or before the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall transfer said school to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said Commissioners shall thereupon appoint a board of trustees of said school, consisting of nine members, whose terms of office shall be, for the first appointment, three members for one year, three members for two years, and three members for three years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for a term of three years, except appointments to fill out unexpired terms. The board of trustees so appointed by the Commissioners shall manage the school under such regulations as now exist or may hereafter be made by said board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; all designations for employment in said school, made by said board of trustees, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and, in the event of disapproval by said Commissioners of any selection by said board of trustees, the said Commissioners shall make the appointment. All supplies for said school shall be obtained by requisition upon said Commissioners, and all moneys received at said school as income thereof from sales of products and from payments for board and instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the said Commissioners to be expended by them for the support of the school as herein provided.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

[Approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, August 27, 1897.]

1. *Name.*—The name of this institution hereafter shall be the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

2. *Object.*—The object of the Industrial Home School is to provide for destitute white children of both sexes, in the District of Columbia, a good home in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity.

3. *Officers.*—The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually at the first meeting in July of each year, shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usage.

4. *Meetings.*—The regular meetings of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month, at such place and hour as the board shall designate. Notices of meetings shall be served on members personally, or be mailed to them, at least two days previous to the time of meeting, by the secretary. The president shall call special meetings when he shall deem it necessary, or when so requested in writing by five members of the board.

5. *Order of business.*—At all the meetings of the board for the transaction of ordinary business, the order of proceedings shall be as follows: (I) Reading of the minutes; (II) report of the superintendent; (III) reports of committees; (IV) unfinished business; (V) communications; (VI) new business.

6. *Committees.*—The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed annually by the president, unless otherwise ordered by the board: (I) Committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation; (II) committee on employees, education, and industries; (III) committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.

7. *Duties of the committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.*—(I) They shall have the care of the buildings, attend to all needed repairs and insurance, see that the grounds are properly inclosed, protected, and provided with roads and walks, and supervise the erection of new buildings and requisitions for supplies for their department; (II) they shall keep themselves informed as to the general expenses of the school and see that all the money appropriated for the school is expended to the best advantage; (III) they shall make up and submit to the board for approval all estimates of amounts required for the annual maintenance of the school, improvements of the grounds, repairs of buildings and new buildings, and attend to all legislation required from Congress; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

8. *Duties of the committee on employees, education, and industries.* (I) They shall consider all questions relating to the number and qualifications of employees required for the school and the salaries or compensation to be paid the same, and shall make report thereon to the board, with such recommendations as they may deem proper; (II) they shall nominate to the board for confirmation all regular employees authorized by the board, and provide for temporary help required in any emergency; (III) they shall supervise the schools, shops, greenhouses, gardens, cultivation of the grounds, all other industries, the sales of their products, and all requisitions for supplies for their department; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

9. *Duties of the committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.*—(I) They shall exercise control of the admission of children and placing them in homes under regulations approved by the board of trustees. They shall require a semiannual report of the condition and progress of all children placed in homes until they have become of adult age or able to look out for their own interests. They shall prescribe a form of book to be kept at the home and to contain a full history of each child, and shall see that the superintendent properly makes all entries therein up to date. They may require such assistance from the secretary in keeping this record as they may deem proper; (II) they shall have the general oversight of the domestic affairs of the home, approve the bill of fare, and supervise the requisitions for supplies for their department; (III) they shall give special attention to all the hygienic conditions of the home and the health of the children; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

10. *Regulations relating to children of the Home School—*

I. Admissions: Only destitute children, or those depending upon charity for support and care, shall be admitted, and no child under 5 years of age or over 12 years of age shall be admitted without a special order of the board.

II. Placement: Whenever a satisfactory home can be found for any child of the institution, the committee on admission, etc., shall select a suitable child to be placed in such home.

III. Industrial work: The children in the home of suitable age shall, in addition to their school work, engage regularly in some occupation suited to their capacity, with the object of acquiring habits of industry, of stimulating mental activity as an educational process, and of learning various manual processes for the purpose of securing suitable employment when discharged.

IV. Religious instruction: No sect distinction shall be recognized in regard to either teachers or scholars, and the same religious subjects or scripture shall be taught to the whole school, and be confined to points of doctrine and practice about which there is no dispute among Christian sects.

V. Classification: The scholars in both week-day and Sunday schools shall be graded or classified according to their ages and attainments, and not according to any supposed religious opinions.

VI. Discipline: The discipline of the Industrial Home School shall be such as would be exercised by an intelligent, judicious, and kind parent in a family—vigilant, kind, firm. The superintendent and assistants under her direction shall endeavor on all proper occasions to inculcate upon the minds of the children truthfulness, self-control, obedience to parents, to all properly constituted human authority, and to the laws of God, respect for the aged, forbearance toward the weak, regard for the rights of others, politeness to all, kindness to animals, industry, temperance, and frugality. The avoidance of corporal punishment, as far as may be consistent with a due regard to obedience on the part of the children and the good order of the home, is enjoined, and the infliction of such punishment on parts of the body liable to be permanently injured thereby, or so as to leave temporary marks of an objectionable character, or by any person other than the superintendent or an assistant specifically authorized by her to do so, is positively forbidden.

VII. Leaving without consent: Whenever a child of the home leaves the institution without consent, written notice thereof shall be sent immediately by the superintendent to the person who recommended the child for admission and to the chairman of the committee on admission, etc.

11. *Physician.*—A physician shall be employed to visit the home, who shall make a monthly report on the health of the children and the sanitary condition of the home to the committee on admission, etc.

12. *Duties of the superintendent.*—(I) The superintendent shall have direct control of all the employees of the school, see that the duty of each is properly performed, have the power to suspend any inefficient or insubordinate employee temporarily, and immediately shall report such action, with the reasons therefor, to the chairman of the committee on employees, etc.; (II) the superintendent shall make monthly reports to the board, giving for the preceding month the whole number of children in the school during the month, the number admitted, and the number discharged, the amounts received from sales of products and from payments for board, and the total expenses of the month as nearly as they can be ascertained; (III) the superintendent shall present monthly requisitions for supplies to the board for approval at each monthly meeting, and all requisitions must be presented to and approved by the board and so certified by the secretary before they are submitted to the District Commissioners, excepting in a pressing emergency, in which case the committee charged with the supervision of the requisition is authorized to act for the board: *Provided*, That the secretary be authorized to certify the approval of the board upon bills for petty expenses necessarily incurred for the school by the superintendent on her own authority, not to exceed the amount of \$10 in any one month.

13. *Annual report.*—The board of trustees shall make a report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the close of each fiscal year, giving the names of the officers and members of the board, of all the employees of the board and their respective salaries, dates of admission, names, ages, and places of residence when admitted of all children admitted, and the names, ages, and disposition made of all children discharged during the year, a classified statement of the expenses of the school, the rules of the board of trustees, and a general statement of the work of the school, with such recommendations for the promotion of its greater efficiency as they may deem proper.

14. *Amendment of the regulations.*—These regulations may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of the majority of all the members of the board, provided that the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.

List of employees and salaries.

[Approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, October, 1900.]

Name.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
E. E. McCaslin, superintendent.....	July, 1900	\$1,200.00
Miss Jennie M. Roberts, matron.....	July, 1895	360.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Risdon, matron.....	June, 1899	330.00
Miss Minnie L. Thompson, matron.....	Feb., 1896	300.00
Mrs. Sarah E. Jarvis, assistant matron.....	Feb., 1898	240.00
Mrs. Cora B. Miller, housekeeper.....	Feb., 1900	360.00
Miss Mary A. Taylor, seamstress.....	Oct., 1890	330.00
Mrs. Ida E. Coyle, nurse.....	Aug., 1900	300.00
T. E. Cadet, florist.....	July, 1900	600.00
J. V. Rees, carpenter.....	Feb., 1892	600.00
N. S. Allen, gardener.....	Apr., 1898	300.00
Edward N. Rees, engineer during the cold season, about 7 months, at \$40 a month.....	Sept., 1900	280.00
Laura Fleury, cook.....	Sept., 1891	180.00
Nannie Nicholson, laundress.....	Sept., 1899	180.00
Hattie Brown, housemaid.....	do.....	120.00
Alice Cummins, housemaid.....	do.....	120.00
Mrs. Bertha B. McCaslin and Miss Bessie Miller, temporary teachers during the summer.....		59.28
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary of the board.....		100.00
Total.....		5,959.28

The above-named employees, except the secretary, have their board, room, and washing in addition to salary.

The public school board assigns three teachers also to the home and pays their salaries. These teachers live at the home, and perform extra services in teaching and attendance as compensation for their board, washing, and lodging.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1899.

Ordered, That the resignation of Mrs. J. M. Flint as a member of the board of trustees of the Industrial Home School is hereby accepted.

That Mrs. Lucie E. Blount is hereby appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Industrial Home School, vice Mrs. Flint resigned.

That the resignation take effect this day and the appointment the 20th instant.

Official copy furnished Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, president board of trustees.

By orders:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 19, 1900.*

Ordered, That Clarence B. Rheem is hereby appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Industrial Home School for the unexpired term (to end June 30, 1900) of Thomas B. Hood, deceased.

Official copy furnished Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, president board of trustees.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1900.*

Ordered, That Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, Mrs. Lucie E. Blount, and Mr. Clarence B. Rheem are hereby reappointed as members of

the board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School for a term of three years each, from July 1, 1900.

Official copy furnished J. Ormond Wilson.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1901, by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 6, 1900, are as follows:

For the Industrial Home School: For maintenance	\$13,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, and grounds	2,000
For enlargement and improvement of plant for industrial training	2,000
For erection of new four-room school building	20,000

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the estimates of expenses for the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, as approved by the board of trustees, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

For maintenance	\$14,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, roads, and grounds	2,000
For increase of the plant and facilities for training in the various industries	2,000
For the enlargement of the girls' cottage and dormitories and to make the alterations and improvements in the present building required for the purpose in view	5,000

The increase of \$1,000 in the amount estimated as necessary for maintenance over the amount appropriated for this purpose the present fiscal year is to meet the expenses of the additional number of pupils that the annual growth of the population of the District is expected to bring to the school.

To keep all the buildings in good repair, properly painted, etc., the roadways in good order, the grounds in suitable condition for cultivation, and to make minor improvements, with the most rigid economy will require an expenditure of at least the amount estimated above.

The industrial plant and facilities four years ago, when the District assumed the entire charge of the institution, were very limited, and since then gradually from year to year they are being made more adequate to the requirements for properly training the dependent children of the District.

The boys and girls are domiciled in separate buildings, and that provided at present for the girls is frequently entirely too limited in its accommodations. To meet this pressing need a small appropriation is asked for to be applied to the enlargement of the present building. The District inspector of buildings, whose letter is herewith submitted, estimates the cost of this improvement at \$5,000.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President Board of Trustees, District of Columbia.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

OFFICE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 28, 1900.

DEAR SIR: At your request I have inspected the cottage building on the grounds of the Industrial Home School, and I find that the addition proposed, 20 by 42 feet, two stories and cellar, and the incidental alterations and repairs to the present building will cost the sum of \$5,000.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BRADY,
Inspector of Buildings.

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON,
*President Board of Trustees,
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia.*

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

GENTLEMEN: In response to the request of the Board of Charities, received through the president, Mrs. H. M. Hatch, for a report on the Home for Destitute Colored Women and Children, I submit the following statement:

Whole number of children and aged women cared for during the year ended June 30, 1900	134
Number in the home June 30, 1899	102
Number on hand and to be supported June 30, 1900	106
Admitted (boys 16, girls 12, women 4)	32
Adopted	16
Indentured	4
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians	5
Died	3
Number of wards still in their minority and under the guardianship of the association (but not in the home) June 30, 1900	105

The geographical distribution is as follows:

New Hampshire	1	Maryland	25
New York	1	Virginia	29
New Jersey	5	District of Columbia	36
Massachusetts	1		
Pennsylvania	7	Total	105

Children are received at the age of 3 years and may be retained, if necessary or desirable, until 14, though many are indentured at 12, the apprenticeship lasting until the boy or girl is 18.

The accompanying copy of the indenture paper will show the terms of the contract.

The work of the household is thoroughly systematized; otherwise it would be impossible to care for a hundred children, all under 12 years, and for 10 or more women in all stages of decrepitude, with so small a force. The number of employees is as follows: Superintendent, matron (housekeeper), industrial teacher, kindergartner, seamstress and assistant, janitor (who also tends to the furnaces), shoemaker (chiefly employed in mending), man in charge of the older boys, man to wait in the children's dining room, cook, cleaner, three laundresses, two nurses (in charge of dormitories).

As will be found by reference to the accompanying printed report, the work of supervision is shared by the several committees. The household committee provides for the daily wants of the family and has the care of the building and grounds.

The clothing committee furnishes shoes, hats, and material for clothing, all of which is made in the house by the seamstress and her assistant, with occasional help from the older children in the industrial school, where sewing is taught to boys and girls alike. These two committees make all purchases except for the superintendent's current expenses, for which \$15 per month are allowed. Their accounts are passed upon at each monthly meeting and audited at the United States Treasury.

The committee on education looks after the schools, the kindergarten, and the industrial work, while the committee on admissions

and dismissions is charged with the important and responsible work, not only of finding suitable homes for the children when they must go out into the world, but the duty of following them from year to year, by personal visits and by correspondence, until they have completed their term. In this connection the superintendent, in her latest report, says:

The number of applications for children is out of all proportion to the number to be sent out. This, however, enables us to be very discriminating in our selection, and the chairman of your committee is fully vindicated in her judgment as to the fitness of those to whose care she has committed the children. We have a goodly number of places that promise to be all that we seek. The children send happy, contented letters, etc.

As the material condition of the colored people themselves improves, applications from them become more frequent—a state of affairs most satisfactory to the committee in charge of this branch of the work, since it enables them to place the children in real, homes where they may share the comforts and pleasures of the family life as well as its labors. In many cases they take the little ones as early as 4 or 5 years—long before they can render any service in return for the care bestowed. A case in point has occurred recently. A man went from a near-by town in Virginia to New England, where he saved his money and learned the thrifty habits of the people. Returning to his native town, he bought land in its vicinity and is now a prosperous truck farmer. He has taken a boy from the home, to whom he will teach his trade of market gardening, he will send him to school, and treat him in every respect as his own child.

The steam-heating plant granted at the last session of Congress has been completed, and will add much to the comfort of the inmates.

Notwithstanding the fact that a reflooring of a considerable part of the building is needed, the association asks only for the sum of \$10,000 usually appropriated for its maintenance.

The following exhibit shows the expenditures made for maintenance of the home during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as shown by the reports of the treasurer, Mrs. Ida D. Bailey:

For food supplies	\$4,325.33
Fuel	578.00
Dry goods, hats, and shoes	476.95
Gas, ice, medicine, etc	783.35
Plumbing repairs, including the furnishing of two water meters and constructing terra-cotta sewer to connect building outlets to main sewer	340.87
Other repairs to buildings and appurtenants	241.26
Lessons in carpentry to class of boys during vacation	64.00
Fire insurance	90.00
Instantaneous fire-alarm service	10.00
Incidental and miscellaneous	228.12
Salaries and wages of employees	3,938.44
Monthly allowance to superintendent for household contingencies	175.00
Total	11,251.32

Of this amount \$9,900 were furnished by the United States Government, the remainder being funds of the association derived from other sources.

If anything has been omitted which is essential to a complete understanding of the work of the association, the information will be promptly and cheerfully furnished.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN A. COOK, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE NEWSBOYS' AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The report of the superintendent of the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society contains the essential facts of our work.

The Government grants us \$1,000 a year. When it is remembered that for the "plant" of the society, costing \$30,000, nothing was asked from the Government; that the society itself provides two or three times as much for annual expenses as the Government does, and that we have been caring for an average of from 30 to 40 children, rising at times to 60, in the Maulsby Home, besides the provision made for hundreds of newsboys, we believe the board will recognize that the Government appropriation has not been undeserved or misapplied.

We find it impossible to carry on our work as we have been doing without increased means. And with such advantages as our valuable property offers, including the Maulsby Home and the newsboys' building, it would seem that there should be an enlargement rather than a contraction of the work. The newsboys' reading room and gymnasium might, with great advantage to the boys, be kept open through the days as well as in the evenings. This would require an additional helper.

Then in the home it would be desirable to establish a day nursery, where mothers who have to go out to work could leave their children to be cared for through the day. Indeed there is hardly a limit to the work the society could do with the requisite means.

If the board could see its way clear to recommend the society for an appropriation of \$2,500, we believe the result would fully justify the action. We would respectfully ask for a recommendation of that amount.

Mrs. T. S. CHILDS,
President of the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

For the year ending June 30, 1900, there have been in the George Maulsby Home 79 children entered and 73 discharged, and 2 deaths.

From January, 1900, never less than 20 children in the house at one time.

The number varies greatly, as they come and go when their parents or friends are able to provide for them again.

One object of the home is to make as strong as possible the feeling of responsibility between parent and child. When parents place their children here they feel it is a temporary arrangement to help them in their time of need.

They are expected to pay a small amount of board and provide them with clothes as far as they are able, which in most cases is not very far.

But we do not refuse cases where it is impossible for the parent to pay, if it is really a worthy case.

I would like to state here that we have at the present time a thorough investigation before children are admitted, for we are well aware of the danger of imposition and our need to guard against it.

This investigation is carried on mainly by the associated charities, who have a very wide knowledge of this class of people; in some instances by personal inves-

tigation on the part of the superintendent; and other cases are admitted on recommendation of members of the society

We have children of men who have lost their wives and can not keep the home together without a woman's help, and yet do not wish to give up their children.

Many children come to us because that source of so much misery to many a home, intemperance, has destroyed the feeling of parental love on the part of the father and left on the woman the burden of it all.

So many tell us their reason is to keep the children off the streets while they are away earning their daily bread, for they learn more wickedness than can be counteracted in months.

Often we have children where one or the other parent is sent to the hospital and the children must be provided for temporarily.

The children are cared for with the idea of giving them as much real home life, and the thousandfold blessing which follows the training of a child in a well-ordered home, as possible.

They are sent to the public school, for it is thought best, in case they leave us, that their education may go on along the same lines. Last year at one time there were twenty regular attendants at the public schools. It is also considered well for them to have the exercise of going to and fro, as they are limited to the yard attached to the home at other hours.

Evenings they are gathered together and helped with their lessons, so they stand as good a chance as their more fortunate friends.

Their meals are frugal and well cooked, and there is provided for them as much variety as the means at command will allow.

The boys and girls are kept entirely separate, the dormitories of each being on different floors.

At meals and other times when together there is always some one in charge.

After tea each night they gather together, and the superintendent hears all the news of the day and has a regular visit with them all.

Then they have a simple prayer service, a reading from the Bible, and a short prayer fitted to their needs, and the Lord's prayer, in which they all join.

They also gather about the piano and sing very frequently, which they very much enjoy.

Sundays as many of them as have presentable clothing go to Sunday school.

These things are not compulsory, but we never find any objection made either by the parents or children.

It is needless to say that the home receives those of any denomination,

There were 16 cases of measles during the winter and 2 cases of contagious diseases, which were promptly removed by the health-office department.

There was 1 operation in the home, performed by Dr. Shands, the attending house physician, assisted by the assistant house physician, Dr. Thomas Dowling, and two other doctors.

The case was that of a little boy of 3 years: the trouble, disease in the bone cells back of the ear. The operation was successful, but about a week later the child died of meningitis. The other death was that of a little boy, of membranous croup.

One little girl was ill a number of weeks with fever.

She was removed by Dr. Dowling to Sibley Hospital, and after their good care for a start was returned to us, and is now well and strong.

This year, under the direction of Mr. George Christiancy, a director of the National Junior Republic, the Knight Junior Republic has been organized in the home.

The boys hold court usually once a week, and their penalties vary according to their misdemeanors.

The boys and girls all have some part of the work of the house to perform, such as keeping the cellar swept, the yard clean, the coal and wood brought up, and so on. The girls help with their dormitory work and the care of the younger children.

The reading room and gymnasium for newsboys, in connection with the home work, were open the entire year, with the exception of July and August, when they were closed by the advice of the physicians, smallpox being so prevalent in the city at that time.

All the winter the ladies were active in their efforts to provide entertainment for this portion of the work.

Every month there was a special attraction of some kind, and often once a week.

There were a number of talks on animals and their habits, and specimens were exhibited by young men connected with the Smithsonian Department.

We had a bright lecture by Mr. Barrett, ex-minister to Siam, and many others entertained the boys. But the never-ending, never-failing source of attraction is the gymnasium, with its punching bag and boxing gloves, in addition to the other paraphernalia.

The record of boys attending from November of 1899, through June, 1900, is as follows: White, 3,301; colored, 3,527; total, 6,828.

This number of boys, 6,828, were kept off the streets, and who can estimate how much of crime and wickedness was thus avoided.

Both Christmas and Thanksgiving these boys were bountifully remembered, and judging from the demonstration at that time they were well pleased.

Our working force consists of a superintendent, two in charge of the children—one over the boys and one over the girls—and at times a seamstress.

Three colored servants, a cook, laundress, and house boy complete the list.

It has been said we should state our needs. Alas! it is the same old need of money. The children must have clothing and food and the various things needful for the carrying on of the work. Especially we should be able to secure such help as shall best influence the children. Example counts for a great deal here.

The age of children cared for is from 2 to 12 years. But our boys who obtain work outside can remain longer, as we have working boys' dormitories, where comfortable rooms can be had for a small sum.

I will only add that our work for the newsboys could be greatly enlarged if we had the means. The material is at our hands.

G. W. KNIGHT,
Superintendent George Maulsby Home.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

DIRECTORS.

Z. T. Sowers.	Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson
W. F. Mattingly.	Mrs. L. M. Smithe.
M. M. Parker.	Mrs. J. B. Kendall.
J. B. Larner.	Mrs. M. C. Stone.
A. B. Browne.	Mrs. A. M. Lothrop.

OFFICIALS.

Z. T. Sowers, president.	Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary
Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, vice-president.	W. F. Mattingly, treasurer.

MEDICAL STAFF.

	Z. T. Sowers, M. D., chief.
D. K. Shute, M. D., ophthalmologist.	R. W. Baker, M. D.
C. W. Richardson, M. D., laryngologist.	S. S. Adams, M. D.
M. F. Cuthbert, M. D.	J. R. Wellington, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 22, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in accordance with your letter inviting attention to section 4 of the act of April 22, 1871.

	DEATHS.
Number remaining in hospital June 30, 1899..... 33	1899—July..... 4
Number received during the year..... 47	August..... 5
Total..... 80	September..... 2
Adoptions during the year..... 15	October..... 1
Deaths..... 20	1900—February..... 1
35	March..... 1
Readmitted..... 2	April..... 1
Children transferred..... 0	June..... 5
Number remaining June 30, 1900..... 47	Total..... 20
Daily average during the year..... 38	

Of this number 16 were under 6 months of age and none had passed the first year.

Physician's report.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Anæmia	2			2	Pneumonia, broncho	2		1	3
Colitis entero	2	4		6	Poison, ivy	3			3
Diarrhea			2	2	Premature birth			2	2
Diphtheria, nasal		1	3	4	Quinsey	1			1
Enteritis gastro	2	3	3	7	Scarlet fever	1			1
Furnuculosis		3	2	4	Syphilis, congenital		1	1	2
Indigestion	2	2		4	Tonsilitis	1			1
Malaria	1			1	Tuberculosis			1	1
Marasmus	2		5	7					
Meningitis, tubercular			1	1	Total	20	13	20	53
Ophthalmia	1			1					

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate	\$140,000.00
Estimated value of personal property (consisting of furniture, equipment, and supplies on hand)	1,000.00
Accumulated endowment or sinking fund (consisting of mortgages, notes, bonds, accounts, etc., payable to the institution, and cash on hand or in bank belonging to endowment, building, or permanent funds)	None.
Total assets	141,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Notes payable by the institution	4,050.00
Other notes, accounts, or obligations not contracted for current expenses	None.
Total liabilities	4,050.00
Net assets	136,950.00

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

From balance from last year (including endowment fund, \$4,527.66) ..	\$4,889.11
From private sources	6,867.28
From appropriation	6,000.00
Total receipts	17,756.39

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries	3,313.74
For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	110.88
For repairs to maintain buildings	281.74
For real estate and permanent improvements	8,898.60
For general maintenance not included above	4,728.45
Total expenditures	17,333.41
Balance in bank June 30, 1900	422.98
Total balance	422.98
Estimate for appropriation for 1902	6,000.00

In order to carry on the work of beneficence the board is compelled to ask that the appropriation of \$6,000 may be continued for 1901-2.

Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 19, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I herewith submit the following annual report of the St. Ann's Infant Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Average daily number of inmates	130
Largest number of inmates at one time	140
Smallest number of inmates at one time	120
Number of cases in which board was paid by relatives	15
Number of infants intrusted to wet nurses	18

You will notice in our quarterly reports regularly rendered the list of those who left the institution, with particulars as required in each case. The financial statement showing the receipts and expenditures during the year also appears from my quarterly reports.

I respectfully call your attention to the rights, duties, and privileges of St. Ann's Infant Asylum, as provided by the act of Congress approved by President Lincoln March 3, 1863, and to the fact that our incorporators have every year since held annual meetings.

The work of the institution is that of caring for little children under 7 years of age of all denominations. It is no small task, yet we endeavor to perform it as perfectly as possible by proper training, good food, clothing, etc.

We are most grateful to Congress for the assistance afforded us each year by appropriating to us a certain sum of money, which, though it assisted us greatly, is far below what is really needed when you consider what it is to feed, clothe, and keep comfortable over 100 little ones. We therefore earnestly request that our appropriation of \$5,400 be continued to assist us in our work.

We have not been able to pay anything this year on our past debt, having received no extra money from private sources, nor to make any really needed repairs.

Very respectfully,

SISTER ELIZABETH RELIHAN,
President.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Financial statement.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real property	\$100,000.00
Estimated value of personal property	950.00
Total	100,950.00

462 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

Pay inmates	\$1,512.59
Borrowed	820.83
All other private sources	1,120.98
Appropriation	5,400.00
Total	8,854.40

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$1,237.00
Medicine	71.00
General maintenance not included in above	7,546.40
Total expenditures	8,854.40
Estimate for appropriation for 1902	5,400.00

SISTER ELIZABETH RELIHAN.
President.

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the German Orphan Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1900:

The number of inmates July 1, 1899, was 54. The largest number there at any one time during the year was 56, and the smallest number was 51. The average number of inmates during the year was 53. Number at the end of the fiscal year, 52.

Twelve children were admitted during the year and 14 children were discharged. Of the 14 children that were discharged, 12 were returned to surviving parents or guardian, and 2, boys, were placed out to learn trades.

The children of school age again attended the public schools at Anacostia, Good Hope, and the eighth grade and high schools at Washington, and the progress made during the year was most satisfactory.

As also in former reports, we must again state that most of the bread and meat used for the maintenance of the inmates was derived from voluntary contributions. The vegetables and fruits used were largely raised on the farm attached to the asylum. Some cattle and a quantity of poultry were also raised and consumed during the year. The cash value of none of the above is included in the financial statement, which follows.

The asylum met with a severe loss in the death of its faithful superintendent, Mr. Henry Ermold, which occurred in June, after an illness lasting only a few days.

In conclusion, I submit a financial statement and a list of officers, directors, and delegates, and finally respectfully solicit your recommendation of an appropriation of \$2,500 for the maintenance of the inmates and for necessary repairs of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Very respectfully,

EDW. W. KOCH,
Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Financial statement.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate	\$52,400.00
Estimated value of personal property, consisting of furniture, equipment, and supplies	2,000.00
Accumulated endowment, or sinking fund, consisting of mortgages, notes, and funds in building association	17,285.67
Total	71,685.67

Receipts and expenses.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	\$2,343.69
Pay inmates	220.66
Sale of products	31.31
Interest and rent	876.49
All other private sources	1,123.02
Appropriation	1,800.00
Total	6,395.17

EXPENSES.

Salaries	1,917.89
Medicine	31.40
Repairs and improvements to buildings	1,215.17
General maintenance, not included above	1,793.90
Total	4,958.36

Balance on hand and in United States Treasury	1,436.81
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In addition to the foregoing, the two ladies' societies connected with the asylum expended money as follows:

Ladies' Aid Society, for groceries, kitchen utensils, household goods, etc.	\$695.05
Ladies' Sewing Society, for clothing, hats, furnishing goods, etc.	627.32
Total	1,322.37

OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

For the year ending September 30, 1900.

President, Jacob José; vice-president, Fred. Imhof; secretary, Edward W. Koch; treasurer, Charles G. Rogier.

Board of directors.—Jac. J. Appich, George J. Bessler, George Breitbarth, C. A. Didden, Charles Graff, John A. Griesbauer, Chr. Heinrich, Fred. Imhof, Jacob José, Louis Kettler, William Kettler, Werner Koch, Charles G. Rogier, John F. Schneider, George J. Seufferle, John Walter, M. D., Otto Wehner, Simon Wolf.

Delegates.—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. R. Botsch; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. M. DeGrain; Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., William F. Meyers; Butchers' Benevolent Association, Carl Mueller; Germania Maennerchor, Leon Pohlmann; Washington Saengerbund, John Waldmann.

Matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Ermold; superintendent of farm and engineer, B. Hennings.

Ladies' Aid Society.—President, Mrs. R. Botsch; vice-president, Mrs. J. G. Barthel; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Kettler; financial secretary, Mrs. M. Boettcher; treasurer, Mrs. C. Schaefer.

Ladies' Sewing Society.—Honorary president, Mrs. Emma Poesche; president, Mrs. M. DeGrain; first vice-president, Mrs. W. Muehleisen; second vice-president, Mrs. Emilie Mautner; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Sander; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bertha Caron; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Klakring.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 10, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Municipal Lodging House for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

I would state that the decrease in the number of people coming to this place is owing to the prosperous condition of the country, which has started up many large manufactories and other public improvements, giving work to those who wish and are looking for employment.

The total number of persons cared for during the year ending June 30, 1900, was 1,642; meals served, 10,047; lodgings furnished, 4,371.

The total expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, are as follows:

Provisions.....	\$680.37
Supplies.....	864.06
Rental of rooms.....	300.00
Salaries.....	2,263.87
Total.....	4,108.30
Appropriation for fiscal year 1899-1900.....	4,000.00
Wood-yard earnings.....	60.51
Different persons cared for.....	1,642
Married.....	68
Single.....	1,574
Refused accommodation for causes.....	32
Secured employment for.....	14
Sent to hospital.....	2
Average time per man (days).....	2.916
Average cost per man.....	\$2.502
Average cost per day per man.....	\$0.6831
Average cost per meal and lodging.....	\$0.2277

Statement of persons furnished meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Nationality.	Out of work.	Tramps.	Sick.	Total.	Nationality.	Out of work.	Tramps.	Sick.	Total.
American born:					Foreign born—Cont'd.				
White.....	964	94	15	1,073	Nova Scotia.....	3			3
Colored.....	202	19	5	226	Sweden.....	10			10
Foreign born:					Norway.....	2			2
England.....	62	4	1	67	West India.....	1	1		2
Ireland.....	118	9	1	128	Holland.....	1			1
German.....	57	2		59	Austria.....	1			1
Scotland.....	23	2		25	Bermuda.....	1			1
Italian.....	2	1		3	Cuba.....	1			1
Russian.....	5			5	Brazil.....	3			3
Switzerland.....	7	2		9	Finland.....	1			1
Wales.....	3		1	4	Spanish.....	1			1
Canada.....	10			10					
France.....	7			7	Total.....	1,485	134	23	1,642

I am, very respectfully,

LYMAN B. CUTLER,
Superintendent Municipal Lodging House.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

**REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS
AND SAILORS.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, the following statement of the operations of the temporary home for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is forwarded and would have been sent before had we known that such a statement was desired.

The admissions of applicants to the home was 683.

Number of meals furnished.....	18,700
Number of lodgings furnished.....	9,084
Number of officers and help paid.....	3

The amount of appropriation from Government \$2,500, all of which was expended and vouchers for the same are in the hands of the United States Treasurer.

The objects of the home and methods of conducting it are best shown in the printed report for 1895, a copy of which is herewith sent.

The treasurer's report rendered quarterly show the detailed expenditures.

The home is in good condition.

We respectfully request that the amount of annual appropriation be the same as before.

JAMES R. BROWN, *Secretary.*

Approved.

W. H. NORTON, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN: In presenting my first annual report, permit me to describe the work of this said institution:

The objects of this association, founded in 1870, are to afford relief and aid to destitute women, work for those seeking employment, homes for the homeless, sympathy for the friendless, and to bestow such Christian benevolence upon the needy, as our means will allow. Undenominational in our faith and practice, we have carried on the work for more than a quarter of a century.

Our rules permit at the home, which is a comfortable brick building, 1719 Thirteenth street, six life beneficiaries, each to be over 65 years of age. A recent amendment of the rules now makes this life benefit conditional on the payment of \$250.

The majority of women we help are women out of employment and seeking work, pension claimants who have used all or nearly all their funds, invalids discharged from hospitals while still too feeble to care for themselves, and young women who earn small wages and can not pay a full amount for board.

By the report of the reception committee for the year just ended it will be seen that these women come from all parts of the country, but the majority are from the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland. Of all these, such as can pay something for what they receive are required to do so. Some have a small income, but much too little for their full support; such are required to pay in proportion to their earnings or income an amount varying from \$6 to \$15 per month. Some are without any means of support or any strength to work, and kind friends, or churches, or societies pay for them what money can thus be secured.

Others are wholly destitute and friendless. If these latter are able to perform any service in the home they are required to do so. If not able to work they receive the advantages of the home without giving anything in return.

Of all these various classes some individuals stay in the home a few days, some a few weeks, some for months and years.

Whole number of persons admitted during the year	334
Average number of inmates	48
Number of inmates June 30, 1900	62
Meals served during the year, approximately	60,000
Money expended by visiting committee in outside relief	\$144

Employment has been found for about 60 women as clerks, house servants, and seamstresses.

It is a special purpose of our association to thus give aid in securing employment, it being our belief that such is the truest charity.

The devotional committee report a weekly prayer service for the inmates of the home, while family prayers are conducted each morning by the superintendent.

To cheer the women in the home, entertainments are given from time to time during the year. An auxiliary, composed mostly of young women, has been formed, who will have charge of entertainments, enlarging the library, and assisting in other ways where help is needed.

An effort will be made in the future to have our churches more interested in the work of the association, and it is proposed to have three women from each church to present the needs of the association to their members. Our superintendent, Miss Bent, has held the position for twenty-seven years. Her services have been invaluable, and much of the success of our work is due to her faithfulness.

Regular meetings of the board of managers are held the first Friday in each month, except during the summer.

Permit us to hope that the Board of Charities and the honorable District Commissioners will recommend to Congress the continuance by that body of its annual appropriation of \$4,000 for this association, that our work may not lose in its amount or efficiency. We would further ask and urge an appropriation of \$25,000 for the completion of our home building. The pressure upon us for more room is very great. There are always many more worthy applicants for the benefits of the home than we can accommodate, and if we desire only to enlarge the work in its present character, that purpose would necessitate for its fulfillment a larger building, but we have other and wider plans of work. There are many young women in this community who can no where find instruction in the business of housework. We need the room to establish schools in which this instruction shall be given. Half the homes in the land resound with the outcry against bad cooks, and poor domestic service in general. Employees of domestic labor, and laborers alike, suffer from existing conditions of inefficiency.

It is our desire to contribute toward the improvement of those conditions by training a body of girls and young women in this work as a business which shall become thoroughly known and practiced by them. It is to carry out this purpose that we ask the above appropriation for an enlargement of our building. Our grounds are ample in space for this enlargement. The money for the building only is lacking.

Respectfully submitted.

ABBIE B. CLIFT.

Secretary of Women's Christian Association.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Assets:

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$53,600.00
Estimated value of personal property, consisting of furniture and equipment.....	3,000.00
Accumulated endowment, consisting of Government bonds.....	3,800.00
Total.....	60,400.00
Liabilities.....	500.00

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

From balance from last year.....	\$1,015.42
From pay inmates.....	3,825.32
From interest on bonds.....	157.00
From balance of building fund restored to current fund.....	484.37
From all other private sources.....	197.08
From appropriation.....	4,000.00
Total.....	9,679.19

Receipt and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries	\$1,754.85
For medicines	41.90
For ordinary repairs to maintain buildings	212.51
For extraordinary repairs and permanent improvements of buildings and grounds	562.29
For amount added to endowment fund, mainly by transfer of balance of building fund to current fund	705.63
For general maintenance not included in the above	5,582.51
Total	8,859.69
Balance in bank	783.54
Balance in United States Treasury	
Balance in hands of treasurer	35.96
Total balance	819.50
Bills for accounts contracted for service of the fiscal year 1900 not yet paid	512.03
Estimate of appropriation for 1902	4,000.00

The following brief statement is also submitted of the receipts and expenditures of the association as paid from public and private funds, respectively, during the year ending June 30, 1900:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1899	None.	For salaries	\$396.00
From appropriation	\$4,000.00	For other items of current expense	3,104.00
Total	4,000.00	Balance on hand June 30, 1900	None.
		Total	4,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1899	\$1,015.42	For salaries	\$858.85
From board of inmates	3,825.32	For drugs and medicines	41.90
From interest on bonds	157.00	For amount added to endowment fund	705.63
From balance of building fund re-stored to current fund	484.37	For extraordinary repairs and permanent improvements of buildings and grounds	562.29
From all other sources	197.08	For other items of current expense	2,691.02
Total	5,679.19	Balance on hand June 30, 1900	819.50
		Total	5,679.19

Respectfully submitted.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DELIA A. FREEMAN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That Mary G. Wilkinson, Benjamin H. Warder, Octavius Knight, Thomas P. Morgan, Eliza N. Blair, Emma E. Dorsey, Nathaniel Wilson, Francis H. Smith, A. J. Falls, R. D. Mussey, E. D. Powell, Caroline M. Lawrence, Francis E. Childs, H. A. Hall, Elphonso Youngs, Addison M. Smith, and their associates and successors be, and they are hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate in law by the name and style of the "Trustees of the Young Woman's Christian Home;" and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have perpetual succession, and shall and may take, hold, mortgage and dispose of at all times, real and personal estate, and shall and may do and perform all other acts and things necessary or appropriate for the execution of the purposes, charities, and trusts for which the said corporation is created, and which are set forth in the second section of this act: and said corporation shall have power to adopt and make such constitution, by-laws, and regulations as may be appropriate and necessary for carrying out the purposes of the said incorporation, including provisions for the election of trustees and other officers and agents of the corporation, the filling of vacancies occurring in such offices and agencies, the taking, holding, and management of the property of the corporation, and the sale and conveyances thereof, when necessary for the purposes of such corporation, and the transaction of all other business appropriate and necessary to the purposes of such incorporation, with power to adopt and use a common seal for such corporation, and the same to alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. That the object, purposes, and powers of said corporation shall be, and the same are hereby, limited to providing temporary home for young women coming to and being in the District of Columbia, who shall, from any cause, be in want of and willing to accept temporary home, care, and assistance in the said District: and for the purpose aforesaid the said corporation shall have power to take, hold, use, and enjoy all such real and personal property, endowments, and contributions, whether by devise, gift, or otherwise, as may be appropriate for the establishment, maintenance, and success of the said institution; and also to acquire, take, hold, use, occupy, manage, and own, either in fee simple or by lease or otherwise, such real estate in the said District, not exceeding in its appraised value the sum of \$200,000, to be used, held, occupied, and enjoyed for the purposes of such home, and for the residence and use of the proper and necessary officers, employees, and agents of such corporation: *Provided*, That the property, whether real or personal, owned by the said corporation and used exclusively for the charitable purposes of the said organization shall be exempt from taxation.

Approved, February 22, 1886.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR 1900 AND 1901.

President, Mrs. Wm. B. Gurley; vice-presidents, Mrs. Richard E. Pairo, Miss Charlotte Campbell, Mrs. J. B. MacFarland, Mrs. E. Dent; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Herron; recording secretary, Mrs. Walter Wheatley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. Buchanan; superintendent, Mrs. M. J. Martin; advisory board, Dr. Byron Sunderland, General Eaton, J. B. Larner, Dr. Randolph McKim, Mr. W. H. Hoeke.

Committees.—Auditor, Mr. J. D. McChesney; executive committee, Mrs. Wm. B. Gurley, Miss Campbell, Mrs. R. E. Pairo, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Walter Wheatley, Mrs. W. W. Herron; committee on admission, Mrs. Herron, Mrs. Pairo; committee on expenditures, Mrs. Walter Wheatley, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Ryan; committee on purchases, Mrs. Yoemans; committee on legislation, Mrs. Herron, Mrs. Gurley; committee on entertainment, Miss Campbell; committee on printing and publication, Mrs. Hazleton, Mrs. Matheson.

Life members: Miss Elizabeth J. Kibby, Dr. J. E. Carpenter, Miss A. A. Shellabarger, Mr. T. W. Smith, Mrs. S. H. Shields (deceased), Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Mr. J. W. Thompson, Mr. George Lemon, Mr. James L. Norris, Miss Mary Temple, Mr. B. H. Warder, Mr. B. H. Warner, Mr. J. B. Cralle, Mr. Jas. E. Fitch, Mr. Chas. D. Wolcott, Mrs. M. G. Wilkinson, Mr. W. B. Gurley, Mrs. W. W. Herron.

Honorary members: Mrs. J. W. Boggs, Mrs. W. B. Gurley, Mrs. Senator Leland Stanford, Mrs. Ralph Cross Johnson, Mr. George E. Lemon, Kingsley Brothers, Mr. George Sufferle, Mr. J. Taylor Gause, Mrs. S. D. LaFetra, Mrs. Ada Leigh, Lewis, Mrs. B. F. Holmes, Mr. Benjamin Charlton, Mr. F. C. Stevens, Mr. H. J. Mattheson, Mrs. Ellen Painter-Cunningham.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JUNE 30, 1900.

During the past year the work of the Young Woman's Christian Home has been even more successful than formerly, and the officers and board feel greatly encouraged.

The corresponding secretary reports that a number of new trustees have been added and there have been five resignations, so there has been a working board of thirty members. Nine regular meetings and two special meetings have been held, all of which have been well attended. The committees have done well the work assigned them, and the religious services on Wednesday evenings have been regularly conducted with a good attendance.

The home has been filled with guests during the year, sometimes to its utmost capacity, and has been under the care and guidance of the same matron; some of the guests have been entertained free of charge.

A number of small but important changes have been made in the management, among which may be mentioned the use of the present infirmary room by the young ladies of the auxiliary for convalescent girls, known to them, but not inmates of the home. These girls are often obliged to leave the hospitals before they are strong enough to work, and they are kept in the home, and given every care and attention until fully recovered.

The donations during the year have been generous, those at Thanksgiving especially so, consisting of money, groceries, etc.

A fund has been started for the use of those in the home requiring instruction in certain branches, in order to gain a living; this fund is small at present, but we trust its necessity will be recognized and that it will increase rapidly.

We have been obliged to make rather extensive repairs, consisting of painting, papering, and plumbing. These have been completed during the past summer, and the house is now in excellent condition.

MINNIE D. WHEATLEY,
Recording Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand June 30, 1899	\$576.51
Received of Young Women's Christian Home	3,865.41
Received from Mrs. Wm. B. Gurley	550.00
United States Government appropriation	1,000.00
All other sources	309.25
Total	6,301.17
Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1900:	
Salaries of superintendent and servants	\$1,332.00
Interest on loan	225.00
Maintenance and current expenses	3,813.30
Water meter	45.00
Mortgage canceled	550.00
	5,965.30
Cash balance	335.87
Total	6,301.17

The treasurer of the Young Women's Christian Home is again called upon to render an account of her stewardship.

The above report of our finances shows something of the good work done in the past year; it also shows a small balance with which to begin the work of the new year. But figures do not convey an idea of the shelter, help, and comfort rendered to the worthy and often helpless class whom we labor to serve; nor is it the treasurer's province to enter into this interesting detail.

What we hoped for in our last year's report has in a measure been realized. A decision of Judge Barnard, of equity court No. 2, awarded the property contested to the Young Women's Christian Home. But the contestants noted an appeal. Thus the case is delayed, our faith and patience sorely tried, our hands trammelled, and our hopes deferred.

Through the generosity of our beloved president, a trust of \$550 was paid and released, and now we are paying interest only on the original trust of \$5,000. This we will cancel as soon as we come into possession of the legacy above referred to. Then, free from debt, we will be able to extend our mantle of charity by erecting an annex for convalescents. This seems much needed for those discharged as cured from hospitals but who are as yet physically unfit to earn a living.

Our heartiest thanks are due a generous public for contributions of money and provisions and for the encouragement we have received through their calls and kindly expressions of sympathy and approval.

CAROLINE HERRON, *Treasurer.*

Meals furnished during the year ending June 30, 1900.

Number of meals served free	6,513
Number of meals paid for	28,224
Number of free lodgings	2,171
Number of lodgings paid for	9,408
Number for whom employment was found	97
Number admitted during the year	313

APPENDIX A.

Whereas the board of trustees of the Young Women's Christian Home, fully appreciating the munificent gift by Miss Bessie J. Kibbey of her homestead in this city, the property known as 311 C street NW., for the use of the home, and desiring to express their gratitude for said gift: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to Miss Kibbey our profound gratitude for the liberal and highly appreciated gift of the beautiful property, and hereby do assure her that it shall ever be zealously guarded and in every way made a home for needy and worthy young women.

Resolved, That the prayers and best wishes of this board will ever follow our generous donor for her noble and timely gift.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions, properly engrossed, and signed by all the members of the board of trustees, with the seal of the home attached, be forwarded to Miss Kibbey.

Also, that this preamble and these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

THOMAS P. MORGAN, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX B.

Donations of room furnishings.

Names.	Rooms.	Character of donation.
Miss Anna Shellabarger.....	Chamber	Memorial.
Mrs. W. B. Gurley.....	do	Do.
Mrs. W. B. Moses.....	do	Do.
Mrs. Richard Pairo.....	do	Do.
First Presbyterian Church.....	do	Ordinary.
Pansy Circle, through Mrs. Andrew C. Bradley.....	do	Do.
Mrs. W. H. Hoeke	do	Infirmery.
Board of trustees	do	Memorial.
Congressional reporters, through Mrs. D. W. Brown.....	Office	Ordinary.
Miss Rhoda Rogers, of Boston, Mass	Chamber	Do.
Miss Ellis and pupils, of McDonand and Ellis School, through Miss Lipscomb.....	do	Do.
Mrs. LeRoy Taylor and Mrs. S. Norment, through Miss Lipscomb.....	do	Memorial.
Young Ladies' Auxiliary.....	Parlor	Ordinary.
Do	Library	Do.
Do	Dining room	Do.
Mr. W. S. Thompson .....	.....	Medicine chest.

Two boxes containing underwear and house furnishings from Mrs. William McComas, president of Needlework Guild, Hagerstown, Md.

Thanks are due the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild for favors received during the year.

REPORT OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

GENTLEMEN: In presenting our annual report we record a successful but uneventful year. The general plan of the work has been faithfully adhered to, and the different departments have demonstrated their value in accomplishing the results we have had in view.

In no branch of our work have we been more successful than in placing in country homes mothers with young children. A report of each case shows that the training the mothers have received in our home, before being placed in situations, as well as the training of the child, makes them acceptable members of the most exacting households, and that the mother's value as a domestic has been but little interfered with on account of having her child with her. We have on file a number of letters from those under whom we have placed these cases, and in no instance has complaint been made because of the presence of the child.

That they make acceptable servants is shown by the fact that when we place one girl in a country neighborhood immediately applications for others are received from a number of persons in the same neighborhood. In this way we have been enabled to settle a number of our girls in the same locality, thus simplifying the visiting and oversight of them. We have applications for this kind of help far more than we can supply.

One of the reasons for not employing white help in the Southern States is that there are so few white servants that they have no companionship among their own classes. This objection is entirely removed when we place a girl with her child in a home, because her child furnishes all the companionship required. It is to her a motive in life, and in her unfortunate condition it is a great incentive to right living. We find that we have opened a large field of help in this direction.

Most satisfactory results have followed our system of removing girls from the District—the scene of their downfall—and putting them in wholesome surroundings in different localities, through the agency of our chain of 54 Florence Crittenton homes. Other organizations are beginning to realize the good which may be accomplished from changed environment, and we have been glad to cooperate with them. A number of cases have been received through Mr. Charles A. Massey, the prisoners' friend, from the police court, and several through other organizations of the District.

Nine notorious cases which belonged to the District, and who previously had spent much of their time in the workhouse, have been placed in good homes in other localities, and thus far have remained faithful. Possibly it is the first time in many years that any of them has earned an honest dollar.

The number of applications during the past year have far exceeded our accommodations. There have been but few weeks in which we have not had to turn away those whom we felt we could have helped, but every available space in the home was filled.

We have long felt the necessity of an opportunity to give to our girls who have proven themselves faithful more advanced instructions while they were still under our care, in order that they might be better fitted

to resume their normal relations to society; but owing to the plan of the home, having to adopt the dormitory system, this seemed impossible. Our generous national president, Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, has come to our rescue. During the past year he has built and equipped an annex, consisting of 25 single bedrooms, which are to be used as our training school, and to which will be transferred the inmates of our home as they arrive at a certain standard of faithfulness and efficiency. The addition to the building, with its equipment, has cost about \$10,000.

Our industrial-science classes and education classes, particularly the class in stenography, have made satisfactory progress, and the efficiency of the scholars shows how faithfully the work has been done by their instructors, as well as their appreciation of the efforts put forth in their behalf. This phase of our work has commended itself to many prominent persons, who have provided scholarships for some of our advanced pupils, the president of a large Western college having assumed the expense of one of our scholars at a prominent college in New England. A large number of our girls have been reconciled to their families and have returned home through our ministrations. Some of these had at first seemed irreconcilable, but patient endeavor will accomplish much in this respect.

Very interesting cases have come to us during the past year, one quite well known in the District, owing to the prominence given the case in the newspapers. A young girl of 14 years, an only child, was ruined through the machinations of one whom she had been taught to love and respect. The author of her ruin was a man as old as her father and his legal adviser. He frequently spent his evenings with her father playing checkers, of which they were both very fond. Taking advantage of the intimacy given him, he succeeded in winning the confidence of the child, and, intercepting her as she went to her music lessons, effected her ruin. When her trouble was discovered the mother, almost wild with grief, obtained a warrant for his arrest. She became prostrated, and the father was so crazed by the circumstances that it was thought unsafe for the child to remain at home. In this dilemma we were appealed to, and we gladly opened our arms to this little one. When she entered the home, a little blonde slip of a girl in short dresses, she barely looked 12 years, and her innocent expression and childlike ways appealed powerfully to all who visited the home. Once when making a tour of the basement we found, in an unused room, a little corner partitioned off by hanging a curtain across the recess. On inquiring of the matron what it was we were told it was Madeline's doll house. Her seducer was prosecuted by her father and mother, we of course taking no part in it, as "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but spiritual." The man was given 12 years in the penitentiary with hard labor. The baby was born when the mother was only a few days over 15 years old. She remained with us until the baby was 6 months old. During that time a wonderful change had taken place in the child-mother. The watchful, patient care that she had given to her little one in order that the feeble flame of life might not flicker out had in many respects made a woman of her. During the time she was with us her father and mother frequently visited her, and long and many were the conferences that were held with them in regard to the future of the two who had been so shamefully wronged. At last the mother and baby were taken home, the family moved to a different locality, and there is every prospect before them of a happy and useful life.

This is only one of the many cases we might cite that prove how

entirely blameless the heaviest sufferer in these human tragedies may be.

A very powerful factor in the upbuilding of character has been the strong social element that we have been able to introduce into our work. Many times during the month our girls are brought in contact in the social and educational evenings with a large number of the representative women of Washington; women of deep culture and broad experience, whose very presence is an inspiration to the girls to develop in themselves strong, womanly elements of character. The debilitating effect of living in an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion is entirely removed from their minds, and the surroundings have been very conducive to the cultivation of a hopeful outlook for the future, because they know that they have the moral support of those women who are among the makers of public sentiment in the community. They feel that they have another opportunity given to them to make something out of their lives.

One of the most powerful agencies in the regeneration of a man who is "beginning over again" is the hearty cooperation which he feels sure he will receive in his efforts from the church as well as from society. We can not hope to make the reformation of women as successful as that of men until public sentiment has so changed that a woman may feel that she has a right to expect the same assistance. But while we are waiting for that happy day to dawn we can do much to hasten it in our rescue homes by surrounding them with brave, true women who have gone in advance of public sentiment and taken this logical stand.

We desire to express our appreciation of the kindness and consideration with which our work is treated by the officials of the District. We have never appealed to the Commissioners or to any other branch of the executive of the District for assistance that they have not always been ready to assist us. The police department, as well as many of the police individually, have also rendered us valuable assistance in bringing to our notice those whom we have been able to benefit.

It is our earnest desire to make our institution in every respect first-class, and looking to that end we shall always hold ourselves in readiness to cooperate with the Board of Charities in every way that they may suggest.

KATE WALLER BARRETT,
General Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Statistical report for Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission, from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

	Children.	Adults.	Total.
Remaining in home June 30, 1899.....	18	34	52
Admitted during the year.....	41	211	252
Born in institution.....	32		32
Total.....			336
Remaining in the home June 30, 1900.....	17	38	55
Died.....	7	1	8
Returned to friends or employment found for.....		139	139
Employment found for mothers with babies.....	67	67	134
Total.....			336

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 477

Receipts and expenditures of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission for the year from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

Balance	\$74.22
United States appropriation	2,000.00
Rent	225.00
Donations:	
Cash	2,185.00
Medical supplies	72.00
Provisions	1,522.13
Loan (T. Jarvis)	10.00
Total	6,088.88

EXPENDITURES.

Rent	1,125.00
Salaries	936.25
Medical supplies	277.19
Other items of current expense	3,684.90
Balance on hand	65.54
Total	6,088.88

REPORT OF HOME FOR FRIENDLESS COLORED GIRLS.

This home is located at 1667 Erie street, Meridian Hill. It is a dilapidated frame building, containing 16 rooms. The rooms on the first floor are the reception room, dining room, sewing room, kitchen, and laundry, without stationary tubs or drying apparatus. The store-room is on the second floor, and all the other rooms are used as bedrooms. The house is without modern improvements, not having bathrooms or water-closets, being heated altogether by stoves and lighted by lamps.

The street has been graded, which has left the house elevated about 15 feet above the roadway, and access to it is very inconvenient and at times dangerous.

The yard is of considerable size, and during the spring and summer months attention was given to raising vegetables, which were a very great help, although the space given the children for play was limited.

This building is under rental, and the institution depends for support mainly on the benevolence of friends.

A lot just north of Howard University was given by Miss Maria Stoddard to the association some time ago, and we are now endeavoring to raise sufficient means to erect a building. A committee with this end in view had an interview with the Congressional committee several years ago, and the committee was so well pleased with the report that plans and specifications for a building at the cost of \$18,000 were recommended.

During the year \$450 have been received from the emergency fund.

There have been 48 inmates during the year and at present there are 22. There have been no deaths and no contagious diseases.

We respectfully petition the Board of Charities for \$500 per annum for the maintenance of the home and \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a permanent building.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. C. E. PIERRE, *President.*
M. LOUISE WATSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In accord with your permission, I beg to submit something pertaining to the work of the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia.

Much of our work has been formative, as our development has been retarded by lack of means and ignorance of the best way to deal with this new branch of benevolence.

Our year dates from the time of our incorporation, but it would seem wise to change to conform with the general adjustment of accounts to June 30.

The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia was organized on December 8, 1897, with the object of establishing "an industrial home for the blind." On April 13, 1899, the association was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, and the object somewhat more specifically stated as—

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting.

The incorporation, previously only delayed, was made at that time to enable the association to accept an offer from one of Washington's philanthropic citizens, to whom the very first appeal for help was made in October, 1897.

This gentleman, Mr. Stilson Hutchins, in his letter accompanying his gift, says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1899.*

In pursuance of my promise to you last April, I convey to you herewith a deed in fee simple of the premises No. 915 E street NW., improved by a four-story brick building in good condition, a two-story brick addition, and a brick stable or workshop in the rear, and facing the alley. This property is subject to an incumbrance for the balance of the purchase money given by Carl Petersen.

There is ample room for twenty or thirty inmates, and a shop on E street where the product of their labor can be sold. The stable in the rear would make a suitable workshop, where broom making and chair caning could be carried on.

If you will permit me to suggest a plan of action, I should advise that you begin at once to obtain a sum sufficient to pay off the debt and furnish you a small capital for the workshop. It ought not to be difficult to do this, and energetically taken hold of I have no doubt you can soon collect enough to cancel the debt and also insure the payment of your running expenses.

To start right is the main thing, and this you are now enabled to do. Your location will soon become known, and the wares your inmates will be able to make will be bought readily at your own store, and all commissions and charges saved.

I know of no charity more worthy; none that appeals more strongly to the humane and the generous minded. To teach the blind to read and write, to assist them from youth to manhood and womanhood, and then to practically turn them out to starve by abandoning them is the acme of cruelty.

A home for the industrious, self-helping blind ought to be one of the boasts of the capital city. From this small beginning great results may be predicated. Energy, courage, and zeal will do the rest. The public will liberally aid whatever they find to be worth supporting.

Wishing you immediate and continued success, I am, very truly, yours,

STILSON HUTCHINS.

An extract from the annual report in April, 1900, describes some of the conditions then existing:

After gaining possession of this house in November about \$400 was spent. The roof was renewed and painted, the furnace in the front building was renovated,

and a new furnace placed in the rear building. Paper was removed from the walls and they were kalsomined. Needed plumbing and carpenter work was done. Some necessary furniture was purchased, welcome donations arranged, and the home was opened on January 15. At that time, besides the office, dining room, kitchen, and matron's room, with just bare necessities, one, the rear room, fourth floor, was fitted up as a dormitory for men.

During the three months since, we feel we have grown, and invite inspection. The Legion of Loyal Women, whose motto recites that they are ever ready to aid in uplifting humanity in furtherance of their principles of patriotism, friendship, and honor, began with an inspiring example in taking the front room on the third floor, painted the walls and the woodwork, and most beautifully furnished the room.

The Twentieth Century Club took the adjoining room in the rear and have correspondingly transformed that, while individual generosity and energy have under way similar improvements for two other rooms on the third floor.

The Methodist Protestant Church, Thirty-first street, has completely and comfortably furnished a room for a parishioner of theirs.

The dining room has been put in order, and the fourth floor front room has been taken to be renovated and furnished by the "Ladies of Charity" of St. Patrick's Church, leaving only the hall room fourth floor untouched.

There are now six inmates. Two have been brought from unsatisfactory homes, two men have been taken from the street, and one woman from the almshouse, while the sixth inmate is transient.

The nonsectarianism of the home is shown in that three of the inmates are Roman Catholics and three are Protestants.

During the year before the house was opened one blind colored woman was entirely supported by the association and outside aid given to a number of cases.

Many other applications have been presented, three of which were favorably reported upon. In other instances we have been obliged to postpone admission until our house was more thoroughly equipped and our finances warranted an increase of expense. Hoping, as we do, to make the home eventually an industrial and partly self-supporting institution, it has been necessary to emphasize from the first the fact that it is not an asylum or a hospital, yet the needy and dependent blind will be cared for to the extent of our ability, after such judicious investigation as each case may demand. Whatever discrimination we have been forced to make at the beginning of the work, it is the result of present limitations of ways, means, and surroundings. Each step has been taken after thoughtful consideration, and with the knowledge, born of experience, that it is easier to make mistakes than to correct them. We need the clearest vision ourselves in order to wisely lead our blind, and we believe the surest way to the success we desire is by following, as far as possible, that article in our by-laws which enjoins us to "help the blind to become self-supporting."

Since the date of the above four other persons have been admitted to the home, one of them colored.

Maj. Richard Sylvester, chief of police, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Albert G. Brackett, president of the Aid Association for the Blind, at the time of opening the home, says:

Your association of benevolent men and women is an effort for their care, protection, and indoor employment, and I am in thorough sympathy with the movement, and will be pleased to act as your treasurer until your institution, which is to include home and workshops, is inaugurated.

You have had given you, through the generosity of Stilson Hutchins, esq., a magnificent building for the purposes I have named, on which I am informed you must defray a mortgage in reasonable time.

In order to provide for those who must leave the streets, it is first necessary that your home should be put under way and sustained. It should be your first aim to secure support for your building and home, for without it there would be no quarters for the proposed work in instruction. The employment of the blind is contingent on the success you have in maintaining the building.

I wish you success with your project, and trust that money and donations for your home will be given liberally and promptly, so that you may first protect those deserving and then advance to their proper training that they may become self-supporting in a measure at least.

Weighing well such valuable advice as quoted from these gentlemen, the board of directors realized that it had before it a work of no less grave responsibility than great need, and were obliged naturally to move cautiously. With the large number of indigent blind, all conditions being carefully considered, the immediate duty was decided

to be the opening of the home department and the providing of shelter, food, and clothing before employment.

The second part of our work, the industrial, has been well started in a part of our home. Mattress making, chair caning, and broom making are being done. The building at the rear of the lot will be ready for occupancy by November 1, and all machinery removed from the house.

Eight applicants from outside have come for work, and several of our inmates are also busy, and happy in being so.

The board of directors has adopted a seal for the association, the symbol for which was chosen emblematic of our purpose, the figure of "Justice." Impartially it is hoped the benefits will be given to all. The house, 915 E street NW., is subject to a mortgage of \$12,500. This house is conservatively estimated at a value of \$22,500, making the amount of the gift to the association \$10,000. The mortgage is placed at 5 per cent., making the interest \$625 per annum. The property is insured for \$8,000. The taxes have been remitted during the use of the property for charitable purposes. The approach of winter finds us with much need and an empty treasury.

We earnestly trust this report of our efforts may convey to you some idea of our intention and the wants we see before us, and that you will deem it wise to include in your next report a recommendation for funds that will enable us to care not only for those now with us but for others who are ready to come. In conclusion we submit our treasurer's report to the close of our year and a list of our officers, one place being reserved on our board of directors for a blind member.

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE U. HUNT,
*Corresponding Secretary Aid Association
for the Blind of the District of Columbia.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Receipts from December, 1897, to November, 1899.

Donations (full list printed)	\$469.50
Donations, anonymous	153.60
Fair, Emily Ayres and friends	9.20
Sale of reports	1.15
Lecture at Washington Club	74.50
Eucher party at Ebbitt House	138.50
Fees, annual, 1898, at 50 cents	87.00
Fees, annual, 1899, at 50 cents	67.50
One annual fee, 1899, at \$5	5.00
	\$1,005.95

EXPENDITURES.

Printing	133.75
Office rent	75.52
Furniture	12.59
Wages	12.75
Office expenses	114.37
Marketing	23.12
Gas	7.26
Miscellaneous	45.87
Relief to outside blind	224.70
	649.93

Balance given Richard Sylvester (treasurer), November, 1899 ..	356.02
Endowment fund (Mrs. V. L. W. Fox)	250.00

E. G. HOLT, *Treasurer.*

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Receipts November, 1899, to April 30, 1900.

Balance, E. G. Holt, ex-treasurer, general expenses	\$356.02
Board of inmates	140.90
Life memberships (three)	75.00
Annual memberships	75.50
General donations	464.32
Rent	300.00
	\$1,411.74

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs to 915 E street	\$427.09
Insurance on 915 E street	38.81
Interest on mortgage	312.50
Taxes	65.29
Furniture	50.00
Gas	7.98
Marketing	96.97
Wages	84.43
Office expenses	40.00
Printing	11.25
Miscellaneous	49.30
Relief to outside blind	15.00
	1,198.62

Balance	213.12
Endowment fund (Mrs. V. L. W. Fox)	250.00

RICHARD SYLVESTER, *Treasurer.*

OFFICERS.

President, Mrs. Albert G. Brackett.
 Vice-presidents, Mrs. H. C. Metzertott, Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.
 Recording secretary, Mrs. Sydney R. Jacobs.
 Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice U. Hunt.
 Treasurer, Mr. Richard Sylvester.
 Attorney, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.
 Auditor, Mrs. Theodora North McLaughlin.
 Matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[Elected for two years, April 19, 1900.]

Mrs. Albert G. Brackett, Mrs. Henriette C. Metzertott, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mr. Richard Sylvester, Mrs. Alice U. Hunt, Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin, Mrs. Sydney R. Jacobs, Miss Emily F. Pierce, Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, Mrs. Thomas Calver, Mrs. Susan O. Ver Planck, Mrs. Richard L. Hoxie, Mrs. Harry T. Guss, Miss Elsie Graham Bell, Miss Constance Satterlee, Mrs. Sarah E. Hannay, Dr. A. W. Tancil.

The full board consists of twenty-one members.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, *October 1, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: The committee on the bathing beach has the honor to make the following report respecting the conduct of the bathing beach during the bathing season of 1900:

The beach was opened to bathers on the 30th day of May and was closed on the 16th of September.

The superintendent of the beach reports that the number of bathers during the season was 51,575.

The receipts and expenditures from November 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, both dates included, were as follows:

Appropriation of June 6, 1900, "For the care, improvement, and repair of the public bathing beach in the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia, \$500 of which shall be immediately available"	\$2,000.00
Balance of receipts from rental of bathing suits and other charges, 1899 account	300.79
Receipts from rental of bathing suits, etc., 1900 account	854.02
Total	3,154.81
For compensation of officers and employees:	
Superintendent	\$583.36
Clerk	110.00
Life guards	628.50
Key clerk	51.00
Key boys	121.75
Laundress	83.90
Watchman	393.75
	\$1,972.26
For labor:	
Carpenters	104.85
Laborers	245.49
	350.34
For improvements, supplies, etc.:	
Bathing suits	72.50
Coal	5.66
Dry goods	16.71
Furniture	10.85
Hardware	61.01
Hauling	35.00
Ice	8.55
Insurance	4.00
Lumber	31.50
Medicine	2.00
Miscellaneous	35.40
Oil	.77
Paper bags	12.00
Paint	5.00
Printing	15.25
Sand	155.80
Stationery	24.75
Prizes for winners in swimming contests	10.00
	506.75
Lapsed balance of appropriation for 1899	2.05
	2,831.40
Balance available October 1, 1900	323.41

As the balance thus shown will not be sufficient to provide for the compensation of the superintendent and of the watchman, which will accrue before any further revenues will be derived from the renting of suits and other charges at the bathing beach, the appropriation for the fiscal year should contain a clause making immediately available so much of the appropriation as will be necessary to meet such deficiency, and also to provide for the expenses necessary to put the beach in order for the next bathing season, which will commence about the 30th of May.

The committee, therefore, recommends that a proviso be inserted in the appropriation law which will make \$500 of the amount immediately available, as was done in the appropriation for the bathing beach for the fiscal year beginning June 30, 1900.

Although the appropriation for the beach during the past season was not sufficient to enable the authorities to put the beach in the condition desired, enough was done, in addition to the expenditure heretofore made on the beach, to secure a very great improvement with regard to the safety and comfort of the bathers.

Three hundred and eighty-nine and one-half cubic yards of sand were deposited on the bottom and to make more gradual slopes between the northern and southern termini. A very uniform surface on the bottom was obtained from the shore line out to a depth of about 6 feet at low tide. The grade of the slopes between the two termini should be still further lessened. Sufficient provision should also be made for the removal of the seaweeds and grass which have been unusually luxuriant during the present season, and on some portions of the beach not only caused great inconvenience to bathers during the recent bathing season, but will be a source of danger by impeding their movements if permitted to grow unhindered next summer.

The bath houses and appurtenances will, on their present plan, with liberal repairs, suffice for the mere purpose of preventing exposure while dressing, but are almost uninhabitable on very hot days because of deficient ventilation. They should be so remodeled as to permit an air current to traverse the rows longitudinally over the partitions between the bathrooms, which might be done by raising the present roofs, or by removing them and placing a single roof over them all. It would add much to the usefulness of the beach, and greatly enhance its popularity if some such arrangement as that proposed could be made whereby bathers might retain the cooling effect of the bath, which is now lost through the necessity of dressing in bathrooms in which there is no provision for a circulation of air.

The statement of the superintendent as to the number of rescues of bathers by the life guard during the past season is a further vindication of the judgment of the committee that open floats attached to the shore, where they might be readily reached by unskillful swimmers or persons unable to swim, are sources of exceptional danger. During the swimming season of 1897, when the basket floats were first used, the superintendent reported that "the number of bathers was a little over 50,000," and that "about 100 lives were saved by the direct assistance of the life guards." It is estimated that about the same proportion of bathers was assisted during the bathing season of 1898. The floating baskets were disused during the bathing season of 1899, and only one float attached to the shore. The reported number of persons assisted during that season was only 56 among 54,910 bathers. During the season of 1900 the float referred to was also removed, and no floating attachments to the shore retained. The number of bathers

reported as assisted during the bathing season was only 39 in a total of 51,575 day bathers.

The committee invites attention to the following recommendation in its report for 1899:

One or more floating bath houses, substantially similar to those used in many other cities, should be provided for use at the beach and at other places on the river front convenient to the more thickly settled parts of the District. * * * In Boston, where baths of this kind have been in use for many years, no casualties or serious accidents have occurred in them.

Similar structures are common in New York and other cities.

While the present beach, or the one projected for the inner basin as a substitute for it, might furnish an accessible resort for bathers from the middle part of the city, the locality is too remote from some portions of the District for the convenient accommodation of all.

In the opinion of this committee a floating bath house should be located at the most accessible point for the residents of Rock Creek, and one in East Washington. Such houses could be provided for about \$2,000 each. The floating bath houses in Boston and New York have separate tanks for learners and swimmers, graduated in depth for the accommodation of each kind, and cost from \$6,000 to \$12,000 each; but a smaller and much less elaborate device would answer the needs of this city for years to come. Swimmers known to be expert, and properly appareled, might be permitted to swim in the water outside and contiguous to the bath houses, and thus leave more room in the house for nonswimmers and the less skillful.

Different colored suits or portions of suits should be used to distinguish those known to be expert and those in need of surveillance and restriction.

The committee regrets that it is not prepared to discuss the question of municipal facilities for indoor swimming during the cold seasons. As swimming is apparently more a form of personal diversion than a public sanitary necessity, the committee would like to have more information as to the use of municipal swimming tanks in other cities before venturing upon a recommendation for their adoption here, but unhesitatingly concurs with the health officer that municipal tub and shower-bath accommodations should be provided for the comfort and health of many who now are without convenient access to them, especially during the inclement seasons.

The report of Mr. W. J. Douglas, assistant engineer in the engineer department of the District of Columbia, and a member of this committee, relative to the practicability of constructing a municipal bathing plant in the inner basin, which was inadvertently omitted from the committee's report for 1899, is appended as part of this report.

There was a falling off in the attendance as compared with the three immediately preceding seasons.

This was apparently due partly to the cold weather in the early part of the season and later to the unfortunate drowning of two of the bathers, which led many who were unaware of the circumstances under which the casualties occurred to regard them as chargeable to some defect in the character of the beach or in its method of management.

In the first of these cases the young man who was drowned was swimming in a contest with a large number of others, and was so suddenly taken with some form of illness that his disappearance under the water was not noticed by the person who was swimming beside him. From the statements made by his comrades it appears that he had freely partaken of pies and soda water shortly before entering the

water. The unusual exertion in racing led to a derangement of his stomach and a consequent interference with his respiration, as was strikingly shown by the obstructed condition of the nostrils when the body was first recovered.

The drowning of the other young man was one of those accidents which can not be explained other than on the presumption of some sudden attack of illness, as the life guard on duty near where he sank saw no one in distress in that vicinity, and his disappearance was only noted by a small boy who was with him and missed him, but who through timidity did not give an alarm for some minutes afterwards. The young man's body was recovered in comparatively shallow water soon after the life guard was informed of his disappearance, and efforts to resuscitate him were made without success.

While the number of young bathers was lessened by these circumstances, the unprecedentedly long heated term impelled an unusually large number of adults to seek the refreshing opportunities afforded by the beach, and as the revenue from the renting of suits was principally derived from this class of bathers, it was correspondingly larger than during previous seasons.

The record of bathers does not contain an account of all who use the beach. The watchman at the beach reports that during the warmer part of the season from 100 to 150 persons bathe there through the night. This would indicate that probably 10,000 should be added to the number reported by the superintendent.

The committee takes pleasure in commending the officials of the bathing beach for their fidelity to duty and for the excellent condition in which it was kept during the bathing season. Much credit is also due to Officer William J. Kenney of the Metropolitan police force, on detail there, for the efficient manner in which he discharged his special duties in maintaining order, and for his voluntary and valuable assistance in many other emergencies.

The thanks of the committee are extended to the gentlemen who took charge of the swimming events on the 15th ultimo, whose report is herewith transmitted, with the statement that the money received by them for the purchase of prizes was properly expended. This public-spirited and gratuitous service was rendered in the most efficient and acceptable manner under embarrassing circumstances arising from lack of funds to make adequate preparations, and from the stormy weather on the day the contest occurred.

Mr. Tindall of this committee was invited by the committee on swimming contests to act as timer of the races, but was obliged to give his entire attention on that occasion to other matters in connection with the races, and Mr. W. J. Douglas, of the committee, acted as timer in his stead. In this connection it should be stated, in justice to contestants in previous annual races at the bathing beach, that about one second was allowed by the timer for a fair start, and should be added to the elapsed time for each event reported by the committee on the races.

This committee coincides with the committee on races in its recommendation that all future contests at the bathing beach be confined to amateurs, that no entrance fee to such contests be required of amateur swimmers, and that the District provide out of the revenues of the beach sufficient funds to purchase prizes for events for which prizes shall not have been donated by private parties.

It is a matter of surprise that a much larger number have not taken advantage of the excellent facilities the beach affords for summer

bathing and natatorial diversion. With the exception of a very few days when it is turbid, as a consequence of violent summer storms up the river, the water is clear, and, as shown by frequent analytical tests, practically free from objection on sanitary grounds. This beach affords the people of Washington an unsurpassed opportunity for acquiring the art of swimming in open fresh water, which early in the summer reaches a comfortable temperature.

The committee commends to the people of the District this very useful and enjoyable benefaction, for the institution of which they are mainly indebted to the altruistic enthusiasm and efforts of Mr. W. X. Stevens, who was its first superintendent, and who has sustained that relation to it ever since.

SNOWDEN ASHFORD,
W. J. DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM TINDALL,
Committee on the Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 17, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a committee appointed to conduct the swimming and diving contests which marked the close of the District bathing beach season of 1900, have the honor to submit the following report:

The contests, 11 in number, were held at the beach Saturday afternoon, September 15, 1900, and despite the fact that the weather could not well have been more unfavorable for a large attendance of spectators, several hundred persons braved the storm of rain to witness the sport. The entries were not as large as the year previous, but the racing was spirited and the sport as attractive as ever witnessed at the beach. The time made in the various events, on the whole, was better than ever before made there—evidence that the races were stoutly contested from start to finish. In several of the races the winners won by but an exceedingly small margin, this being particularly true of those for boys under 14 and 16 years of age, respectively.

As was the case last year, the committee secured the support of a number of citizens and business firms, from whom donations for the purchase of medals were received. Commissioners Macfarland and Ross also donated prizes, the other donors being the general staff of the District militia, the Evening Star Newspaper Company, the Washington Times, Woodward & Lothrop, Saks & Co., the Castelberg National Jewelry Company, R. Harris & Co., Mr. James F. Oyster, Lansburgh & Bro., and employees of the District government. An entrance fee was required to be paid by each contestant for every event in which he desired to compete, which entries closed at noon on the day preceding the races. The entrance fee was 25 cents, and the number of entries reached 40, just 16 less than were made the year previous. In one race, a consolation event, open only to those who had competed in and failed to win in one of or more of the other contests, no entrance fee was required. With the sum received from entrance fees, \$10, the committee was enabled by adding it to a like sum placed to its credit by the Commissioners of the District from the bathing beach fund of receipts, to purchase prizes for those who

finished second, and, in two instances, for those finishing third. The following summary shows the winners and prizes:

First event.—Swimming race for boys under 14 years of age, 50 yards. First prize, gold medal, donated by Commissioner Henry B. F. MacFarland, won by Carl Ricks; second prize, silver medal, donated by Messrs. Lansburgh & Bro., won by Fred Rupertus, and third prize, merchandise to the value of \$1, won by James Owen. Time, 41 seconds.

Second event.—Swimming race, open to all, 100 yards. First prize, gold medal, donated by Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop, won by William B. Hudson; second prize, gold scarf pin, purchased by the committee, won by Arba N. Tindall. Philip Tindall finished third in this race, the time of the winner being $77\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

Third event.—Swimming race for boys under 16 years of age, 75 yards. First prize, gold medal, donated by Commissioner John W. Ross, won by Lloyd Tindall; second prize, gold scarf pin, purchased by the committee, won by John Smith, and third prize, merchandise of the value of \$1, won by Irving Tomlin. Time, $64\frac{3}{5}$ seconds.

Fourth event.—Swimming race at 60 yards, contestants wearing outer clothing and shoes. First prize, gold medal, donated by Messrs. Saks & Co., won by William B. Hudson, and second prize, merchandise of the value of \$2, won by C. J. Crawley. Clarence A. Pearson finished third in this race, the time of the winner being 61 seconds.

Fifth event.—Tub race, 40 yards and back, contestants using their hands as paddles. First prize, gold medal, donated by Messrs. R. Harris & Co., won by Frank B. White, and second prize, of value of \$2, won by Clarence A. Pearson. T. F. Sheckels finished third, the time of the winner being 1 minute and 40 seconds.

Sixth event.—Dive and swim under water. First prize, gold medal, donated by the Castelberg National Jewelry Company, won by E. W. Eddis, and second prize, of the value of \$2, won by W. Brennan.

Seventh event.—Swimming race, open to all, 250 yards. First prize, gold medal, donated by employees of the District government, won by William B. Hudson, and second prize, a gold scarf pin, purchased by the committee, won by Philip Tindall. Time of winner, 4 minutes.

Eighth event.—Plain and fancy diving. First prize, gold medal, donated by Mr. James F. Oyster, won by William B. Hudson, and second prize, merchandise to the value of \$2, won by Charles Snell.

Ninth event.—Swimming race, handicap, 440 yards, open to all. First prize, gold medal donated by the Evening Star Newspaper Company, won by A. Bissette, and second prize, gold scarf pin purchased by committee, won by Arba N. Tindall. No time taken.

Tenth event.—Swimming race, 440 yards, open only to members of the District militia. First prize, gold medal donated by the general staff of the District militia, won by Frank B. White, a member of Company B, second battalion, he being the only entry. No time taken.

Eleventh event.—Consolation swimming race, open to those only who contested in and failed to win a preceding event, 100 yards. First prize, gold medal donated by the Washington Times, won by H. M. Pearson, and second prize, merchandise to the value of \$2, won by Theodore F. Sheckels. Time of winner, 1 minute and 35 seconds.

Mr. Alexander McKenzie acted as referee, Messrs. Farnham and Dudley as judges, Dr. William Tindall as timer, and Mr. W. X. Stevens as starter. They rendered most satisfactory service, as did Harbor Master John R. Sutton and his crew of the police boat. The prizes were presented to the successful contestants Saturday morning, September 22, 1900, the presentation being made by Commissioner Ross in the board room of the Commissioners in the District building, quite a large number of District officials and relatives and friends of the contestants being present. In presenting the prizes, Mr. Ross congratulated the winners upon their success, remarking that the bathing beach is a municipal institution which should receive the hearty support of everyone interested in the welfare of the District and its people.

The committee, in submitting its report, desires to express the appreciation of each member of it of the honor conferred upon him by his

selection as such member, and also to express its appreciation of the kindness of those who so generously responded to its appeal for donation of prizes, as well as to all others who in any manner contributed to the success of the contests. The committee also deems it proper to make two recommendations: First, that in all future contests at the District bathing beach, the conditions of the events shall be so arranged that, with one or two exceptions, the contests shall be opened only to amateurs, the committee believing that the beach is an institution designed primarily for the encouragement of those seeking to acquire the art of swimming rather than for those who make a living by their proficiency in it. Second, that hereafter no entrance fee shall be required of amateur swimmers, and that the District shall provide out of the revenues of the bathing beach sufficient funds with which to purchase such prizes as may be lacking after donations by private parties.

ROBERT W. DUTTON, *Chairman*.
EUGENE B. WILKINS.
A. MCKENZIE.
J. C. RANSOM.
W. X. STEVENS.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *March 3, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to your request, addressed to Commissioner Beach, under date of January 19 last, that I make an examination of the plans and specifications prepared by Mr. W. X. Stevens, superintendent of the bathing beach, for a bathing plant at the inner basin in Potomac Park, I was instructed to give the matter my attention at such times as the demands of my regular official duties would permit, and now have the honor to submit the following report:

The general idea of Mr. Stevens meets with my approval. I have, however, drawn a new plan which, though quite different from Mr. Stevens', is really an evolution of his idea.

The principal objection to the original plan is the lack of circulation, which is most essential to the successful operation of the beach. To this point I have given careful consideration and believe that as a result have evolved a system which will insure good results.

Plate I shows the proposed plan. Plate II shows two plans marked, respectively, Plan II and Plan III. Plan II is precisely the same as Plan I, excepting the flume, which in this case is extended to the reservoir wall, thus saving the cost of constructing a masonry wall as is shown on the first plan. This second plan is slightly cheaper and is the better.

The third plan differs in the location of the flume, which is placed in the present channel. Such a location would necessitate an entire new arrangement from the one shown on Plate I. The only excuse for its construction is its cheapness.

The depth over the whole area of the projected beach is to be approximately 4.25 feet, which is practically "deep water," reaching to the armpits of the average man and to the shoulders of the average boy. Furthermore the large diving pools are of sufficient depth and area to accommodate such portion of the swimmers as may prefer to swim in very deep water.

In connection with this, I would call your attention to the fact that the inner basin when divided as shown on the accompanying plan will be too small for swimming contests. But as all of the contestants

should be able swimmers, there is no reason why such sport should not be conducted in the outer basin.

The question whether the water in the inner basin will become unduly warm and offensively contaminated by the bathers has been considered. This point is one of serious import. The inner basin while small when compared with the large tidal basin, will hold quite a large body of water. It will cover 7.4 acres and will contain 10,000,000 gallons, from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 gallons of which may be removed and replaced each day if desirable.

I regret that I have been unable to get the chemical analysis of the water, but since beginning my investigation the condition of the water has been such that I have not deemed it advisable to make the test. Of course an analysis of the water at this time of the year would not show the true conditions which would obtain during the bathing season, but it was my intention to make a comparative analysis showing the relative condition of the water in the two basins. However, to the eye and to the taste there is no apparent difference, and I feel perfectly assured that the water in the inner basin is equally as fresh and clean as that in the outer basin.

It has been suggested that the sewer canal which flows along the northwest boundary line of the basin would affect the purity of the water. The probability is small. The distance of the water being 175 feet from the canal makes it impracticable for any amount of seepage to take place. It is the intention of the engineer department to do away with the sewer canal under the new system of sewers. When this will be done is doubtful, but I think in about five years.

I have also considered whether the water in the inner basin would become too warm and enervating for bathing purposes. The apprehension that this would be the case is due to a misunderstanding of the plans.

I am confident that by building two large flumes, as indicated on the drawings, sufficient water may be taken in each day to keep the water clean and at a desirable temperature.

The cost of constructing a beach in the outer basin of an equal capacity to that of the projected beach would not be in excess of the present estimate, but the maintenance would be much higher, due to the effect of wind and tide. The large basin must necessarily, from its position and magnitude, be an important element in the development of the Potomac Park, in consequence of which the permanent location of a large beach on the present site would be injurious from an æsthetic standpoint.

The most serious opposition to a beach in the outer basin, and one worthy of much consideration, is the increased danger to life, due to the diurnal variation in depth with the change of tides. This point is completely covered in the report of the advisory committee for the year ending June 30, 1899.

The Capital Yacht Club has opposed the new plan, claiming that the closing of the inner basin would leave them without any suitable winter anchorage. While acknowledging that this site is particularly well adapted for this purpose, I would call your attention to the fact that it is of interest to a very few of our citizens. At the present time there are fifteen boats taking advantage of this harbor.

Colonel Allen informs me that as soon as money may be appropriated by Congress, it is the intention of his department to put tidal gates at the only available entrance to the large tidal basin, which is also the entrance to the inner basin. This project, which is an essen-

tial feature to the satisfactory flushing of the Washington channel, will in course of a few years make both basins inaccessible to boats from the river.

The aforementioned report of the advisory committee sets forth the virtues of the proposed beach, in all of which I concur.

The level of the water should be placed at an elevation of 1.5 feet above mean low tide. At this level and with large gates, as shown in the plan, about 2,500,000 gallons of fresh water may be taken in each day. The maximum attendance per diem last summer was 1,000. Assuming that this number would under the new conditions be increased four times, the water per diem per capita would amount to 5,000 gallons, or 66 cubic feet, which is ample.

You will note on Plate I of this report my plan for the proposed beach. This plan necessitates the building of the flume and channel in a position about 400 feet to the west of the present channel. The size of the flume I have changed, as will be explained, and the channel has been narrowed from 80 to 40 feet.

The channel divides the beach into two divisions. A small portion of the larger section will be fenced off for the exclusive use of the ladies.

The portion of the beach to the west of the channel is particularly well adapted to afternoon bathing on account of the shade.

The east side has little shade, but on account of the close proximity to the resident section of the city it will unquestionably be the most popular.

The building of platforms, as indicated on the drawings, while important, under the general plan, may be considered accessory and built at some future time.

The most important change which I desire to make in the original plan is the method of letting out the dirty water and of taking in clean. Two gates are contemplated, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 20 feet, one at either end of the flume. The upper surface of the top flume is to be level with the proposed level of the water in the inner basin, and the bottom of the lower flume will be 1 foot above the bottom of the channel, or at an elevation of 4 feet below low tide. When it is desired to renew the water the upper gate will be opened; this should be done when the tide is falling and after it has reached a point below half tide, and should remain open until low tide is reached or until sufficient water has been drawn off.

When the tide has risen above the water in the inner basin the intake gate will be opened and will remain open until the desired level is reached. The importance of having an upper and lower gate is that the dirty (surface water) will be drawn off and the clean deep tide water will replace it. Before opening the outflow gates any or all of the gates in the channel may be opened. If it is desired to take the water from only one or two sections of the beach, this may be accomplished by the proper adjustment of the gates. The inflow may be governed in a similar manner.

This arrangement of the flume and channel will insure thorough circulation of the water. The efficiency of this plan may be further increased by the proper location of the platforms.

All platforms, wharves, and walks shall be so built as to prevent as little as possible the free circulation of the water.

Every year it will be necessary to pump out all the water which will not run out with the tide, in order to adjust the grade of the beach and to make any repairs or improvements which may be necessary.

The tide will take out 5,000,000 gallons, leaving 5,000,000 gallons to be pumped. This will take fifteen days. The pump will also be necessary in order to keep the bed dry during the repairs.

In consequence of this need, I think it advisable to install a pumping plant at the same time as the beach is improved.

Before work is begun the details should be worked up carefully, the specifications written to cover the entire work, and the whole scheme placed under a single contract.

The gates as designed by Mr. Stevens are too cumbersome. Careful consideration should be given to their design, as they will be used nearly every day and sometimes twice a day, and must be so made as to be regulated easily and quickly.

In regard to making a limited experiment with a portion of the basin, I regret to say it is not feasible. Either the whole plan must be completed or the project abandoned.

The estimate submitted includes 400 new bath houses, a three-story office, a storeroom, a clerk's room, and a suit room. It does not, however, include the cost of a driveway, as shown on the plan.

The cost of the entire plan, including all material and labor, is as follows:

17,500 cubic yards earth fill, at 30 cents	\$5,250.00
6,450 cubic yards sand, at 50 cents	3,225.00
119,500 feet (B. M.) Georgia pine, at \$30 (in place)	3,585.00
41,700 feet (B. M.) Virginia pine, at \$17.50	729.75
250 cubic yards rubble masonry, at \$6	1,500.00
1 pump, boiler fittings, etc	1,200.00
Total	15,489.75
Engineering, contingencies, etc	1,548.98
Grand total	17,038.73

The excavation is not estimated, as its cost is practically the same as that of fill, and all the excavation will be used in the fill.

The estimated cost may be reduced to \$16,500 by adopting the second plan.

If this amount is in excess of what you consider proper for this project, the cost may be decreased to \$15,000 by using the third plan.

I would, however, suggest that the second plan be adopted, and that the pump be dispensed with for the present and that the lumber be slightly curtailed. By doing so the second plan may be built for \$15,000.

I desire to call your attention to the plans for the new system of sewers, which show that the B street sewer is designed to carry storm water and is to empty into the inner basin. Needless to say that, should this idea be finally carried out, it would make the basins, either the larger or the smaller, totally unfit for bathing purposes.

If the sewer were made to empty into the outer basin, it would require an extra expenditure of \$20,000, and even then the water would not be fit for bathing purposes. This proposed discharge of the B street sewer into the inner basin is not an essential part of the proposed system of sewers. In fact there are a number of ways in which the use of the B street sewer may be done away with.

I refer you to the sewer department for further information, and desire to state that the present bathing beach has been given by Congress to the District for the specific purpose of establishing a public bathing beach.

I also wish to call your attention to the fact that the river may, during freshets, rise to the elevation of 14 feet above low tide. This elevation was actually reached in 1889.

In the case of such a freshet the water would be $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the normal level in the inner basin, and 4 feet above the average ground around the basin. After the water subsides there will be $8\frac{1}{2}$ vertical feet of water, or 23,000,000 gallons to pass through the flume. This remote possibility demands a substantial flume and strong gates.

The high freshets occur nearly always in winter. Such freshets have no importance in affecting the beach, as it will be necessary to clean the beach each spring whether or not detritus is deposited by freshet.

Summer freshets seldom reach an elevation of over 7 feet, and rarely over 9 feet. Such freshets will not affect the basin if the roadway be kept up to an elevation of 10 feet.

In making my estimate I have calculated the grading of the ground at an elevation of 10 feet. Before beginning work on the beach the grade of Seventeenth street south of B street must be established in order that the bathing houses may be placed at the correct elevation.

Very respectfully,

W. J. DOUGLAS,
Assistant Engineer.

Hon. JOHN W. ROSS,
Commissioner, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1900.*

SIRS: In accordance with your order of July 15, 1900, I hereby report the doings of the bathing beach for this season. The beach was opened to the public May 30 and was kept open until September 16, in all 110 days. The entries registered number 45,954 males, white, and 460 colored, and 1,020 ladies, in all 51,575. The receipts from rental of bathing suits and the refreshment stand amount to \$854.02. The appropriation was \$2,000. For the first time in the history of the beach an itemized account has been kept by the superintendent of all expenditures, and the sum falls a little short of the appropriation. The only current expenses from now to June 1, 1901, are the salaries of the superintendent and the watchman, which amount to \$490, to be paid out of the above-named receipts. This will leave about \$360 to prepare for next season's opening, unless the committee on the bathing beach has expended money not reported to the superintendent. The sum of \$9.75 was received for entry fees to the swimming contest that closed the season, and was turned over to the chairman of a special committee appointed to take charge of the contest. The life-saving service rescued 39 persons and could not have been more efficient, even though 2 lives were lost. The unfortunate ones were William L. Gaskins, who had resided with his parents at 3424 Rock Creek road, and John Fitzgerald, of 950 Florida avenue.

Though there were hundreds in the water at each time, yet no one knew when either went down, and there was no call for help. It took about twenty minutes' hard diving to find the body of Gaskins after he was missed, but the body of Fitzgerald was recovered within six minutes after the guards knew he was missed, and yet the only guide for search in either case was the general location where each was last seen by his acquaintances. The beach was repaired early in the season by adding 389.5 cubic yards of sand, at a cost of \$155.80, besides unloading. During the bathing season the beach was in first-class condition, the bottom being very even, with no place where anyone could wade to the edge of the grade. The system of handling the entries is now as good as can be had with the present conveniences. The substitution of a reliable man in the place of boys in charge of the dressing houses has greatly improved the service, the neatness and good order giving general satisfaction. New locks should be provided for the ladies' rooms to bring them into keeping with the general system and relieve the laundress from unlocking doors. The tools and bathing suits are well preserved, but wear of the latter requires addition. Much of the plank walking is old and dangerous and should be repaired. Though a great many boys and some men have been sent out of the water for loud yelling and other misdemeanors, the order has been unusually good and no arrest has been made. Police Officer W. J. Kenny has been at the beach for over a year, and, though disabled for general patrol duty, he has given entire satisfaction to myself and to the public, so far as I know.

The boathouse, from which small boats were rented to the public, at the south end of the beach, has been removed by order of court from the beach premises. It was kept in a manner greatly to the scandal of the beach, and as its proprietor defied the constituted authorities to remove him, the matter was taken to the police court, with the above stated result. I am very sorry that the place was not better kept because there is a considerable demand to hire rowboats, and if some reliable person should apply to the Commissioners for a permit to rent boats from that place it would meet with my approval, as a public convenience. The greatest number of bathers entered at the beach in any one season was 58,181, in 1898. Last year there was a falling off of 3,271, and this year there was the still greater falling off of 6,606 from the record of 1898. From what I hear people say, it seems that this falling off in the patronage of the beach may be attributed to a lack of confidence in the safety of the beach, which has been engendered in the public mind from two causes.

First, for the past three years some of the daily papers have recklessly published drownings at the bathing beach that did not take place there nor in any connection therewith. One paper has made two such statements this season. Secondly, 1898 was the second year of the basket pools and they were highly appreciated as furnishing bathing room, though very limited in size, where the novice could learn to swim without any possibility of getting into deep water unexpectedly, and their removal last season was much regretted. Yet, now that bathers have become accustomed to present conditions, I would not recommend rebuilding the baskets at this beach, but I can not too forcibly express my opinion as reflecting public desire that the inner basin should be immediately completed whereby swimming room will be furnished to all comers, where the novice and the stranger will be safe because no one can get into deep water at any tide without climbing over a wharf beyond which it is known to be deep. A telephone is very much needed at the beach. The very long days required during the bathing season and the incidental demands during the rest of the year consume more of the superintendent's time than is required for the regular hours of a year's service at the District office, and, if the present system is to continue, his salary should be materially increased.

In respect to current expenses, it seems proper that I should remind or inform the present Commissioners that in the early struggle of the beach for existence there was no appropriation made for its maintenance for several years, and that during these years I carried it, at my own expense, with the aid of public donations. All this time I was looking forward to years when the popularity of the beach should be established, and the income for rental of bathing suits, etc., would not only pay a fair salary, but would reimburse me for the past years of struggle and privation without cost to the District. The first year that the receipts covered expenses I had a balance of \$13 left for my year's salary. The next year it was \$60, the next \$150, and next \$450. The next year the Commissioners appointed a committee to manage the beach. They established a fixed salary of \$600 for the superintendent and took the income of the beach into the District funds. That year's receipts were \$757. This year the receipts are \$854.

Now, though there is no written contract to that effect, yet the District in equity owes me a fair salary for the years that I have devoted to the beach without recompense, or else it should stick to the tacit understanding that I should have the income of the beach

on condition that it be kept free to all who provide their own bathing suits, and that the District shall pay for repairs and running expenses, but no salary to me and nothing for bathing suits or suit tickets. This would relieve the beach management and the District office of a great deal of routine now demanded daily through the season to account for money and tickets, equivalent to one clerk's services at least at the District office, and it would be fair to the superintendent.

It would still further greatly simplify the duties of all concerned if the superintendent were paid a lump sum weekly, corresponding to actual earnings of the eleven employees to run the beach, thus dispensing with pay rolls.

Estimate in detail of appropriation required for the bathing beach for the year 1902.

3 life guards, 110 days, at \$1.50 a day each. \$4.50	\$495.00
1 life guard, 110 days, at \$1 a day	110.00
1 clerk, 110 days, at \$1 a day	110.00
1 laborer and watchman (factotum 2)	220.00
1 laundress, 110 days, at 75 cents	82.50
3 key boys, 110 days, at 50 cents. \$1.50	165.00
1 watchman balance of year, 255 days, at \$1.25c	318.75
1,200 feet white-pine culls for walks and wharf repairs	25.00
50 locks	10.00
Carpenter work	100.00
Repairing and calking floats	20.00
Sand, 200 cubic yards, at 40 cents	80.00
Sand, grading	40.00
1 rowboat	15.00
Printing 5,000 15-cent tickets, 1,000 10-cent, 1,500 5-cent, 200 10-cent trunk or shirt, 500 2-cent towel—8,200 in all	8.20
50,000 registry slips, 35 cents per 1,000	17.50
50 pounds ice daily, 120 days, 600 pounds, at 38 cents per hundred	22.80
Night soil removal	20.00
1 mirror	2.00
50 yards toweling, 0.055	2.75
7 dozen jersey suits, at \$8	56.00
1 writing desk	12.00
Paint and oil	5.00
Incidentals	66.70
	2,000.00

Very respectfully submitted.

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In presenting this my third annual report (first report covering a period of seven months only) I am pleased to state that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, our expectations have been quite fully realized and the general conditions satisfactory. Our desire and aim have been to serve both the buyer and seller in such a way as to fully protect their interests without fear or favor.

The tampering with scales and measures has certainly very materially decreased, as is evident by our reports. We believe we are justified in saying that a very large saving has been accomplished for the public by our endeavors to educate those interested in the proper use of scales and measures.

While our receipts are somewhat less than in 1899, they are still a large per cent above the receipts for the fiscal year 1897 and fully cover all expenses of the department. This decrease is accounted for by the loss of the inspection of ice-cream measures. In 1899 we inspected nearly 5,000 of these measures, which appear to have received little, if any, attention from my predecessors in office. Under direction of your honorable board measures of any kind are inspected and sealed but once.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the office for the fiscal year 1900:

RECEIPTS.

July, 1899	\$581.25
August, 1899	332.60
September, 1899	582.20
October, 1899	501.40
November, 1899	466.20
December, 1899	383.10
January, 1900	499.05
February, 1900	279.45
March, 1900	632.60
April, 1900	469.90
May, 1900	486.05
June, 1900	404.93
Total	5,618.73

In a previous report I suggested an annual inspection of measures, stating my reasons for believing that a change from the present method would be beneficial. I am still of the opinion that the public would be better served and protected if such an inspection were adopted. I also recommended, if my suggestions were approved, that only a small fee be charged. If this annual inspection of measures is adopted our attention will be called to the condition of all measures annually, while now after a measure has been sealed it is apt to pass from our notice during the life of such measure. We frequently find that false bottoms have been placed in measures, also new ones put in, which necessitate the cutting away of the measure. This

condition is not always observed under the present system, as we find the seal of the former inspection and only a very close examination of the measure would reveal that it had been tampered with or a new bottom put in, but testing it again would immediately show its true capacity.

The following is the number and kinds of measures inspected and sealed by this department during the fiscal year 1900:

Liquid measures.....	950
Dry measures	1,024

and the following the number and kinds seized and destroyed:

Liquid measures.....	21
Dry measures	82

From December 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898, we condemned and destroyed 1,024 liquid and dry measures; in 1899, 426, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, only 103 measures. This decrease in short measures is a source of satisfaction to us because the public is so largely benefited, and I think it confirms my statement in a former report that the condition existing at that time was due largely to carelessness or lack of distinction in the use of the dry and liquid measures. Should the annual inspection of metal and wooden measures referred to, and which is earnestly recommended by this department, be adopted, I would suggest that a fee of only 3 cents each per annum be charged for measures up to 1 gallon capacity, and for all above that capacity 5 cents each. The present fee is 10 and 25 cents, respectively.

The measures now used by oyster dealers are, in my judgment, entirely inadequate to properly protect all parties concerned. Being of solid form and of wood, the action of the shells and accumulation of dirt soon cuts away the wood at the top and fills the bottom so that the measures are short of the required standard. They also become filthy. I would respectfully recommend that a measure of metal be adopted, the measure to have open meshes at the bottom, which would do away with the trouble above mentioned. Would suggest that measures similar to those in use in Baltimore be adopted.

The matter of milk jars used as measures has heretofore been a source of controversy and was referred to the district attorney to ascertain whether or not they are lawful measures. He gave an affirmative decision, which I herewith quote:

I have carefully considered the letter of the sealer of weights and measures addressed to you on the 20th of September last, desiring an opinion whether he has the right to consider milk jars, milk cans, and ice-cream freezers as measures subject to be examined and a fee collected for the same, and also whether he may examine half-pound prints of butter, and if found short may confiscate them, which you referred to me for opinion. Section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 811), entitled "An act for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," provides, among other things, "that they [the sealer and assistant sealer] shall from time to time try and approve all scales, weights, beams, and measures of every kind whatsoever used in the District of Columbia for the purpose of buying and selling, and such as shall be found to conform to the standards kept in their office, they or either of them, shall stamp with the word 'Approved' or with the letter 'W' and the year in which the inspection is made, and such as are found not to conform to the standards in their office they or either of them shall stamp with the word 'Condemned' and the year in which the inspection is made." It follows from the above provision in the statute that dealers in milk and dealers in ice cream using half pint, pint, or quart jars or freezers, as measures, are liable to have their jars, freezers, etc., inspected, and to be charged by the sealer the prescribed fee for his services,

In reply to the question propounded by the sealer in regard to the sale of butter, section 10 of said act provides that "butter in prints" shall not be sold for a greater weight than the true weight thereof, and any violation of this provision of the statute subjects the offender to the fine provided for in section 11 of the act. My opinion is that milk jars in which milk is sold by the half pint, pint, or quart and ice-cream freezers are measures within the meaning of the act of Congress above referred to. I am also of the opinion that the sealer has no power to confiscate butter found to be short in weight.

Numerous complaints have been made to this office regarding short measure in milk jars, and for the purpose of fully informing myself as to the true situation I very carefully inspected the jars used by three of the leading dealers of this city with the following result:

Of 30 quart jars of one dealer I found 12 jars correct, 13 jars 8 drams short each, 1 jar 10 drams short, 1 jar 16 drams short, 1 jar 4 drams short, 1 jar 4 drams over, 1 jar 5 drams over. Average shortage of each quart jar $4\frac{1}{6}$ drams.

Of 29 pint bottles belonging to the same dealer I found 16 jars correct, 5 jars 2 drams short each, 1 jar 4 drams short, 6 jars 2 drams over each, 1 jar 4 drams over. Average correct.

Of 29 half-pint bottles belonging to the same dealer there were 18 jars correct, 1 jar 4 drams short, 1 jar 3 drams short, 2 jars 1 dram short each, 1 jar 4 drams over, 4 jars 1 dram over each, 1 jar 2 drams over, 1 jar $\frac{1}{2}$ dram over. Average measure of each half-pint jar correct.

Of 30 quart jars belonging to a second dealer I found 3 jars correct, 2 jars 2 drams short each, 1 jar 4 drams short, 5 jars 5 drams over each, 5 jars 2 drams over each, 5 jars 6 drams over each, 5 jars 4 drams over each, 1 jar 9 drams over, 2 jars 3 drams over each, 1 jar 1 dram over. Average measure of each quart jar $3\frac{1}{6}$ drams over.

Of 30 pint jars belonging to same dealer there were 15 jars correct, 6 jars 2 drams short each, 1 jar 1 dram short, 1 jar 3 drams short, 4 jars 2 drams over each, 2 jars 3 drams over each, 1 jar 4 drams over. Average measure in each pint jar correct.

Of 30 half-pint jars belonging to the same dealer there were 13 jars correct, 2 jars 1 dram short each, 10 jars 2 drams short each, 1 jar 4 drams short, 1 jar 2 drams over, 3 jars 1 dram over each. Average shortage in each jar 0.7 dram.

Of 30 quart jars belonging to a third dealer I found 4 jars correct, 12 jars 1 ounce over each, 1 jar $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces over, 1 jar $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces over, 3 jars 6 drams over each, 1 jar 4 drams over, 6 jars 10 drams over each, 1 jar 9 drams over, 1 jar 2 drams short. Average measure each quart jar $7\frac{1}{6}$ drams over.

Of 30 pint jars belonging to the same dealer I found 11 jars correct, 5 jars 2 drams short each, 4 jars 4 drams short each, 1 jar 10 drams short, 3 jars 2 drams over each, 1 jar 7 drams over, 1 jar 6 drams over, 3 jars 8 drams over each, 1 jar 3 drams over. Average measure of each bottle $\frac{1}{3}$ dram over.

I am of the opinion that there should be an inspection and sealing of the milk jars used in the District of Columbia for the protection of the public. As it is practically impossible to blow two jars alike in manufacturing them, but so nearly correct that a small tolerance would not be an injustice to the manufacturer, I would therefore respectfully suggest that a tolerance at the rate of one-half ounce to a quart be allowed. The question of sealing these jars, which has been a source of some controversy on account of the sanitary conditions that might arise from the use of a metal seal, can be accomplished and all objections overcome by the use of a jeweler's diamond to cut

a seal in the glass jar. This is the mode of sealing milk jars in Boston where this branch of work is very carefully looked after, and in my judgment it is the best equipped for satisfactory results in inspecting and sealing of any similar office in the country. Should this matter receive your favorable consideration, I would respectfully recommend a fee of 5 cents each for all measures up to 100 in number and 3 cents each for all over 100 up to one-half gallon capacity. I am also of the opinion that the public desires an inspection of these jars and respectfully recommend the same, but am compelled to state that with the present assistance allowed this department the inspection of 40,000 to 50,000 jars now used in measuring milk in the District would be an impossibility. I therefore recommend that, should such inspection and sealing meet with your approval and be ordered by your honorable board, an assistant sealer be added to my office force, whose duties shall include the inspection and sealing of this class of measures, at a salary of \$900 per annum. I am informed that there is a large per cent of breakage in these jars, and for this reason a constant replenishing by the dealers, so that the inspection of this class of measures would require the close attention of such assistant sealer. This additional assistance would not be an expense to the District, as the receipts from this source would be in excess of the amount appropriated for such services. Under instruction and owing to lack of assistance this inspection has not been made.

We desire to ask the cooperation of the public in the matter of buying and selling potatoes. The law requires that this commodity shall be sold by weight and 60 pounds to a bushel. We have given this matter considerable attention and upon inquiry and investigation find that there are many persons, especially those purchasing from the hucksters, who insist upon having the potatoes measured when there is a disposition on the part of the latter to comply with the law. Persons so purchasing believe they are getting better measure when, in fact, they do not get more than 40 to 45 pounds to the bushel. We shall continue to give this matter careful attention, but would respectfully ask, also, the cooperation of the police department in watching the hucksters, who are, as a rule, the most frequent violators of the law governing this matter, and bring to the attention of the police court all violations.

The following is the number and kinds of scales inspected and sealed during the fiscal year 1900:

Platform	
Counter platform	1,393
Spring balance	699
Counter	4,393
Wagon	6,063
Railroad	437
Abattoir	11
	3
Total	12,999

Number and kinds of scales condemned and destroyed as follows:

Spring balance	10
Counter	3
Total	13

The above table of condemned scales does not include those condemned for repair, of which there were quite a large number.

We have also inspected and sealed as follows:

Weights	594
Yard measures	769

and have seized and destroyed:

Weights	5
Yard measures	11

In 1899 the care of the District scales and approaches thereto was transferred from the building department to this. These scales are located as follows: One at Georgetown Market; one at Seventh and P streets NW.; one at Eleventh and B streets NW. (Center Market); one at Anacostia; one at Eleventh street and Virginia avenue SE.; one at Brightwood.

The scale at Georgetown is of 5-ton capacity, aged 6 years, and is in good order; leased in 1899 to McCormack & Lafferty at \$15 per year.

The District scale at Seventh and P streets NW. is of 5 tons capacity, has been thoroughly repaired in the past year, and is in good condition; leased to McCormack & Lafferty at \$175 per year.

The scale at Eleventh and B streets NW. (Center Market) is of 10 tons capacity; it was repaired three times during the fiscal year 1899 at quite a large expense. This scale is so located that it is more important, in my judgment, than any of the other District scales. It is often used to verify the weights of other scales, and it is necessarily important that it should be at all times correct and in good order. For this reason I would respectfully recommend and ask that authority be granted us to move the scale at Anacostia (which is of 10 tons capacity, in excellent order, and leased to R. N. Talks at \$25 per year) to this location and place the scale now at Eleventh and B streets NW. in Anacostia. This scale was leased to McCormack & Lafferty for the fiscal year 1900 at \$1,600.

The scale near Virginia avenue and Eleventh street SE. has been ordered removed by your honorable board from its present location on Government reservation to the corner of Virginia avenue and Eleventh street SE., which change will soon be made. The scale is of 5 tons capacity, in good condition, and leased to B. B. Earnshaw at \$25 per year.

Brightwood District scale is in good repair; is of 6 tons capacity; leased to McCormack & Lafferty at \$80 per year.

The amount received for the use of District scales for fiscal year 1900 was	\$1,920.00
Commissions paid for sale of same	\$96.00
Expended for repair Brightwood scale	34.00
Expended for repair Eleventh street and Virginia avenue SE	21.60
Expended for repair Georgetown	42.00
Expended for repair Eleventh and B streets NW	40.50
Expended for repair Seventh and P streets NW	30.00
	264.10
Net from sale District scales	1,655.90

You will notice that four of these scales are sold to one firm. Is this a detriment to the public? The control of four of the six scales located in different parts of the city and District raises a question. Might not business be centralized, if parties owning the scales felt so disposed, thereby causing trouble and annoyance to the patrons of the District scales? The law is very plain and penalties severe in reference to requirements of parties purchasing said scales, and should be strictly obeyed. I am of the opinion that the bond required of

each purchaser of the scales, the penalties for keeping patrons waiting for their products to be weighed, etc., should be carefully looked after and enforced. I speak of this, as I was not advised that this was a part of my duties when the scales were transferred to my department.

I would also suggest that the law governing the District scales be printed on cardboard and posted at each of the scales for the information of the public and patrons. The law in full will be found in the Compiled Statutes of the District of Columbia, chapter 69, page 551, printed in 1894. I am not prepared, at this time, to recommend that these scales be kept in charge of the District, but it is a question that should, in my judgment, receive careful consideration. As I understand it, Congress alone has the power to change the present law. I will more fully investigate this matter and make further report before Congress convenes again in December.

We have also given attention to the taking up of coal carts loaded with coal, testing the weight carefully, and comparing our finding with the weight shown by certificate in the hands of the driver. We feel that more care is now taken in loading these carts, but will continue this work from time to time as in the past.

I desire to express my thanks to those associated with me in my department for their faithful attention to the duties assigned them.

Thanking your honorable board for the kindly interest taken in my department and for the courtesies at all times extended, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

W. C. HASKELL,
Sealer for the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FLOUR INSPECTION.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your favor of the 15th instant I would respectfully state that I have no report to make, inasmuch as the services of the flour commissioners were not even required on a single occasion during the past year.

Yours, truly,

THEODORE J. MAYER,
Commissioner of Flour Inspection.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Total amount of flour inspected during the year, 118,436 barrels; total receipts in fees, \$1,132.14; total expenditures, \$136.25; net receipts, \$995.89.

Referring to the case of Charles Schneider, who refuses to pay the inspection charges, I beg to state that the matter has been taken before the courts for adjustment. All other receivers of flour have it inspected and pay charges made for said service promptly.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WELCH,
Inspector of Flour, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, 37,063 barrels flour, as per monthly reports submitted.

Yours, most respectfully,

F. D. SHOEMAKER,
Inspector of Flour.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 28, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit a report of the amount of fuel weighed by me for the District government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Coal	.....	tons	15,350 ⁹²⁰ / ₂₄₀
Wood	.....	cords	573 ⁵ / ₆

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. HOWARD,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF MARKET MASTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 23, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith transmit a detailed statement of the operations of the Eastern market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The monthly report to the collector of taxes from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900, for 80 stalls is as follows:

7 butter stands, at \$4 per month (12 months)	\$336.00
4 fish stands, at \$3 per month (12 months)	144.00
37 huckster stands, at \$3 per month (12 months)	1,332.00
22 meat stands, at \$4 per month (12 months)	1,056.00
8 miscellaneous stands, at \$4 per month (12 months)	384.00
1 café stand, at \$6 per month (12 months)	72.00
2 huckster stands, at \$3 per month (8 months)	48.00
2 miscellaneous stands, at 4 per month (4 months)	32.00
Extra gas	34.00
Total	3,438.00

It is proper to add that the last two items of stalls are the same two stalls which were occupied for eight months as huckster and for the remaining four months as miscellaneous. There have been no vacant stalls in this market during the entire year.

I am, sirs, very respectfully,

B. F. GRAHAM,
Market Master.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The salary of the laborer in this market is \$360 per year, while the salary of the laborer at the market at Twenty-first and K streets NW. is \$600 per year. They have open market every other day, while we have open market every day. Our laborer, Mr. Charles Scott, has a space of 93,212 square feet to sweep each day, exclusive of the basement.

While the basement is not swept each day, it is kept clean. There is a water-closet in the basement for the use of the public, which is also kept clean. In addition to the work above mentioned there is a garbage house which must be kept clean by washing.

His work in the market is from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, all of which time is spent in manual labor, and on Saturdays until 12 o'clock midnight. I hope that you may see fit to allow Mr. Scott a salary commensurate to that received by the laborers in other markets.

The constantly increasing business of the market demands more room. Not only have there been no vacancies in the stalls for many years, but I have had applications for space enough to fill as many more stalls as we now have, and there are none who wish to give up what they now hold. I would suggest an addition to the north end of the market 24 feet in length and the full width of the present building, of the same style of architecture as the main building. This

addition will accommodate five more stalls to be used exclusively for fish. The estimated cost of this addition is about \$2,100, and the income to be derived from the same will be \$180 per annum.

It has been suggested to me several times that an iron shed the full length of the east side of the market would possess some advantages, as 16 stalls could be constructed in the same that would render an income of \$576 per annum. The estimated cost of the shed is near \$1,800.

The woodwork of the whole interior and exterior of the market should be thoroughly painted, which will cost about \$250.

I hope that these requests will meet your approval as I am of the opinion that each and every one will pay for themselves in a very short time. It will be noticed that the present net income, after all expenses are paid, is \$1,844.20 per annum, and I am confident that with the growth of this section of the city that I am not asking for more than is absolutely necessary for the best good and conduct of the market.

Very respectfully,

B. F. GRAHAM,
Market Master.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 14, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: The following is the report of the Western Market for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

Total receipts for stalls, \$4,872.90, a net increase of \$57.15 over the cash receipts of the preceding year.

Nothing of an unusual character has occurred during the year just closed. There are many needed repairs wanted, which I have specified in my estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and if made will place the market in a first-class condition.

I feel assured the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1901, will reach at least \$5,000.

Respectfully submitted.

J. ELDRIDGE BURNS,
Market Master, Western Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *July 25, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit to you the operations of the Georgetown Market for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

This market is very small; it has but 22 stands, which rent for \$5 per month each. Eighteen of said stands are rented and 4 are vacant.

In December last the market was partitioned off, and the farmers taken off the street moved into it; and pay the nominal sum of 16 cents for the use of a stand when occupying it. There is no great amount of business done in the market.

The reason why there is such limited business in the market is because there are 65 provision stores and a fine company market in the center of the town.

I hope, however, that as the street and the railroad have been thoroughly completed, business in the market will improve during the fiscal year.

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Receipts:

Rent from stands	\$1,050.00
Collection from farmers	88.00
Total	<u>1,138.00</u>

Expenses:

Salary of market master	900.00
Salary of laborer at market	240.00
Total	<u>1,140.00</u>

Very respectfully,

W. H. WILLIAMS,
Market Master.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 23, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: Following is a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Wholesale Producers' Market for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

Balance on hand July 1, 1899	\$19.95
Receipts from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, as follows:	
Receipts from stable	895.25
Receipts from cattle pen	133.55
Receipts from market men	671.20
Rent from lunch rooms	336.00
Total receipts	<u>2,055.95</u>
Expenditures from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, as follows:	
Salary of one market master, at \$75 per month	\$900.00
Salary of one assistant market master, at \$45 per month	540.00
Salary of one laborer, at \$30 per month	360.00
Two tons of coal, at \$5.13 per ton	10.26
Total expenditures	<u>1,810.26</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1900	<u>245.69</u>

Respectfully,

C. A. RICE,
Market Master.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the operations of the street-cleaning department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, with an estimate of the amount necessary for the proper conduct of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, together with such recommendations as in my opinion will improve the service.

APPROPRIATIONS.

A.—Statement of amount appropriated for work of all classes, including employees' salaries, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning	\$145,000.00
For salaries	24,200.00
For snow and ice work	2,000.00
Unexpended balance, snow and ice appropriation	1,770.19
Total	172,970.19

The total amount appropriated has been expended, as shown in the following statements, the distribution having been made at the beginning of the year among the different branches according to the amount of work to be done.

HAND CLEANING.

B.—Statement of number of days worked, force employed, area cleaned, debris removed, and cost of same at the contract rate, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per 1,000 square yards, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Date.	Days.	Men.	Horses and carts.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1899.				Square yards.		Cub. yds.
July	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	14	24,697,228	\$5,248.16	1,155
August	24	156	14	29,501,851	6,269.11	1,320
September	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	14	25,599,846	5,439.97	1,168
October	24	165	14	29,052,090	6,173.58	1,320
November	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	14	26,632,449	5,659.38	1,223
December	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	14	25,159,762	5,346.43	1,141
1900.						
January	16	165	14	19,458,162	4,134.83	880
February	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	14	17,793,193	3,781.18	825
March	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	14	22,856,830	4,857.07	990
April	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	14	28,477,068	6,051.38	1,265
May	24	165	14	29,398,605	6,247.18	1,320
June	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	14	29,133,060	6,190.76	1,266
					a 260.85	
Total	254	b 163	14	307,760,144	65,659.88	13,873

a Amount paid for emptying waste-paper boxes.

b Average number of men and carts used each day.

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MACHINE SWEEPING.

C.—Statement of number of days worked, area cleaned, cubic yards of refuse removed, and cost, at the contract rate, 19 cents per 1,000 square yards, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Date.	Days.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1899.		Sq. yards.		Cu. yards.
July.....	19	13,696,833	\$2,602.41	1,710
August.....	22	15,624,409	2,968.61	1,980
September.....	24½	17,517,868	3,328.43	2,160
October.....	25	17,927,153	3,406.17	2,250
November.....	23	16,767,861	3,185.90	2,070
December.....	18	12,934,522	2,457.56	1,620
1900.				
January.....	13	9,213,840	1,750.63	1,170
February.....	11	8,010,070	1,521.92	990
March.....	19	14,510,771	2,757.04	1,710
April.....	24	17,813,133	3,384.48	2,160
May.....	24	18,951,772	3,600.82	2,190
June.....	21½	16,675,511	3,168.35	1,890
Total.....	244	179,643,743	34,132.32	21,900

IMPROVED ALLEYS.

D.—Statement of number of days worked, area cleaned, cubic yards of refuse removed, and cost, at the contract rate, 33 cents per 1,000 square yards, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Date.	Days.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1899.		Sq. yards.		Cu. yards.
July.....	23	2,814,955	\$928.93	552
August.....	25½	3,157,421	1,041.95	618
September.....	21½	2,640,248	871.29	516
October.....	23	2,869,591	946.97	552
November.....	23	2,848,981	940.18	552
December.....	19	2,371,482	782.59	456
1900.				
January.....	12½	1,536,211	506.94	300
February.....	8	1,005,233	331.74	192
March.....	17	2,093,729	690.93	408
April.....	21	2,628,538	867.43	504
May.....	24½	3,060,364	1,009.93	582
June.....	25	3,058,455	1,009.31	600
Total.....	243	30,085,208	9,928.19	5,832

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

E.—Statement of number of days worked, area cleaned, cubic yards of refuse removed, and cost of the same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Date.	Days.	Contract price.	Gross amount.	Deduction for lost time.	Net cost.	Area.	Débris.
1899.						Sq. yards.	Cu. yards.
July.....	26	\$49.88	\$1,296.88	\$80.00	\$1,216.88	1,463,644	1,340
August.....	27	49.88	1,346.76	69.64	1,277.12	1,999,812	2,146
September.....	26	49.88	1,296.88	264.40	1,032.48	2,109,018	1,391
October.....	26	49.88	1,296.88	115.69	1,181.19	3,299,333	1,791
November.....	26	49.88	1,296.88	205.08	1,091.80	4,270,677	1,336
December.....	26	49.88	1,296.88	248.77	1,048.11	3,946,569	807
1900.							
January.....	27	49.88	1,346.76	628.30	718.46	2,509,526	675
February.....	24	49.88	1,197.02	688.19	508.83	1,957,224	619
March.....	27	49.88	1,346.76	454.42	892.34	2,686,990	1,242
April.....	25	49.88	1,247.00	140.43	1,106.57	3,458,718	1,371
May.....	27	49.88	1,346.76	145.38	1,201.38	3,628,495	1,241
June.....	26	49.88	1,296.88	90.66	1,206.22	1,640,725	2,333
	313						
	a 62½				b 4,138.02		
Total.....	250½		15,612.34	3,130.96	16,619.40	29,970,731	16,296

a Lost time deducted.

b Employment of extra force.

UNIMPROVED ALLEYS.

F.—Statement of number of days worked, area cleaned, cubic yards of refuse removed, and cost of the same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Date.	Days.	Contract price.	Gross amount.	Deduction for lost time.	Net cost.	Area.	Débris.
1899.						<i>Sq. yards</i>	<i>Cu. yards.</i>
July	26	\$16.62	\$432.12	\$14.00	\$418.12	964,591	359
August	27	16.62	448.74	14.00	434.74	987,519	369
September	26	16.62	432.12	38.50	393.62	841,226	314
October	26	16.62	432.12	22.00	410.12	918,571	310
November	26	16.62	432.12	22.63	409.49	889,711	309
December	26	16.62	432.12	44.80	387.32	827,476	199
1900.							
January	27	16.62	448.74	94.95	353.79	681,402	172
February	24	16.62	398.88	143.00	255.88	422,266	110
March	27	16.62	448.74	201.35	247.39	723,385	189
April	25	16.62	415.50	30.25	385.25	833,748	279
May	27	16.62	448.74	29.25	419.49	900,781	279
June	26	16.62	432.12	16.35	415.77	699,021	613
	313						
	<i>a</i> 40½				<i>b</i> 1,395.49		
Total	272½		5,202.06	671.08	5,926.42	9,689,697	3,502

a Lost time deducted.

b Employment of extra labor, horses, and carts.

PUBLIC DUMPS.

G.—Statement showing the number of dump men employed, days worked, cubic yards of refuse deposited, and cost of same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Date.	Dump men.	Days.	Wages per day.	Cost.	Refuse deposited.
1899.					<i>Cubic yards.</i>
July	15	390	\$1.50	\$585.00	32,108
August	15	405	1.50	607.50	30,440
September	16	403	1.50	604.50	26,375
October	16	414	1.50	621.00	24,556
November	16	409	1.50	613.50	23,595
December	16	416	1.50	624.00	26,610
1900.					
January	16	432	1.50	648.00	23,254
February	16	384	1.50	576.00	18,684
March	16	432	1.50	648.00	32,725
April	16	400	1.50	600.00	46,407
May	16	432	1.50	648.00	39,078
June	16	416	1.50	624.00	37,880
				<i>a</i> 360.00	
				<i>b</i> 487.50	
Total		4,933		8,247.00	361,712

a Two foremen at crematory from March 1 to June 30, 180 days, at \$2 per day.

b One laborer at building. 325 days, at \$1.50 per day.

510 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

H.—Statement of the force employed, with cost of same, for the months of February and March, 1900.

Date.	Foremen.		Laborers.		Wagons.		Horses and carts.		Total cost.
	Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	
Feb. 17.....	6	\$12.00	151	\$189.38			51	\$100.75	\$302.13
18.....	6	12.00	172	214.37	1	\$3.50	63	126.00	355.87
19.....	6	12.00	262	326.88	4	14.00	85	170.00	522.88
20.....	6	12.00	259	323.75	21	73.50	87	174.00	583.25
Mar. 17.....	5	10.00	265	331.25	2	7.00	68	136.00	484.25
18.....	6	12.00	316	394.06					406.06
Total.....	35	70.00	1,425	1,779.69	28	98.00	354	706.75	2,654.44
Ten per cent allowed contractors for tools furnished.....									265.44
Pay roll street cleaning department force.....									88.75
Pay roll engineer department force.....									730.45
Paid for shovels.....									28.08
For hire of sleigh.....									3.00
Total cost.....									3,770.16

SPRINKLING UNIMPROVED STREETS AND AVENUES.

I.—Statement of the number of sprinklers used, days worked, and cost of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Date.	Number of sprinklers.	Days.	Rate per day.	Cost.
1899.				
July.....	3	15 ² / ₃	\$15.00	\$235.00
August.....	3	18	15.00	270.00
September.....	3	17 ¹ / ₃	15.00	260.00
October.....	2	4	10.00	40.00
1900.				
April.....	2	5 ¹ / ₂	10.00	55.00
May.....	3	21 ¹ / ₆	15.00	317.50
June.....	4	14	20.00	280.00
Total.....		95 ² / ₃		1,457.50

HORSE AND BUGGY HIRE.

Hire of inspectors' horses and buggies, at \$20 per month.....	\$1,648.67
Superintendent's horse, livery of.....	240.00
Total.....	1,888.67

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Cost of tools, office furniture, printing, repairs to bicycles, tools, etc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.....	\$1,093.58
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SALARIES.

K. —Statement of amount paid to the various employees of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

1 superintendent	\$2,000.00
1 assistant superintendent	1,600.00
1 clerk	900.00
4 inspectors, at \$1,200	4,800.00
10 inspectors, at \$1,100	11,000.00
3 assistant inspectors, at \$800	2,400.00
1 foreman of public dumps	900.00
1 messenger and driver	600.00
Total amount for salaries	24,200.00

RECAPITULATION.

L. —Statement of expenditures for the various branches of the service under this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Total appropriation	\$172,970.19
Hand cleaning	\$65,659.88
Machine sweeping	34,132.32
Cleaning improved alleys	9,928.19
Cleaning unimproved streets	16,619.40
Cleaning unimproved alleys	5,926.49
Snow and ice work	3,770.16
Labor on public dumps	8,247.50
Sprinkling unimproved streets	1,457.50
Horse and buggy hire	1,888.67
Incidental expenses	1,093.58
Salaries	24,200.00
Total expenditures	172,923.69
Unexpended balance	46.50

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1902.

STREET CLEANING.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including necessary incidental expenses	\$169,400
For cleaning snow and ice from streets, cross walks, and gutters, under the act approved March 2, 1897	5,000
For salaries:	
1 superintendent	2,200
1 assistant superintendent	1,600
1 chief clerk	1,200
4 inspectors at \$1,200 each	4,800
13 inspectors at \$1,100 each	14,300
1 foreman of public dumps	900
1 messenger and driver	600
Total	200,000

The following table presents a comparison of the distribution made of the appropriation for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning, etc., among the various branches of the service for the current year with that intended for the fiscal year 1902:

Current year.		Fiscal year 1902.	
Hand cleaning.....	\$75,000	Hand cleaning	\$80,000
Machine cleaning.....	35,000	Machine cleaning	40,000
Cleaning alleys	15,000	Cleaning alleys.....	15,000
Cleaning unimproved streets	16,000	Cleaning unimproved streets.....	18,400
Labor on public dumps	8,100	Labor on public dumps.....	8,100
Sprinkling unimproved streets.....	3,000	Sprinkling unimproved streets.....	5,100
Horse and buggy hire.....	1,900	Horse and buggy hire	1,900
Incidental expenses.....	1,000	Incidental expenses	1,000
Total	155,000	Total.....	169,400

CITY REFUSE.

For collection and disposal of—

Garbage	\$51,600
Ashes	29,979
Night soil.....	17,000
Miscellaneous refuse.....	8,000

SALARIES.

5 inspectors, at \$1,100 each.....	5,500
2 clerks, at \$1,100	2,200
1 weigh clerk, at \$1,100.....	1,100
Incidental expenses	421
Total	115,800

In submitting my annual report of the operations of the street-cleaning department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, I respectfully invite your attention to some few features of last year's work, as shown in the foregoing tables, which deserve more than perfunctory notice.

Tabulated statements and even carefully computed totals are not always exhaustively descriptive of work done, a better proof of which can not be found in this report than in those figures which appear to show the operations of the hand-cleaning force.

HAND CLEANING.

The hand system of cleaning streets was adopted in this city July 1, 1897, and has been continued with unqualified success up to the present time. Its tentative period, if indeed it was ever deemed an experiment, has passed; if it was ever on trial the verdict is in its favor.

The daily area cleaned during the first year was 394,128 square yards at a contract rate of 32 cents per 1,000 square yards.

During the first year of this contract, the life of which contract was two years, I gathered data from which I was enabled to show that the work could be better done and at less cost to the city by day labor without contract than if done by contract.

The second year the daily hand-cleaning schedule was increased from 394,128 to 702,640 square yards, of which 308,512 square yards was cleaned directly by the District at an average cost of 18 cents per

1,000 square yards, as against 32 cents per 1,000 square yards paid the contractor.

A provision in the appropriation bill for the third year, or the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, limited the rate to be paid under contract to 22 cents per 1,000 square yards, by which we were enabled to get a contract at 21½ cents per 1,000 square yards. This reduction in the rate enabled us to extend the service, and the daily schedule was increased to 1,230,778 square yards which was cleaned daily during the past fiscal year.

A provision in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, further reduced the limit to be paid under contract to 20 cents per 1,000 square yards, giving the Commissioners authority to do the work themselves without contract in the event of failure to get a contract at 20 cents or less per 1,000 square yards.

No bids were received for hand cleaning, and the work is being done by day labor without contract at a cost of 18 cents per 1,000 square yards. This reduction in the cost enabled us to further enlarge the daily schedule, and we are cleaning at the present time a daily area of 1,565,809 square yards.

The number of men employed to clean this area is 201, or an average area per man of 7,740 square yards. Each man is assigned a certain section or block, which he is required to keep clean from 7.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.

The outfit provided each man is a bag carrier and half dozen bags, push broom with scraper attachment, hand sprinkler, short-handle shovel, and broom.

After sweeping the entire surface in the morning the area is constantly patrolled during the day and the droppings gathered and placed in bags for removal to the dumps.

Eight inspectors are employed on this class of work, each being assigned to a certain division. Their duties are to patrol their divisions and see that the work is done properly, and make a daily report to the office.

The vital point of difference between contract work and that done by a municipality is that the former is performed with an eye to accruing profits, while the latter is prosecuted with no other object than the accomplishment of the best results possible for the money available.

A principal advantage of municipal work over contract work is that the employees will be under direct control of the municipality, so that when any section of the city shall require special attention a sufficient force may be at once transferred to such section, with no contractor to consult, no danger of complaint of infringing upon his rights, and no troublesome contentions as to compensation for extra work.

Another point in favor of municipal control is that but one set of employees will be under supervision, with no clauses of contract to be interpreted in cases where the work may be slighted; the work of supervision may be brought within smaller compass and inferior work may be reduced to a minimum, because, largely, of the absence of motive to do inferior work or to wholly neglect any part of it.

Under municipal control there will be no conflicting interests. The principal effort should then be to insure the best work possible at the least expense consistent with justice to the labor employed. If an

employee then neglects the duties assigned to him the remedy may be applied direct and at once.

To my mind it is a ridiculous absurdity to contend that the work of street cleaning can be done as well and at less cost by contract than by day labor without contract. If one person can perform a specified work for a certain sum, what is to prevent a city or corporation from doing the same thing?

The point is frequently raised that political patronage would so handicap the department and increase the cost of municipal street cleaning as to make it impracticable; but in the year's experimental work under my direction I experienced no embarrassments whatever in that regard, nor do I fear any should the entire control of the work be put under my direction.

Even in the conscientious performance by the contractor of the work required by his contract, there are certain elements which carry the cost of such work above the amount for which it could be done by the municipality and which also interfere with the intelligent organization of the street-cleaning service. In the first instance a party proposing to enter into a contract for street cleaning must, in determining the amount for which the work can be done, take into consideration the fact that it will be necessary for him to purchase a sufficient equipment for the work, a large part of which will become almost a dead loss in case of failure to secure another contract for the same work at the expiration of the first. The price, therefore, must be such as to protect him against such loss.

The municipality, having in view the establishment of a permanent service, would not have this item to consider. Again, it is necessary for the contractor to employ a certain number of foremen to see that the laborers properly perform the work. An inspection service must, of course, be maintained by the city to see that the contractor complies with the terms of his contract.

Thus by the contract system the cost of supervision is doubled to no good purpose.

The performance of such work under contract is bad in principle because the interests of the contractor are, to a certain extent, opposed to the interests of the community; that is, the less money he spends for the actual performance of the work the more he is able to put into his pocket; and it will be admitted by every one that men do not undertake such contracts for the purpose of cleaning streets, but solely for the purpose of making money.

For the foregoing reasons I am of the opinion that so far as street cleaning is concerned, it would be greatly to the interest of any municipality to perform such service itself by day labor without contract.

MACHINE SWEEPING.

The six schedules for machine sweeping for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, averaged about 730,000 square yards, having been prepared at the beginning of the year in accordance with the amount of money available for that class of work.

Machine sweeping is done at night, between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m., the six schedules being swept in regular order, commencing with No. 1 on Monday night.

The force employed by the contractor to clean the daily area, 730,000 square yards, is as follows: 10 sweeping machines with drivers, 3 sprinklers with drivers, 16 carts with drivers, and 18 broom and hoe men.

Two inspectors are employed on this class of work, their duties being to follow the machines while at work and see that the streets scheduled are swept, note any inferior work done by the contractor, and report the same to the office.

Also, one of the important duties of the superintendent is to drive over the route in the early morning after it has been swept to see if the work has been done properly; upon his observations and the report of the inspectors, allowance is made for the area cleaned at the contract rate, which was 19 cents for the past fiscal year.

The lowest bid for machine sweeping for the current year was 18 cents per 1,000 square yards, provided the contract was entered into for three years, this being a very low rate and by the same firm that did the work last year, which was well done. The contract was let for three years subject to annual appropriations by Congress.

By letting the contract for three years instead of one year a saving was made of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per 1,000 square yards, which amounts to quite an item at the end of a year.

For the current year we have for this class of work \$35,000. This amount should be so increased as to enable us to sweep some of the streets oftener than twice per week, and I submit herewith an estimate of \$40,000 for machine sweeping.

IMPROVED ALLEYS.

The work of cleaning the improved alleys for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was done under contract at 33 cents per 1,000 square yards.

The daily schedules average about 120,000 square yards, the alleys scheduled being cleaned by hand once per week according to schedule number, commencing with No. 1 on Monday.

The force employed to do this work was 18 laborers, 6 horses and carts with drivers, and 3 one-horse sprinklers with drivers. The service for the past year was very good, as shown by the infrequency of complaints. The rate for cleaning alleys has gradually decreased from 42.4 cents per 1,000 square yards in 1895 to $32\frac{7}{8}$ cents for the current year.

The daily schedules for the current year will average about 160,000 square yards, or an increase of 40,000 square yards over last year, the increase being due to added territory and newly paved alleys.

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

The contract rate for cleaning unimproved streets and alleys for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was \$66.50 per day for furnishing 36 laborers, 12 horses and carts with drivers, and all tools necessary to do the work, with provision to furnish extra laborers and horses and carts with drivers at \$1.35 and \$1.75, respectively, when ordered by the Commissioners.

An equal division of said force into four gangs gives nine laborers and three horses and carts with drivers to each gang, three of which

are employed on unimproved streets at a cost of \$49.88 per day, and one on unimproved alley work at \$16.62 per day.

The three gangs are assigned to different sections of the city, each in charge of an inspector, whose duty it is to see that the roadway is kept clean, the drainage of the gutters clear and free from weeds and grass, and also to attend to complaints caused by the failure of the property holders to comply with the law requiring them to remove dirt washed from their property upon the sidewalks, streets, and alleys.

By consulting the table it will be seen that this comparatively small force has kept a large area clean during the year and thereby rendered valuable service, as many of the unimproved streets are located in the most densely populated sections of the city. The regular force was not sufficiently large to do the work at all times, as will be observed in the foregoing table by the additional force employed during the year, the cost of which amounted to \$4,138.02.

UNIMPROVED ALLEYS.

To keep unimproved alleys clean is a difficult task, and one that requires special pains, for the reason that a great many of them are so narrow that a horse and cart can not be gotten into them, the laborers having to scrape the filth to the entrance or carry it out in small receptacles. It is into this class of alleys that most all of the filth and rubbish from adjacent premises finds its way, besides being made a dumping ground by the scavenger or ash man in defiance of police and sanitary regulations.

This work is done under contract in connection with that of unimproved street work at a cost of \$16.62 per day for nine laborers, three horses and carts, in charge of one inspector.

This class of alleys is cleaned once in six days, the city having been laid out in six different routes, and schedules printed showing the number of alleys, location, and area to be cleaned each day.

During the current year the unimproved alleys will be cleaned by the same force that cleans the improved alleys, and under the same contract. By this system much time will be saved and the cost of cleaning the unimproved alleys will be reduced, for the reason that the majority of squares in the city have unimproved as well as improved alleys. Under the old system two different gangs of men visited each square, while under the present arrangement one gang of men does the work, thereby saving time and expense.

PUBLIC DUMPS.

This branch of the service has been of great benefit to the department as well as to the general public. The benefit to the department is derived from the fact that the dumps, located as they are in different sections of the city, afford the District dumping places for the sweepings from the streets, etc., within short hauling distances, and save thereby a great deal of time and expense in the hauling. The public was benefited for the reason that they were allowed the use of these dumps for the deposit of the ashes and other unobjectionable material collected from the houses and back yards of residents, thereby

avoiding to a large extent the great public nuisance of depositing such refuse upon the vacant lots in the thickly settled parts of the city.

The duty of the man in charge of each of the dumps is to see that the dumps are kept on a proper grade and in a sanitary condition, and to prevent objectionable material from being dumped thereon. The sixteen dump men employed by the department are under the supervision of a foreman, whose duty it is to visit daily each dump and see that they are properly kept, and to make a report to the office of the condition of the dump, the time of the dump man, and the number of loads of refuse deposited daily.

During the past year we have received a number of complaints of fires maintained upon these dumps. These fires were not caused by any neglect or fault of the men in charge of the dumps, but in nearly every instance by mischievous boys, who start them after the dump men have left at 4 o'clock p. m. With the aid of the police department we have been able of late to prevent these fires, thereby removing this cause of complaint.

A great many persons hauling refuse have a mistaken idea as to the kind of material allowable on these dumps. They seem to think that because they are called "public dumps" the public has the right to dump garbage and refuse of all kinds upon them; but the fact is they have no right to dump anything whatever unless given permission to do so by the man in charge of the dump after he has examined the load, and he has emphatic instructions not to permit the dumping of objectionable material thereon.

Now that arrangements have been perfected for the systematic collection and separation of ashes and miscellaneous refuse, and the burning of all combustible waste at the crematory, it is believed that there will be no further cause for complaint on our public dumps.

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

The cost of snow and ice work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was small as compared with that of the fiscal year 1899. As shown by the table this work cost \$3,770.16, as against \$30,229.81 for the fiscal year 1899.

The appropriation bill for the fiscal year provided \$1,000 for snow and ice work, and we had on hand an unexpended balance of \$1,770.19, making \$2,770.19 for this work. This amount was expended during the month of February, and in March we had to call upon Congress for an extra appropriation of \$1,000.

This work being an unknown quantity we can not estimate for the exact amount necessary. It is merely a guess as to the amount needed, and as the \$1,000 appropriated heretofore has proved to be insufficient I would guess \$5,000 for the fiscal year 1902.

That \$1,000 has never been sufficient to do the work has been shown by repeated calls upon Congress for extra appropriations, as well as serious complaints on account of delay in doing the work, which delay was caused by not having sufficient funds to prosecute the work as it should be.

In order to meet emergencies of this kind promptly and be able to prosecute the work in a satisfactory manner, we should have at least \$5,000 available at all times during the winter months.

SPRINKLING UNIMPROVED STREETS.

The sprinkling of our unimproved streets and avenues has been long greatly neglected, not that it was not deemed necessary but because of the limited funds allotted for that purpose. During the past year a number of the heavily traveled unimproved streets and avenues were sprinkled once or twice per day, and the residents thereon and the people traveling over them have been quick to express their appreciation of the service. Not only are the people living on these streets and those who traveled over them benefited by such sprinkling but everybody who resides in the immediate neighborhood of them receives a share of it, for the reason that when the streets are not sprinkled dust is carried into and blown upon the improved streets by heavy winds to such an extent that people living several squares away are annoyed by it. If all the unimproved streets and avenues in the city could be sprinkled during dry weather I believe that more people would be benefited thereby than are by any other character of work done under the department, and it is hoped that our appropriation will be so increased as to enable us to do this work in a proper manner in the next fiscal year.

As is shown in the table we expended during the fiscal year \$1,457.50 for this purpose. For the current year \$3,000 is available, and we are sprinkling double the area that we did last year. To do the work properly we should have an appropriation of \$5,000.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1902.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including necessary incidental expenses, an appropriation of \$169,400 is recommended, being an increase over last year of \$14,400. All the work done under this department, with the exception of city refuse and snow and ice work, is paid for out of this appropriation. The principal object of the increase estimated is to further extend the daily hand-cleaning system, which has met with such universal commendation, and to provide for more frequent cleaning of some of the streets swept by machine; also for a better service in the work of cleaning unimproved streets, sprinkling, etc.

It will be observed by consulting the table showing the comparison of amounts for the current year and that of the fiscal year 1902 that only \$5,000 increase is asked for hand cleaning, \$5,000 for machine cleaning, \$2,400 for unimproved street work, and \$2,000 for sprinkling.

The foregoing estimates have been carefully prepared and are not subject to reduction, for the reason that I have only asked a sufficient increase to meet the demands on the appropriation by the additional work due to newly paved streets, etc.; otherwise, the natural growth of the city.

It will be observed that my estimate for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, etc., for the fiscal year 1902 is \$35,600 less than for the past two years. This is principally due to the fact that the hand-cleaning work is done under the direct supervision of the Commissioners without contract, which reduces the cost of the work; also the rate paid for other work is less than for former years.

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

For snow and ice work an appropriation of \$5,000 is recommended, being an increase of \$4,000.

In order that the work may be taken up promptly and be prosecuted in a satisfactory manner in case of emergencies, we should have available at least \$5,000. It is said that snow and ice work comes while Congress is in session, and that if the \$1,000 appropriation is not sufficient to do the work they will supply the deficiency. While this is true, and also that Congress has responded promptly to our calls for an emergency appropriation, yet much time is lost and the work has been suspended on account of lack of funds. Besides, storms do not wait on Congress. They may come on Sundays, holidays, or at other times when Congress is not in session, and one or two days' time would elapse before an appropriation could be made; therefore a fund should be available at all times during the winter months.

SALARIES.

The total appropriation recommended for salaries in the street-cleaning service for the fiscal year 1902 is \$25,600, or an increase of \$900 over that of the current year.

Of this amount \$300 increase is asked for one clerk who since the transfer of the work of collection and disposal of city refuse to this department has acted in the capacity of chief clerk. At the present time he only receives \$900, which is not in keeping with the duties performed by him, and \$300 increase would be only a recognition of services properly rendered.

The balance of the increase asked for (\$600) is for \$200 each in the pay of three inspectors, who at the present time receive \$900 each. This slight increase in the salaries of these three men should be allowed, for the reason that their duties and responsibilities are the same as other inspectors who receive \$1,100 each. This would not only be justice to all concerned, but would be conducive to better discipline and efficiency in the service.

CITY REFUSE.

For the collection and disposal of city refuse an appropriation of \$106,579 is recommended, this being the total amount of contracts entered into July 1 for the various classes of work as follows: Collection and disposal of garbage, \$51,600; collection and disposal of ashes, \$29,979; collection and disposal of night soil, \$17,000; and for collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse, \$8,000.

SALARIES.

In connection with the salaries recommended for inspectors and clerks on this class of work I would respectfully state that the difference between the present per diem rating and the salaries recommended is very slight, being only \$5 each per annum.

This recommendation if agreed to would place employees on this service on an equal footing with other employees of the street-cleaning department.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Four hundred and twenty-one dollars is estimated for incidental expenses, which amount is to provide for the necessary printing, stationery, supplies, etc.

The total appropriation recommended for collection and disposal of city refuse, including salaries and incidental expenses, is \$115,800, or \$800 more than the amount for the current year.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

I respectfully call attention to the fact that the appropriation for collection and disposal of city refuse was not sufficient to enable the Commissioners to get a contract for the collection of ashes and miscellaneous refuse from other than private residences.

The lowest bid received for collecting ashes from private residences only was \$29,979, and for collecting miscellaneous refuse from private residences, \$8,000.

The lowest bid received which included the collection from hotels, apartment houses, business establishments, and public buildings, was \$58,000, which amount exceeded the appropriation.

This service should be extended to include public buildings, business establishments, etc., and I would respectfully recommend that the appropriation be so increased as to enable us to do the work.

In closing this my third annual report I take much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance which I have received during the year from all the employees of the department.

With grateful acknowledgment of the interest manifested by you in the operation of this department, I am,

Very respectfully,

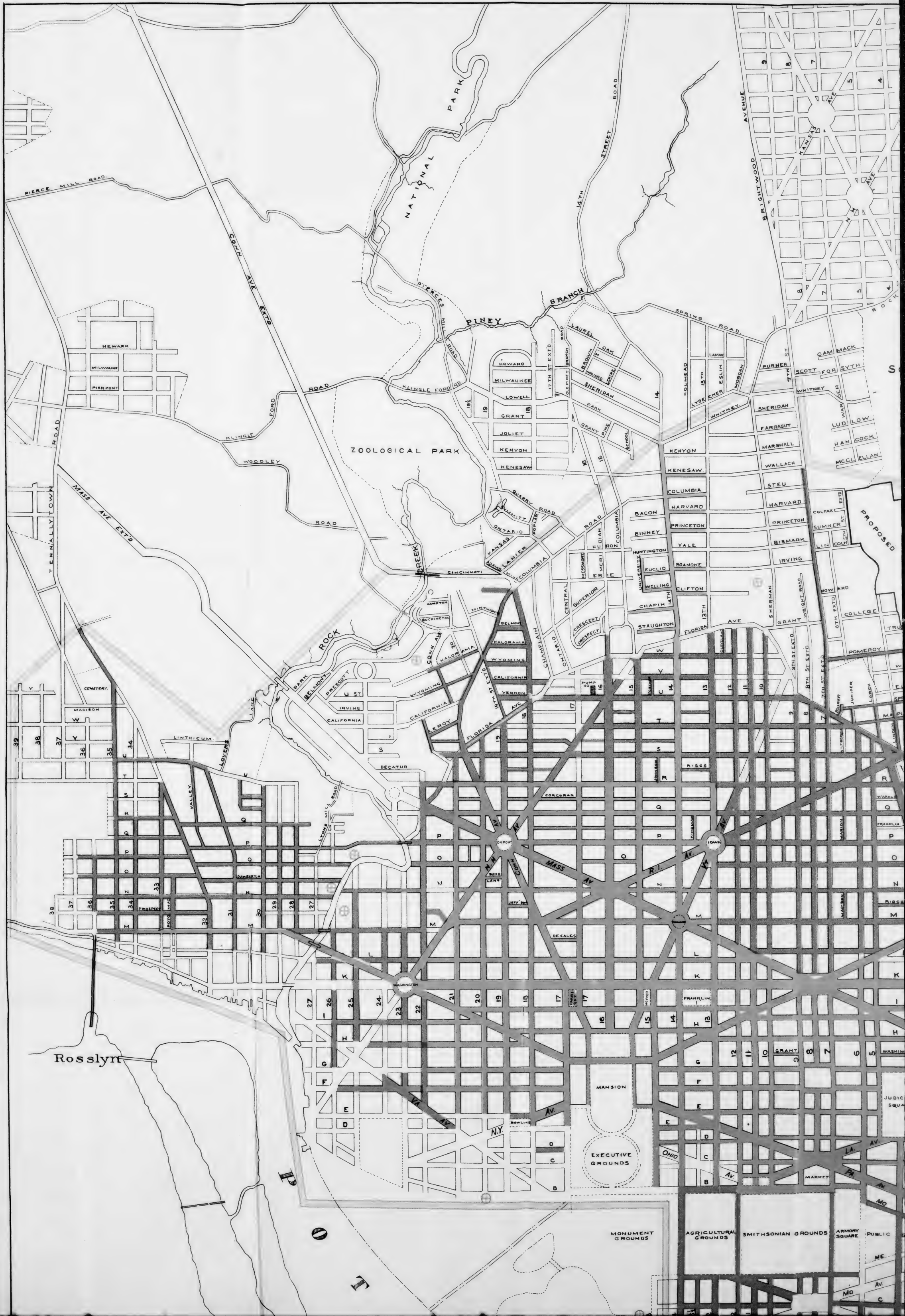
WARNER STUTLER,

Superintendent Street Cleaning Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DAILY HAND-CLEANING SCHEDULE.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
1st st. east.....	C st. north.....	B st. south.....	11,301
2d st. east.....	C st. north.....	B st. south.....	7,742
N. Capt. st.....	C st. north.....	B st. north.....	2,940
3d st. east.....	C st. north.....	Pa. ave.....	8,132
4th st. east.....	C st. north.....	Pa. ave.....	9,720
1st st. west.....	Peace Monument.....	N. J. ave.....	20,350
2d st. west.....	N. J. ave.....	Pa. ave.....	17,408
3d st. west.....	N. Y. ave.....	Pa. ave.....	21,107
4th st. west.....	D st. north.....	N. Y. ave.....	12,908
4½ st. west.....	D st. north.....	Mo. ave.....	7,263
5th st. west.....	D st. north.....	N. Y. ave.....	15,594
6th st. west.....	Mo. ave.....	N. Y. ave.....	18,316
7th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Mt. Vernon sq.....	19,474
8th st. west.....	Pa. ave.....	Mt. Vernon sq.....	10,733
9th st. west.....	La. ave.....	N. Y. ave.....	17,078
10th st. west.....	Pa. ave.....	Mass. ave.....	12,861
11th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Mass. ave.....	20,983
12th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Mass. ave.....	16,231
13th st. west.....	B st. north.....	R st. north.....	27,387
14th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Whitney ave.....	96,898
15th st. west.....	B st. north.....	R st. north.....	34,333
15½ st. west.....	Pa. ave.....	H st. north.....	2,042
16th st. west.....	H st. north.....	R st. north.....	23,424







MAP
— OF THE —
CITY OF WASHINGTON

Street Cleaning Department

FISCAL YEAR 1901.

Daily hand cleaning marked thus
Machine cleaning 2 times per week
Machine cleaning 1 time per week
Sprinkling unimproved streets
Public dumps under this Department
Boundary line.....





Daily hand-cleaning schedule—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
Ex. ave	Pa. ave	Pa. ave	5,647
16½ st. west	Pa. ave	H st. north	2,055
17th st. west	E st. north	R st. north	28,704
18th st. west	D st. north	R st. north	24,651
19th st. west	E st. north	R st. north	22,588
20th st. west	E st. north	R st. north	21,187
21st st. west	E st. north	R st. north	22,553
B st. south	N. J. ave	4th st. east	8,622
E. Capt. st.	1st st. east	11th st. east	22,529
A st. south	2d st. east	4th st. east	3,306
A st. north	1st st. east	4th st. east	5,432
B st. north	3d st. west	4th st. east	16,983
B st. north	6th st. west	7th st. west	3,184
C st. north	4th st. east	8th st. west	24,028
D st. north	N. J. ave	15th st. west	23,859
E st. north	N. J. ave	15th st. west	22,676
F st. north	N. J. ave. to 15th st. west	17th to 23d west	40,728
G st. north	N. J. ave. to 15th st. west	17th to 22d west	34,690
H st. north	15th st. east	23d st. west	92,376
I st. north	N. J. ave	22d st. west	38,961
K st. north	N. J. ave	Washington circle	49,547
L st. north	N. J. ave. to 5th st. west	11th to 22d west	24,652
M st. north	13th st. west to N. H. ave.	29th to 34th west	34,919
N st. north	13th st. west	22d st. west	15,372
O st. north	15th st. west to 17th st. west	N. H. ave. to 21st st. west	5,797
P st. north	Iowa circle	21st st. west	15,910
Q st. north	13th st. west	21st st. west	15,688
R st. north	13th st. west	21st st. west	15,639
Corcoran st.	13th st. west	19th st. west	9,846
Washington st.	4th to 5th west	G to H north	2,094
Hopkins pl	20th and 21st west	O and P north	940
Hillyer pl	20th and 21st west	Q and R north	1,396
Arthur pl	N. J. ave. and 1st st. west	B and C north	1,420
Pa. ave	2d st. east	4th st. east	8,796
Pa. ave	Peace monument	29th st. west	138,881
Md. ave	1st st. east	4th st. east	10,669
Del. ave	B st. north	C st. north	3,052
N. J. ave	B st. north	N st. north	33,605
Ind. ave	1st st. west	4½ st. west	9,838
La. ave	5th st. west	10th st. west	11,356
Mass. ave	N. J. ave	21st st. west	46,560
N. Y. ave	N. J. ave. to 15th st. west	17th to 18th west	41,761
Vt. ave	H st. north	Iowa circle	17,802
R. I. ave	Conn. ave	Iowa circle	16,175
Conn. ave	H st. north	R st. north	23,062
N. H. ave	Washington circle	R st. north	21,527
Harvard	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,400
University pl .....	.....	.....	2,000
Grant pl	9th and 10th west	G and H sts. north	1,418
De Sales st	17th and Conn. ave	L and M sts. north	2,462
Jefferson st	19th and Conn. ave	M and N sts. north	1,415
Sunderland pl	19th and 20th sts. west	N. H. ave	1,266
Madison st	14th st. west	18th st. west	7,077
Kingman pl	13th and 14th west	18th st. west	1,738
Staughton st	14th st. west	P and Q sts. north	2,415
Chapin st	14th st. west	15th st. west	2,967
Clifton st	13th st. west	15th st. west	2,154
Welling pl	14th st. west	14th st. west	1,820
Euclid pl	14th st. west	University pl	1,705
Roanoke	13th st. west	University pl	2,115
Princeton	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,333
Highland ter	14th and 15th west	14th st. west	1,614
Half st. intersection 15th	15th and H sts. n. e.	Mass. ave. and N north	1,480
Kenyon st .....	.....	.....	2,700
Washington circle .....	.....	.....	7,972
Iowa circle .....	.....	.....	5,409
Thomas circle .....	.....	.....	4,528
Scott sq. ....	.....	.....	6,115
Dupont circle .....	.....	.....	7,083
Mt. Vernon sq. ....	.....	.....	9,388
Opera sq. ....	.....	.....	673
Hack stand .....	.....	.....	3,214
Columbia	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,487
Kenesaw	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,573
Total area .....	.....	.....	1,565,809

SPECIFICATIONS FOR HAND CLEANING BY CITY.

MANNER OF CLEANING.

SECTION 1. The streets will be cleaned daily, when weather permits, in the following manner: Each of the paved streets will be first sprinkled by a hand watering can, or any other plan that may be approved by the Commissioners, sufficiently to lay the dust.

The sweeper or patrolman, either working separately on a block or patrol system or in gangs, as may be ordered by the Commissioners, shall, if on the patrol or block system, be furnished with a bag-carrier and half dozen bags, watering can, broom and scraper, short-handle shovel and broom; also squeegee for use in wet or slippery weather.

SEC. 2. The sweeper or patrolman will thoroughly clean such area as may be assigned to him, going over the entire surface in the morning, after which the area shall be patrolled and all droppings or other street refuse gathered and placed in bags, which shall be removed at once.

SEC. 3. If at any time the patrol system on any or all streets shall be ordered changed to the gang system of cleaning, the sweeper or broom men shall, after sprinkling the street, as aforesaid, sweep entire surface from center of street to the curb, piling the sweepings within 2 feet of the curb, which sweepings shall be removed in covered carts within one hour from time of piling. Care must be taken to prevent the flying of dust in so doing, either by sprinkling the pile or in some other manner that will accomplish this result.

SEC. 4. The laborers must see that no sweepings are thrown into the sewer traps or drops, and will remove from the mouths or throats thereof any material lying therein. Should any sweepings be thrown upon the sidewalks they must be promptly removed by the sweeper.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners may designate such hours for commencing and closing work as, in their judgment, they may deem advisable or circumstances may seem to require, hours of labor, however, in no case to exceed eight hours, except in cases of emergency, as provided by the act approved August 1, 1892, being "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and the District of Columbia."

SEC. 6. Should the work of sweeping or removing sweepings be necessarily delayed or suspended the time lost may be allowed in addition to the hours fixed, but the Commissioners shall be the sole judges as to the necessity of such delay or suspension, and their decision thereon shall be final.

SEC. 7. While work is in progress loud talking on the part of the employees and unnecessary noises of all kinds are prohibited.

SEC. 8. The work of cleaning shall be thorough, and shall include the removal of mud, dirt, etc., from depressions or holes in the carriageway surface, caused by defective pavement or otherwise, and the character and the thoroughness of the work shall at all times be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning.

SEC. 9. The wagons or carts for the removal of the street cleanings shall be strong and tight in all parts, so as to prevent the contents from dropping on the streets, and shall be provided with a canvas cover to prevent contents from being blown or scattered, and shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning at all times.

SCHEDULE OF STREETS SWEEPED BY MACHINE.

ROUTE NO. 1, MONDAY.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
1st st. west.....	Garfield circle.....	B st. south.....	5, 119
3d st. west.....	Pa. ave.....	N st. south.....	29, 935
4½ st. west.....	Mo. ave.....	P st. south.....	42, 132
7th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Water st.....	30, 242
8th st. west.....	B st. south.....	H st. south.....	8, 330
9th st. west.....	B st. south.....	Water st.....	11, 515
10th st. west.....	B st. south.....	Md. ave.....	2, 877
11th st. west.....	B st. south.....	Water st.....	9, 878
12th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Water st.....	15, 693
13th st. west.....	B st. south.....	Md. ave.....	5, 226
13½ st. west.....	B st. south.....	Md. ave.....	4, 597
14th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Md. ave.....	13, 710

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 1, MONDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
B st. south.....	1st st. west.....	14th st. west.....	16,888
C st. south.....	S. Cap. st.....	14th st. west.....	25,778
D st. south.....	S. Cap. to 4½ west.....	7th to 9th west.....	10,775
E st. south.....	4th st. east.....	13th st. west.....	31,303
F st. south.....	Va. ave.....	10th st. west.....	15,759
G st. south.....	J. C. canal.....	Water st.....	18,148
H st. south.....	1st st. west.....	Water st.....	14,114
Mo. ave.....	3d st. west.....	6th st. west.....	5,606
Pa. ave.....	4th st. east.....	11th st. east.....	23,575
N. C. ave.....	1st st. east.....	11th st. east.....	19,608
N. J. ave.....	B st. south.....	E st. south.....	9,358
Pa. ave.....	Peace Monument.....	17th st. west.....	98,782
1st st. east.....	B st. south.....	S. C. ave.....	7,454
2d st. east.....	South side Pa. ave.....	D st. south.....	3,535
3d st. east.....	Pa. ave.....	E st. south.....	4,728
4th st. east.....	Va. ave.....	Pa. ave.....	9,223
5th st. east.....	E. Cap. st.....	G st. south.....	11,021
6th st. east.....	E. Cap. st.....	Va. ave.....	14,761
7th st. east.....	E. Cap. st.....	Va. ave.....	15,552
8th st. east.....	E. Cap. st.....	M st. south.....	26,536
9th st. east.....	Pa. ave.....	S. C. ave.....	996
10th st. east.....	D st. south.....	I st. south.....	6,515
11th st. east.....	Mass. ave.....	Bridge.....	34,812
A st. south.....	4th st. east.....	N. C. ave.....	7,325
B st. south.....	4th st. east.....	11th st. east.....	8,817
C st. south.....	S. Cap. st.....	7th st. east.....	13,293
D st. south.....	S. Cap. to 7th east.....	Pa. ave. to 9th east.....	16,522
Lincoln sq.....	N. and S.....	Sides.....	4,480
C st. south.....	11th st. east.....	12th st. east.....	1,251
E st. south.....	Pa. ave.....	15th st. east.....	9,406
G st. south.....	4th st. east.....	13th st. east.....	11,228
1st st. west.....	B st. south.....	G st. south.....	8,500
6½ st. west.....	6th and 7th west.....	D and E south.....	1,477
S. C. ave.....	2d st. east.....	11th st. east.....	12,794
S. Cap. st.....	Canal st.....	H st. south.....	5,836
Nicholas ave.....	Bridge.....	End pavement.....	15,767
Va. ave.....	S. Cap. to 2d west.....	9th to 12th west.....	10,111
Canal st.....	B st. south.....	E st. south.....	9,310
Carroll st.....	1st and 2d east.....	B and C south.....	1,708
4th st. east.....	Va. ave.....	N st. south.....	7,352
Harrison st., Anacostia.....			7,069
Total area.....			756,327

ROUTE NO. 2, TUESDAY.

1st st. east.....	C st. north.....	F st. north.....	5,179
2d st. east.....	C st. north.....	H st. south.....	8,429
3d st. east.....	C st. north.....	H st. south.....	8,532
5th st. east.....	E. Cap. st.....	D st. north.....	6,341
8th st. east.....	E. Cap. st.....	Md. ave.....	8,853
9th st. east.....	H st. north.....	E. Cap. st.....	7,724
10th st. east.....	H st. north.....	E. Cap. st.....	8,856
1st st. west.....	G st. north.....	N. Y. ave.....	9,160
3d st. west.....	N st. north.....	Q st. north.....	6,678
4th st. west.....	N. Y. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	10,766
5th st. west.....	N. Y. ave.....	R. I. ave.....	11,882
6th st. west.....	N. Y. ave.....	R. I. ave.....	13,423
7th st. west.....	Mt. Vernon sq.....	R. I. ave.....	18,503
8th st. west.....	Mt. Vernon sq.....	R. I. ave.....	10,832
9th st. west.....	Mt. Vernon sq.....	R. I. ave.....	17,513
10th st. west.....	Mass. ave.....	R. I. ave.....	9,225
11th st. west.....	Mass. ave.....	R. I. ave.....	9,121
12th st. west.....	Mass. ave.....	R. I. ave.....	7,406
6th st. east.....	E. Cap. to D st. north.....	F to H st. north.....	10,473
7th st. east.....	E. Cap. st.....	Md. ave.....	6,684
A st. north.....	4th st. east.....	9th st. east.....	6,850
B st. north.....	4th st. east.....	9th st. east.....	6,402
C st. north.....	4th st. east.....	10th st. east.....	5,753
D st. north.....	9th st. east.....	N. J. ave.....	13,625
E st. north.....	4th st. east.....	N. J. ave.....	11,313
F st. north.....	Md. ave.....	N. J. ave.....	21,172
G st. north.....	1st st. east.....	N. J. ave.....	6,655
I st. north.....	1st st. east.....	N. J. ave.....	7,465
K st. north.....	1st st. east.....	N. J. ave.....	11,692
L st. north.....	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave.....	11th to 5th west.....	13,357
M st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	13th st. west.....	31,063
N st. north.....	N. Y. ave.....	13th st. west.....	18,629

524 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 2, TUESDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
O st. north.....	1st st. west.....	13th st. west.....	16,502
P st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	Iowa circle.....	21,102
Q st. north.....	3d st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	8,906
R st. north.....	R. I. ave.....	Lincoln ave.....	23,911
Mass. ave.....	11th st. east.....	N. J. ave.....	29,881
Md. ave.....	4th st. east.....	15th st. east.....	30,974
N. J. ave.....	N st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	15,463
N. Y. ave.....	N. J. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	17,212
N. Cap. st.....	D st. north.....	R st. north.....	35,057
Pa. ave.....	Peace Monument.....	17th st. west.....	98,782
Stanton sq.....	4th to 6th east.....	C to D north.....	4,370
Emerson st.....	13th st. east.....	14th st. east.....	1,349
13th st. east.....	Md. ave.....	Emerson st.....	1,955
4th st. east.....	D st. to Md. ave.....	L north to H north.....	5,540
11th st. east.....	Mass. ave.....	C st. north.....	4,070
Morgan.....	N. J. ave.....	Kirby st.....	1,307
Morris st.....	6th and 7th east.....	F and G north.....	1,644
Pickford pl.....	8th and 9th east.....	F and G north.....	1,450
Myrtle st.....	N. Cap. st.....	1st st. east.....	1,883
Deerees st.....	N. Cap. st.....	1st st. west.....	2,061
California st.....	1st and 2d east.....	E and F north.....	1,723
Madison st.....	6th and 7th west.....	M and N north.....	1,528
Marion st.....	P st. north.....	R st. north.....	3,022
Pierce st.....	N. J. ave.....	N. Cap. st.....	5,340
Ridge st.....	4th and 5th west.....	M and N North.....	2,507
1st st. west.....	R st. north.....	Michigan ave.....	19,329
12th st. east.....	Lincoln sq.....	S. S. B st. north.....	2,081
Tenn. ave.....	E. Cap. st.....	S. S. B st. north.....	2,713
Fla. ave.....	N. Cap. to 1st st. west.....	N. Cap. to 1st st. east.....	10,187
Fla. ave.....	1st st. east.....	N. Y. ave.....	2,190
Bennings road.....	.....	.....	11,761
Total area.....	.....	.....	735,356

ROUTE NO. 3, WEDNESDAY.

5th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	2,124
6th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	3,490
7th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Grant ave.....	17,328
8th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	6,156
9th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	11,024
10th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	12,996
11th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	14,043
12th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	13,126
13th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	10,074
15th st. west.....	R st. north.....	V st. north.....	7,127
16th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	12,459
17th st. west.....	R st. north.....	T st. north.....	3,766
18th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Columbia road.....	17,245
19th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	3,726
20th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	3,085
21st st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	3,516
22d st. west.....	Va. ave.....	R st. north.....	22,444
23d st. west.....	D north to Va. ave.....	I north to M st. north.....	6,127
24th st. west.....	Pa. ave.....	M st. north.....	2,719
25th st. west.....	H st. north.....	N st. north.....	9,235
26th st. west.....	K st. north.....	M st. north.....	3,385
28th st. west.....	Pa. ave.....	Q st. north.....	6,794
29th st. west.....	M st. north.....	Q st. north.....	6,415
30th st. west.....	Canal.....	U st. north.....	9,998
31st st. west.....	Canal.....	U st. north.....	11,466
32d st. west.....	Grace st.....	Q st. north.....	10,223
33d st. west.....	M st. north.....	32d st. west.....	8,648
34th st. west.....	M st. north.....	R st. north.....	6,742
35th st. west.....	Prospect st.....	Tennallytown road.....	16,907
36th st. west.....	Prospect st.....	P st. north.....	3,325
Fla. ave.....	Mass. ave. to R.....	Conn. ave. to 18th.....	7,961
Caroline.....	.....	.....	1,386
I st. north.....	22d st. west.....	26th st. west.....	6,547
L st. north.....	N. H. ave.....	27th st. west.....	6,120
M st. north.....	N. H. to 29th west.....	34th to 36th west.....	16,861
N st. north.....	22d to 24th west.....	27th to 36th west.....	15,031
O st. north.....	21st st. west.....	37th st. west.....	15,648
P st. north.....	21st st. west.....	36th st. west.....	24,765
Q st. north.....	R. I. ave to 13th west.....	21st to 22d west.....	5,132
Q st. north.....	28th st. west.....	35th st. west.....	10,890
R st. north.....	R. I. ave to 13th west.....	Fla. ave. to 21st west.....	11,318

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 3, WEDNESDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Total.
R st. north	34th st. west	35th st. west	995
S st. north	Fla. ave.	Phelps place	29,142
T st. north	Fla. ave.	N. H. ave.	15,923
U st. north	9th st. west	Fla. ave.	22,575
V st. north	13th st. west	15th st. west	4,422
Pa. ave.	Peace monument	17th st. west	98,782
Mass. ave.	Dupont circle	Sheridan circle	9,410
N. H. ave.	R st. north	V st. north	13,237
Vi. ave.	Iowa circle	R st. north	5,007
R. I. ave.	Iowa circle	Fla. ave.	18,534
Fla. ave.	4th st. west	9th st. west	12,750
Conn. ave.	R st. north	Fla. ave.	3,302
Riggs st.	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,041
Riggs pl.	16th st. west	19th st. west	4,277
Pierce pl.	14th to 16th west	S to T north	3,719
Olive ave.	28th st. west	30th st. west	1,674
Prospect ave.	32d st. west	36th st. west	6,389
Oregon ave.	N. H. ave.	19th st. west	4,014
Potomac st.	M st. north	O st. north	3,144
Dumbarton ave.	27th st. west	32d st. west	6,667
French st.	9th and 10th west	R and S north	1,718
W st. north	12th st. west	15th st. west	5,293
Larch st.	Fla. ave.	Spruce st.	2,250
Linden st.	Fla. ave.	Maple ave.	2,145
Maple ave.	Fla. ave.	Le Droit ave.	6,906
Spruce st.	3d st. west	Bohrer st.	3,517
Bohrer st.	Fla. ave.	North	670
Pomeroy st.	7th st. west	Le Droit ave.	2,514
Jupiter st.	Maple ave.	Spruce street	749
Brightwood ave.	Grant ave.	Wallach st.	17,087

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Wyoming ave.	18th st. west	19th st. west	2,640
California ave.	Fla. ave.	19th st. west	3,193
Kalorama ave.	Columbia road	18th st. west	6,635
Wyoming ave.	Columbia road	End pavement	3,416
Conn. ave.	California ave.	Kalorama ave.	4,242
Bancroft place	Conn. ave.	Phelps place	1,979
19th st. west	Fla. ave.	Columbia road	4,000
20th st. west	Wyoming ave.	Kalorama ave.	1,151
Columbia road	Fla. ave.	18th st. west	18,046
Baltimore	18th st. west	19th st. west	1,568
Leroy place .....	.....	.....	1,150
Phelps place .....	.....	.....	1,137
Belmont	18th st. west	19th st. west	1,587
Total area .....	.....	.....	746,969

ROUTE NO. 4, THURSDAY.

1st st. west	Garfield circle	B st. south	5,119
3d st. west	Pa. ave.	N st. south	29,935
4½ st. west	Mo. ave.	P st. south	42,132
7th st. west	B st. north	Water st.	30,242
8th st. west	B st. south	H st. south	8,330
9th st. west	B st. south	Water st.	11,515
10th st. west	B st. south	Md. ave.	2,877
11th st. west	B st. south	Water st.	9,878
12th st. west	B st. north	Water st.	15,693
13th st. west	B st. south	Md. ave.	5,226
13½ st. west	B st. south	Md. ave.	4,597
14th st. west	B st. north	Md. ave.	13,710
B st. south	1st st. west	14th st. west	16,888
C st. south	S. Cap. st.	14th st. west	25,778
D st. south	S. Cap. to 4½ west	7th to 9th west	10,775
E st. south	4th st. east	13th st. west	31,303
F st. south	Va. ave.	10th st. west	15,759
G st. south	J. C. Canal	Water st.	18,148
H st. south	1st st. west	Water st.	14,114
Mo. ave.	3d st. west	6th st. west	5,606
Pa. ave.	4th st. east	11th st. east	23,575
N. C. ave.	1st st. east	11th st. east	19,608
N. J. ave.	B st. south	E st. south	9,358
Pa. ave.	Peace monument	17th st. west	98,782
1st st. east	B st. south	S. C. av.	7,451
2d st. east	S. S. Pa. ave.	D st. south	3,535

526 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 4, THURSDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
3d st. east.....	Pa. ave	E st. south.....	4,728
4th st. east.....	Va. ave	Pa. ave	9,223
5th st. east.....	E. Cap. st	G st. south.....	11,021
6th st. east.....	E. Cap. st	Va. ave	14,761
7th st. east.....	E. Cap. st	Va. ave	15,552
8th st. east.....	E. Cap. st	M st. south.....	26,536
9th st. east.....	E. Cap. st	S. C. ave	996
10th st. east.....	D st. south.....	I st. south.....	6,515
11th st. east.....	Mass. ave	Bridge	34,812
A st. south.....	4th st. east.....	N. C. ave	7,325
B st. south.....	4th st. east.....	11th st. east.....	8,817
C st. south.....	S. Cap. st	7th st. east.....	13,293
D st. south.....	S. Cap. to 7th east.....	Pa. ave. to 9th st. east.....	16,522
Lincoln sq	N and S	Sides	4,480
2d st. west.....	Md. ave	F st. south.....	8,209
6th st. west.....	Va. ave	Water st.....	18,119
B st. north.....	12th st. west.....	15th st. west.....	9,906
I st. south.....	3d st. west.....	6th st. west.....	5,064
M st. south.....	4½ st. west.....	Water st.....	3,888
N st. south.....	3d st. west.....	6th st. west.....	4,600
I st. south.....	8th st. east.....	11th st. east.....	3,531
Water st.....	12th st. west.....	P st. south.....	32,736
Van st.....	3d st. west.....	4½ st. west.....	1,670
McLean ave.....	3d st. west.....	4½ st. west.....	2,087
Md. ave.....	3d st. west.....	Garfield circle.....	4,942
F st. south.....	1st st. east.....	2d st. east.....	2,399
Heckman st.....			1,784
Total area.....			753,453

ROUTE NO. 5, FRIDAY.

1st st. east.....	C st. north.....	F st. north.....	5,179
2d st. east.....	C st. north.....	H st. north.....	8,429
3d st. east.....	C st. north.....	H st. north.....	8,532
5th st. east.....	E. Cap. st	D st. north.....	6,341
6th st. east.....	E. Cap. to D st. north.....	F to H sts. north.....	10,473
7th st. east.....	E. Cap. st	Md. ave	6,684
8th st. east.....	E. Cap. st	Md. ave	8,853
9th st. east.....	H st. north.....	E. Cap. st	7,724
10th st. east.....	H st. north.....	E. Cap. st	8,856
1st st. west.....	G st. north.....	N. Y. ave	9,160
3d st. west.....	N st. north.....	Q st. north.....	6,678
4th st. west.....	N. Y. ave	Fla. ave	10,766
5th st. west.....	N. Y. ave	R. I. ave	11,882
6th st. west.....	N. Y. ave	R. I. ave	13,423
7th st. west.....	Mt. Vernon sq	R. I. ave	18,503
8th st. west.....	Mt. Vernon sq	R. I. ave	10,832
9th st. west.....	Mt. Vernon sq	R. I. ave	17,513
10th st. west.....	Mass. ave	R. I. ave	9,225
11th st. west.....	Mass. ave	R. I. ave	9,121
12th st. west.....	Mass. ave	R. I. ave	7,406
A st. north.....	4th st. east.....	9th st. east.....	6,850
B st. north.....	4th st. east.....	9th st. east.....	6,402
C st. north.....	4th st. east.....	10th st. east.....	5,753
D st. north.....	9th st. east.....	N. J. ave	13,625
E st. north.....	4th st. east.....	N. J. ave	11,313
F st. north.....	Md. ave	N. J. ave	21,172
G st. north.....	1st st. east.....	N. J. ave	6,655
I st. north.....	1st st. east.....	N. J. ave	7,165
K st. north.....	1st st. east.....	N. J. ave	11,692
L st. north.....	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave.....	11th to 5th west.....	13,357
M st. north.....	Fla. ave	13th st. west.....	31,063
N st. north.....	N. Y. ave	13th st. west.....	18,629
O st. north.....	1st st. west.....	13th st. west.....	16,502
P st. north.....	Fla. ave	Iowa circle	21,102
Q st. north.....	3d st. west.....	R. I. ave	8,906
R st. north.....	N. J. ave	Lincoln ave	23,911
Mass. ave.....	11th st. east.....	N. J. ave	29,881
Md. ave.....	4th st. east.....	15th st. east.....	30,971
N. J. ave	N st. north.....	Fla. ave	15,463
N. Y. ave	N. J. ave	Fla. ave	17,212
N. Cap. st	D st. north.....	R st. north.....	35,057
Pa. ave	Peace Monument	17th st. west.....	98,782
Stanton sq	4th to 6th st. east.....	C to D north.....	4,370
Emerson st	13th st. east.....	14th st. east.....	1,349
13th st. east.....	Md. ave	Emerson st	1,955
4th st. east.....	Md. ave. to D north.....	L to H north.....	5,540
11th st. east.....	Mass. ave	C st. north.....	4,070
Morgan st.....	N. J. ave	Kirby st	1,307

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 5, FRIDAY—Continued.

ECKINGTON ADDITION.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
1st st. west.....	O st. north.....	P st. north.....	1,277
1st st. east.....	Q st. north.....	110 ft. north of R.....	3,207
2d st. east.....	R st. north.....	Eckington line.....	6,650
3d st. east.....	R st. north.....	T st. north.....	3,934
4th st. east.....	R st. north.....	Eckington line.....	5,814
6th st. east.....	Brentwood road.....	Eckington line.....	4,826
Q st. north.....	N. Cap. st.....	Eckington pl.....	3,918
R st. north.....	Lincoln ave.....	Brentwood road.....	10,244
S st. north.....	2d st. east.....	Brentwood road.....	4,933
T st. north.....	2d st. east.....	Eckington line.....	6,731
Eckington pl.....	Q st. north.....	R st. north.....	1,597
Quincy st.....	Lincoln ave.....	Eckington pl.....	2,536
Randolph st.....	2d st. east.....	4th st. east.....	2,447
Seaton st.....	2d st. east.....	4th st. east.....	2,447
Thomas st.....	6th st. east.....	Eckington line.....	2,068
Total area.....			728,571

ROUTE NO. 6, SATURDAY.

5th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	2,124
6th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	3,490
7th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Grant ave.....	17,328
8th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	6,156
9th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	11,024
10th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	12,996
11th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	14,043
12th st. west.....	R. I. ave.....	Fla. ave.....	13,126
13th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	10,074
15th st. west.....	R st. north.....	V st. north.....	7,127
16th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	12,459
17th st. west.....	R st. north.....	T st. north.....	3,766
18th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Col. road.....	17,245
19th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	3,726
20th st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	3,085
21st st. west.....	R st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	3,516
22d st. west.....	Va. ave.....	R st. north.....	22,444
23d st. west.....	D north to Va. ave.....	I north to M north.....	6,127
24th st. west.....	Pa. ave.....	M st. north.....	2,719
25th st. west.....	H st. north.....	N st. north.....	9,235
26th st. west.....	K st. north.....	M st. north.....	3,385
28th st. west.....	Pa. ave.....	Q st. north.....	6,794
29th st. west.....	M st. north.....	Q st. north.....	6,415
30th st. west.....	Canal.....	U st. north.....	9,998
1st st. west.....	Canal.....	U st. north.....	11,466
32d st. west.....	Grace st.....	Q st. north.....	10,223
33d st. west.....	M st. north.....	32d st. west.....	8,648
34th st. west.....	M st. north.....	R st. north.....	6,742
35th st. west.....	Prospect st.....	Tennallytown road.....	16,907
36th st. west.....	Prospect st.....	P st. north.....	3,325
I st. north.....	22d st. west.....	26th st. west.....	6,547
L st. north.....	N. H. ave.....	27th st. west.....	6,120
M st. north.....	N. H. ave to 29th west.....	34th to 36th west.....	16,861
N st. north.....	22d to 24th west.....	27th to 36th west.....	15,031
O st. north.....	21st st. west.....	37th st. west.....	15,648
P st. north.....	21st st. west.....	36th st. west.....	24,765
Q st. north.....	R. I. ave. to 13th west.....	21st to 22d west.....	5,132
Q st. north.....	28th st. west.....	35th st. west.....	10,890
R st. north.....	34th st. west.....	35th st. west.....	995
R st. north.....	N. J. ave to 13th west.....	Fla. ave and 21st west.....	11,318
S st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	Phelps place.....	29,142
T st. north.....	Fla. ave.....	N. H. ave.....	15,923
U st. north.....	9th st. west.....	Fla. ave.....	22,575
V st. north.....	13th st. west.....	15th st. west.....	4,422
W st. north.....	12th st. west.....	15th st. west.....	5,293
Mass. ave.....	Dupont circle.....	Sheridan circle.....	9,410
N. H. ave.....	R st. north.....	V st. north.....	13,237
Vt. ave.....	Iowa circle.....	R st. north.....	5,007
R. I. ave.....	Iowa circle.....	Fla. ave.....	18,534
Pa. ave.....	Peace Monument.....	17th st. west.....	98,782
Riggsst.....	13th st. west.....	14th st. west.....	2,011
Riggs place.....	16th st. west.....	19th st. west.....	4,277
Pierce place.....	14th to 16th west.....	S to T north.....	3,719
Olive ave.....	28th st. west.....	30th st. west.....	1,674
Prospect ave.....	32d st. west.....	36th st. west.....	6,389
Oregon ave.....	N. H. ave.....	19th st. west.....	4,014
Potomac st.....	M st. north.....	O st. north.....	3,144

528 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 6, SATURDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
Dumbarton ave	27th st. west	36th st. west	6,667
French st.	9th and 10th west	R and S north	1,718
Fla. ave	4th st. west	9th st. west	12,750
Conn. ave	R st. north	Fla. ave	3,302
Westminster st	9th and 10th west	S and T north	1,788
Columbia st	9th and 10th west	O and Q north	3,006
D st. north	17th st. west	18th st. west	2,319
Caroline st	15th and 16th west	T and U north	1,386
Cleveland place	12 and 13th west	W and Fla. ave	1,392
Johnson st.	14th and 15th west	R and S north	1,355
Aqueduct Bridge .....	.....	.....	3,629
U st. north	31st st. west	35th st. west	6,480
E st. north	18th st. west	19th st. west	1,643
Va. ave	E st. north	24th st. west	7,692
Fla. ave	Mass. ave. to R north	Conn. ave. and 18th west	7,961
Avon st.	Cooke Park	Georgetown	1,500
Cambridge st	Cooke Park	Georgetown	1,250
Irving st.	Cooke Park	Georgetown	1,250
Valley st	P st. north	U st. north	3,902
Portner place	15th st. west	U and V north	1,036
Wallach place	13th and 14th west	T to V north	2,011
Ward place	22d and N. H. ave.	M and N north	1,509
F st. north	23d st. west	N. H. ave	5,336
U st. north	1st st. west	2d st. west	1,667
Tenallytown road .....	.....	.....	11,134
2d st. west	Fla. ave	U st. north	6,051
16th st. west	Fla. ave	End pavement	6,675
24th st. west	Va. ave	F st. north	480
Total area .....	.....	.....	732,492

CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS FOR MACHINE SWEEPING—MANNER OF CLEANING.

SECTION 1. The streets will be cleaned in the following manner: Each paved street will be first sprinkled by a watering cart from curb to curb, in order to lay the dust. The sprinklers will be immediately followed by the sweeping machines, which will sweep from the center of the streets to the gutters on each side. The sweepings will at once be collected into heaps at the curb line and then removed by the carts. The contractor will furnish each cart driver with a broom or brush for sweeping up after each pile of dirt removed.

SEC. 2. Sufficient water must be used in sprinkling to prevent the raising of dust in sweeping, but care must be taken not to wet the carriage ways so that the sweepers can not remove the dirt. The contractor must see that no sweepings are thrown into the sewer traps or drops, and will remove from the mouths or throats thereof any material lying therein. Should any sweepings be thrown upon the sidewalks they must be promptly removed by the contractor.

SEC. 3. The daily sweeping must be done between the hours of 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. from April 1 to November 15, and 12 m. and 9 p. m. from November 16 to March 31, one hour allowed for feeding and watering. All sweepings must be removed from the streets within one hour from the time the sweeping machines have finished work, as herein prescribed. The Commissioners may direct such variation from the hours of commencing and closing work as in their judgment they may deem advisable or circumstances may seem to require; hours of labor, however, in no case to exceed eight hours in nine consecutive hours, except in cases of emergency, as provided by the act approved August 1, 1892, being "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and the District of Columbia."

SEC. 4. Should the work of sweeping or removing sweepings be necessarily delayed or suspended, the time lost may be allowed in addition to the hours fixed in the preceding section, but the Commissioners shall be the sole judges as to the necessity of such delay or suspension, and their decision thereon shall be final.

SEC. 5. While work is in progress loud talking on the part of the employees and unnecessary noises of all kinds are prohibited. Such disturbances will be suppressed by the police, but the contractor will be held responsible for the enforcement of this specification.

SEC. 6. The sweepings shall be the property of the contractor. The contractor must provide a place of deposit for the sweepings or scrapings; but they shall not be

placed on a public street, avenue, place, or alley, and nothing in this contract shall be held to give the contractor the right to violate any law of Congress or health ordinances of the District of Columbia. The said Commissioners will not at any time undertake to provide dumps for the contractor, and in case there are none available the contractor must remove the sweepings, etc., from the city at his own expense.

SEC. 7. The sweepings must include everything in the nature of dirt, refuse, ashes, old building material, droppings from excavations, dirt, etc., from wagons, leaves and sand, or other material used in repair of pavements, which may be found upon the carriage ways. Ashes (without permit), refuse, old building material, droppings of excavations, dirt, etc., from wagons, leaves, grass from lawns, etc., are only placed on the carriage ways in violation of the city ordinances, and parties placing them there are liable to punishment for so doing, and the District authorities will use every reasonable endeavor to prevent such deposits, but the contractor must accept the risk of removing all such ashes, refuse, etc., as may be found on the streets.

SEC. 8. The work of cleaning shall be thorough, and shall include the removal of mud, dirt, etc., from depressions or holes in the carriage-way surface caused by defective pavement or otherwise, and the character and thoroughness of the work shall at all times be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. The wagons or carts used by the contractor for the removal of the street cleanings shall be strong and tight in all parts, so as to prevent the contents from dropping on the streets, and shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning at all times. All wagons or carts used for this purpose shall have on each side the name of contractor or contractors conspicuously painted or shown; also the number of the wagon or cart.

SEC. 10. The filling of all machine brooms used in sweeping must measure not less than 8 inches in length outward from surface of spindle before being put on the work. All machine brooms while in use must be set in proper notch to sweep street surface and there left until necessary to change on account of wear. That when any scheduled street or part of street has not been swept on route being cleaned, or any streets or parts of street have been badly cleaned by the machines, gutters left in bad condition, or dirt not taken up, a deduction shall be made (according to estimated area so neglected) at the contract rate. When the work on any particular route is generally bad the Commissioners may direct such deduction from amount due on said route as they shall deem a reasonable penalty for such inferior work.

SEC. 11. No payment will be made for any work wherein strict compliance with the foregoing provisions is not observed.

ALLEY SCHEDULES.

ROUTE NO. 1, MONDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
14	33d, 34th, Canal, and M	1,013	4	26th, 27th, K, and L	724
16	32d, Potomac, Grace, and M....	1,186	16	25th, 26th, I, and K.....	2,178
1186	M, Canal, Potomac, and 33d...	200	28	24th, 25th, I, and K.....	3,134
18	M, 33d, Grace, and Water	1,344	29	N. H. ave., 25th, H, and I.....	362
19	31st, 32d, Canal, and Water.....	1,065	42	23d, 24th, G, and H.....	1,078
20	31st, Jefferson, Canal, and Water	393	54	22d, 23d, Pa. ave., and I	1,342
29	31st, 32d, Canal, and M.....	494	59	22d, 23d, E, and Va. ave.....	340
28	31st, Jefferson, Canal, and M....	427	75	21st, 22d, Pa. ave., and I	1,702
30	33d, Potomac, M, and Grace ...	1,646	77	21st, 22d, H, and I	1,678
37	32d, 33d, M, and Prospect	513	79	21st, 22d, H, and G	934
38	31st, 32d, M, and N	1,779	78	20th, 21st, I, and K	154
39	30th, 31st, M, and N	531	81	21st, 22d, E, and F.....	1,851
41	29th, 30th, Olive, and N	419	83	22d, Va. ave., D, and E.....	174
45	27th, 28th, Olive, and N	178	101	20th, 21st, I, and H	1,414
50	33d, 34th, Prospect, and N.....	400	102	20th, 21st, G, and H	445
59	33d, 34th, N, and O	441	103	20th, 21st, F, and G.....	776
1221	34th, 35th, N, and Prospect.....	335	104	20th, 21st, E, and F.....	514
76	34th, 35th, O, and P	419	104s	20th, 21st, D, and E.....	1,025
84	33d, 34th, P, and Q	256	119	19th, 20th, Pa. ave., and H.....	283
99	30th, 31st, P, and Q	551	120	19th, 20th, G, and H.....	820
102	32d, 33d, Q, and R	150	121	19th, 20th, F, and G.....	557
1282	Q, Cambridge, 30th, and 31st...	1,643	5	26th, 27th, I, and K.....	2,237
1283	29th, 30th, Q, and R	623	17	25th, 26th, H, and I.....	1,248
1245	33d, 34th, O, and P	615	170	N. Y. ave., F, 17th, and 18th....	200
1277	34th, 35th, R, and S.....	463	105	H, I, 18th, and 19th.....	150
1232	High, Congress, Gay, and Dum- barton.....	277	80	F, G, 21st, and 22d.....	157
1228	Cambridge pl., Irving, Avon, and 30th.....	1,282	84	N. Y. ave., D, 21st, and 22d....	262
1266	27th, 28th, P, and Q	411	57	F, G, 22d, and 23d	150
1244	32d, 33d, O, and P	543	67	P, Mass. ave., 21st, and 22d....	568
1196	29th, 30th, Canal, and M	150		Total area	46,204

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO 2, MONDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
224	14th, 15th, F, and G.....	796	254	13th, 14th, E, and F.....	2,593
225	14th, 15th, F, and Pa. ave.....	1,010	280	12th, 13th, N, and O.....	2,368
226	14th, 15th, E, and Pa. ave.....	488	281	12th, 13th, N, and M.....	1,662
238	13th, 14th, S, and T.....	3,795	237	13th, 14th, T, and U.....	1,820
239	13th, 14th, R, and S.....	2,228	288	12th, 13th, G, and H.....	2,377
240	13th, 14th, Q, and R.....	1,600	287	12th, 13th, H, and N. Y. ave.....	219
241	13th, 14th, P, and Q.....	1,680	286	12th, 13th, I, and N. Y. ave.....	251
242	Vt. ave., 14th, R. I. ave., and N.....	1,357	285	12th, 13th, I, and K.....	1,608
243	Vt. ave., 13th, N, and O.....	157	281	12th, 13th, K, and L.....	1,000
245	Vt. ave., 13th, M, and N.....	2,953	283	12th, 13th, L, and Mass. ave.....	178
247	13th, 14th, Mass. ave., and L.....	3,200	282	12th, 13th, M, and Mass. ave.....	556
248	13th, 14th, K, and L.....	2,455	279	12th, 13th, O, and P.....	1,098
250	13th, 14th, H, and I.....	2,610		Total area.....	44,497
252	13th, 14th, G, and H.....	2,673			
253	13th, 14th, F, and G.....	1,765			

ROUTE NO. 3, MONDAY.

677	1st, N. Cap., G, and H.....	4,812	684	1st, Del. ave., C, and D.....	238
682	1st, Del. ave., D, and E.....	180	680	N. Cap., Del. ave., E. and Mass. ave.....	250
719	2d, Del. ave., G, and H.....	1,346	754	2d, 3d, E, and F.....	1,500
720	1st, 2d, F, and G.....	1,071	810	4th, 5th, F, and G.....	312
721	1st, 2d, Cal. ave., and E.....	670	860	6th, 7th, F, and G.....	1,400
753	2d, 3d, F, and G.....	3,045	913	8th, 9th, F, and G.....	725
778	3d, 4th, F, and G.....	2,559	960	10th, 11th, F, and G.....	1,500
779	3d, 4th, E, and F.....	1,571	883	11th, 12th, F, and G.....	373
780	3d, 4th, D, and E.....	2,593	756	2d, 3d, C, and D.....	256
812	4th, 5th, D, and E.....	783	834	5th, 6th, F, and G.....	250
813	4th, 5th, C, and D.....	300	835	5th, 6th, E, and F.....	300
861	6th, 7th, E, and F.....	1,505	686	1st, Del. ave., B, and C.....	2,222
935	9th, 10th, F, and G.....	1,187	725	1st, 2d, B, and C.....	4,061
936	9th, 10th, Md. ave., and F.....	713	727	1st, 2d, A, and Md. ave.....	288
721	1st, 2d, E, and F.....	747	728	1st, 2d, A, and E. Cap.....	2,131
891	7th, 8th, F, and G.....	1,090	756	2d, 3d, C, and D.....	160
1029	13th, 14th, F, and Emerson.....	843	757	2d, 3d, C, and Md. ave.....	621
1029	13th, 14th, Emerson, and E.....	843	724	1st, 2d, C, and D.....	2,182
892	7th, 8th, E, and F.....	690	722	Mass. ave., E, 1st, and 2d.....	91
937	9th, 10th, Md. ave., and D.....	994	1051	F, G, 14th, and Florence.....	500
1051	14th, 15th, F, and G.....	510	1052	E, F, 14th, and Tenn. ave.....	500
836	5th, 6th, D, and E.....	197		Total area.....	51,296
723	1st, 2d, D, and Mass. ave.....	853			
1005	12th, 13th, G, and Md. ave.....	1,344			
1028	13th, 14th, F, and G.....	990			

ROUTE NO. 4, TUESDAY.

14	25th, 26th, Pa. ave., and M.....	1,694	116	19th, 20th, M, and N.....	2,194
24	24th, 25th, M, and N.....	1,842	117	19th, 20th, L, and M.....	2,764
37	23d, 24th, L, and M.....	1,707	118	19th, 20th, Pa. ave., and I.....	321
38	23d, 24th, Pa. ave., and L.....	803	127	17th, 18th, H, and I.....	1,543
51	22d, 23d, L, and M.....	1,669	165	17th, Conn. ave., H, and I.....	608
67	21st, 22d, Mass. ave., and P.....	1,441	166	17th, 18th, H, and Pa. ave.....	1,528
70	21st, 22d, M, and N.....	4,074	68	21st, 22d, O, and P.....	2,410
73	21st, 22d, K, and L.....	2,382	69	21st, 22d, N, and O.....	1,000
74	21st, 22d, K, and Pa. ave.....	800	167	16½, 17th, H, and Pa. ave.....	1,516
76	20th, 21st, K, and L.....	1,595	92	21st, Conn. ave., R, and S.....	558
78	20th, 21st, I, and K.....	1,072	93	20th, 21st, Q, and R.....	1,127
85	19th, 20th, K, and L.....	1,172	66	24st, Fla. ave., R, and Mass. ave.....	1,234
86	19th, 20th, K, and I.....	832	50	22d, 23d, M, and N.....	1,000
96e	20th, 21st, O, and P.....	439	221	15th, 15½, H, and Pa. ave.....	1,519
96w	20th, 21st, O, and P.....	457	168	17th, 18th, G, and Pa. ave.....	143
97	N. H. ave., 21st, N, and O.....	832	169	17th, 18th, F, and G.....	1,440
99	20th, N. H. ave., M, and N.....	988	172	17th, 18th, D, and E.....	1,532
100	20th, 21st, L, and M.....	2,621	141	18th, 19th, G, and H.....	193
105	18th, 19th, H, and I.....	1,313	142	18th, 19th, F, and G.....	172
106	18th, 19th, I, and K.....	1,194		Total area.....	52,241
115	19th, N. H. ave., N, and O.....	512			

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 5, TUESDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
258	13th, 13½, C, and D.....	774	344	10th, 11th, I, and H.....	202
277	13th, Vt. ave., Q, and R.....	786	345	10th, 11th, G, and H.....	211
278	12th, Vt. ave., Q, and R. I. ave..	352	347	10th, 11th, E, and F.....	519
289	12th, 13th, F, and G.....	446	367	9th, 10th, N, and O.....	3,388
290	12th, 13th, E, and F.....	1,660	368	9th, 10th, M, and N.....	3,756
293	12th, 13th, C, and D.....	1,420	369	9th, 10th, M, and L.....	3,291
309	11th, 12th, Q, and R.....	710	378	9th, 10th, D, and E.....	2,409
310	11th, 12th, R. I. ave., and Q.....	270	380	9th, 10th, C, and Pa. ave.....	97
312	11th, 12th, O, and P.....	719	429	7th, 8th, G, and H.....	380
314	11th, 12th, M, and N.....	722	311	11th, 12th, P, and R. I. ave.....	260
315	11th, 12th, Mass. ave., and M.....	557	428	7th, 8th, H, and I.....	47
316	11th, 12th, K, and L.....	923	371	9th, 10th, Mass. ave., and K.....	102
317	11th, 12th, I, and K.....	540	A	3d, 4½, Mo. ave., and Pa. ave.....	2,611
318	11th, 12th, H, and N. Y. ave.....	184	B	4½, 6th, Mo. ave., and Pa. ave.....	2,695
319	11th, 12th, G, and H.....	561	461	6th, 7th, B, and Pa. ave.....	268
339	10th, 11th, N, and O.....	1,043	10	3d, 4½, C, and Pa. ave.....	5,349
340	10th, 11th, M, and N.....	1,132	379	9th, 10th, D, and Pa. ave.....	216
341	10th, 11th, L, and M.....	386			
342	10th, 11th, Mass. ave., and K.....	778			
343	10th, 11th, I, and K.....	408		Total area.....	40,172

ROUTE NO. 6, TUESDAY.

732	1st, 2d, B, and C.....	1,937	870	6th, 7th, A, and B.....	2,631
733	1st, 2d, C, and D.....	2,000	1012	Tenn. ave., 13th, E. Cap., and B.....	455
758	2d, 3d, A, and B.....	1,373	866	6th, 7th, Mass. ave., and B.....	439
759	2d, 3d, A, and E. Cap.....	933	894	7th, 8th, C, and D.....	1,012
760	2d, 3d, A, and E. Cap.....	967	987	11th, 12th, B, and C.....	1,060
761	2d, 3d, A, and B.....	871	838	5th, 6th, B, and Stanton pl.....	756
762	2d, 3d, Pa. ave., and C.....	1,273	941	A and Mass. ave., E. Cap., 9th, and 10th.....	102
763	2d, 3d, C, and D.....	1,180	839	5th, 6th, A, and B.....	596
784	3d, 4th, B, and Md. ave.....	60	940	9th, 10th, Mass. ave., and B.....	464
785	3d, 4th, A, and B.....	1,444	690	N. J. ave., 1st, B, and C.....	2,246
786	3d, 4th, A, and E. Cap.....	1,374	896	7th, 8th, A, and Mass. ave.....	200
787	3d, 4th, A, and E. Cap.....	1,215	939	9th, 10th, B, and C.....	240
788	3d, 4th, A, and B.....	1,952	915	8th, 9th, D, and Md. ave.....	683
789	3d, 4th, Pa. ave., and B.....	210	965	10th, 11th, Mass. ave., and D.....	1,000
790	3d, 4th, Pa. ave., and C.....	157	988	11th, 12th, A, and B.....	2,500
815	4th, 5th, A, and B.....	274	1011	12th, Tenn. ave., A, and B.....	380
816	4th, 5th, A, and E. Cap.....	237	898	7th, 8th, A, and E. Cap.....	140
818	4th, 5th, A, and B.....	591	900	7th, 8th, C, and N. C. ave.....	768
841	5th, 6th, A, and E. Cap.....	300	922	8th, 9th, B, and N. C. ave.....	29
864	6th, 7th, C, and Md. ave.....	401	943	9th, 10th, B, and N. C. ave.....	613
867	6th, 7th, A, and B.....	2,260	944	9th, 10th, B, and C.....	1,186
868	6th, 7th, A, and E. Cap.....	2,133	923	8th, 9th, B, and C.....	1,500
869	6th, 7th, A, and E. Cap.....	2,175	735	1st, 2d, E, and N. C. ave.....	658
895	7th, 8th, B, and C.....	1,433	736	1st, 2d, E, and F.....	2,274
897	7th, 8th, A, and E. Cap.....	732	924	8th, 9th, C, and D.....	1,500
916	8th, 9th, C, and D.....	1,577	814	B, C, 4th, and 5th.....	50
917	8th, 9th, B, and C.....	1,022			
1033	Tenn. ave., Warren, B, and C.....	519		Total area.....	54,161
865	6th, 7th, Mass. ave., and C.....	85			

ROUTE NO. 7, WEDNESDAY.

90	20th, Conn. ave., S, and Fla. ave.....	233	185	16th, 17th, I, and K.....	971
107	18th, 19th, K, and L.....	1,411	186	16th, Conn. ave., H, and I.....	1,086
110	19th, 20th, R, and S.....	1,781	198	15th, 16th, K, and L.....	1,578
111	19th, Conn. ave., Q, and R.....	1,041	199	15th, 16th, I, and K.....	1,619
126	17th, 18th, I, and K.....	1,325	216	Vt. ave., 15th, K, and L.....	595
131	18th, 19th, T, and Fla. ave.....	492	218	14th, 15th, I, and K.....	1,783
132	18th, 19th, S, and T.....	1,448	2	S, Bancroft, Phelps, and Col. road.....	901
133	18th, 19th, R, and S.....	1,412	3	Bancroft, Leroy, Phelps, and Col. road.....	1,126
134	18th, 19th, Q, and R.....	1,293	219	Vt. ave., 15th, H, and I.....	163
139	18th, 19th, M, and N.....	1,669	220	14th, 15th, H, and I.....	1,392
140	18th, 19th, L, and M.....	3,700	222	14th, 15th, H, and N. Y. ave.....	547
158	17th, 18th, Mass. ave., and N.....	1,877	215	Vt. ave., 14th, L, and M.....	218
159	17th, Conn. ave., R. I. ave., and N.....	2,513	217	Vt. ave., 14th, K, and L.....	1,042
160	17th, 18th, R. I. ave., and M.....	241	214	Vt. ave., 15th, L, and M.....	2,780
161	18th, Conn. ave., L, and M.....	391	197	15th, 16th, L, and M.....	4,047
162	17th, Conn. ave., L, and M.....	1,164			
163	18th, Conn. ave., K, and L.....	1,823		Total area.....	50,225
164	17th, Conn. ave., K, and L.....	330			
183	16th, 17th, L, and M.....	4,327			
184	16th, 17th, K, and L.....	1,906			

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 8, WEDNESDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
370	9th, 10th, Mass. ave., and L.....	309	450	6th, 7th, L, and N. Y. ave.....	169
372	9th, 10th, N. Y. ave., and K.....	333	451	6th, 7th, K, and N. Y. ave.....	282
373	9th, 10th, N. Y. ave., and I.....	1,001	452	6th, 7th, I, and Mass. ave.....	1,070
374	9th, 10th, H, and I.....	2,170	453	6th, 7th, H, and I.....	1,470
375	9th, 10th, G, and H.....	1,756	454	6th, 7th, G, and H.....	3,314
376	9th, 10th, F, and G.....	1,213	455	6th, 7th, F, and G.....	852
377	9th, 10th, E, and F.....	2,180	456	6th, 7th, E, and F.....	1,862
399	8th, 9th, N, and O.....	552	457	6th, 7th, D, and E.....	2,935
400	8th, 9th, M, and N.....	1,048	484w	6th, 7th, K, and Mass. ave.....	94
402	8th, 9th, K, and L.....	331	490	4½, 6th, C, and La. ave.....	2,204
403	8th, 9th, I, and K.....	470	397	8th, 9th, P, and Q.....	564
408	8th, 9th, D, and Pa. ave.....	224	398	8th, 9th, O, and P.....	515
424	7th, 8th, M, and N.....	617	420	7th, 8th, Q, and R. I. ave.....	380
425	7th, 8th, L, and M.....	564	421	7th, 8th, P, and Q.....	561
426	7th, 8th, K, and L.....	138	422	7th, 8th, O, and P.....	595
431	7th, 8th, D, and E.....	351	446	6th, 7th, O, and P.....	781
432	7th, 8th, Pa. ave., and D.....	83	480	5th, 6th, N, and O.....	432
447	6th, 7th, N, and O.....	3,308			
448	6th, 7th, M, and N.....	2,942		Total area.....	40,405
449	6th, 7th, L, and M.....	2,735			

ROUTE NO. 9, WEDNESDAY.

794	3d, 4th, E, and S. C. ave.....	287	1013	13th, Ky. ave., A, and B.....	440
822	4th, 5th, S. C. ave., and G.....	294	1034	13th, 14th, N. C. ave., and B.....	500
845	5th, 6th, D, and E.....	210	882	6th, 7th, L, and M.....	2,200
846	5th, 6th, E, and G.....	811	989	11th, 12th, Lincoln sq., and B..	2,594
873	6th, 7th, Pa. ave., and C.....	573	849	5th, 6th, I, and K.....	280
874	6th, 7th, Pa. ave., and D.....	160	997	11th, 12th, L, and Ga. ave.....	145
877	6th, 7th, E, and G.....	3,067	899	7th, 8th, N. C. ave., and A.....	250
878	6th, 7th, G, and I.....	4,415	920	8th, 9th, E. Cap., and A.....	56
903	7th, 8th, E, and G.....	1,238	970	10th, 11th, S. C. ave., and C.....	132
904	7th, 8th, G, and I.....	2,616	971	10th, 11th, S. C. ave., and D.....	40
925	8th, 9th, D, and E.....	754	972	10th, 11th, Pa. ave., and D.....	500
926	8th, 9th, E, and G.....	1,655	991	11th, 12th, S. C. ave., and D.....	166
942	9th, 10th, N. C. ave., and E. Cap	207	1014	12th, Ky. ave., Lincoln sq.,	
950	9th, 10th, G, and I.....	2,178		and B.....	304
968	10th, 11th, B, and N. C. ave.....	1,136	1015	12th, 13th, B, and C.....	1,000
969	10th, 11th, B, and C.....	1,426	1043	13th, 14th, E, and G.....	2,000
990	11th, 12th, B, and C.....	2,087	1042	13th, 14th, D, and E.....	2,500
992	11th, 12th, D, and E.....	1,452	1040	13th, Ky. ave., C, and S. C. ave..	215
995	11th, 12th, G, and I.....	2,248	1039	14th, Ky. ave., C, and S. C. ave..	75
996	11th, 12th, I, and K.....	779	823	4th, 5th, Va. ave., and G.....	101
1018	12th, 13th, D, and E.....	2,204	907	7th, 8th, L, and M.....	400
1020	12th, 13th, G, and I.....	4,207	881	6th, 7th, K, and L.....	676
1023	12th, 13th, K, and L.....	1,943			
949	9th, 10th, E, and G.....	1,510		Total area.....	54,304
1041	13th, Ky. ave., C, and D.....	2,273			

ROUTE NO. 10, THURSDAY.

155	17th, N. H. ave., Q, and Corcoran	1,407	212	14th, 15th, N, and Mass. ave.....	1,488
155	17th, N. H. ave., R, and Corcoran	1,102	213	14th, 15th, M, and Mass. ave.....	93
156	17th, 18th, P, and Q.....	2,325	152	18th, N. H. ave., Ore. ave., and T	309
157	17th, 18th, Mass. ave., and P....	1,295	152	18th, N. H. ave., Ore. ave., and S	880
178	16th, 17th, R, and S.....	1,887	153	18th, N. H. ave., R, and S.....	1,725
179	16th, 17th, Q, and R.....	1,542	207	14th, 15th, R, and S.....	3,276
180	16th, 17th, P, and Q.....	1,995	154	17th, N. H. ave., R, and S.....	102
181	16th, 17th, P, and Mass. ave.....	2,692	151	17th, 18th, T, and U.....	2,000
182	16th, 17th, R. I. ave., and M.....	1,333	207	14th, 15th, R, and S.....	100
192	15th, 16th, R, and S.....	3,140	150	17th, Fla. ave., U, and Fla. ave..	1,910
193	15th, 16th, Q, and R.....	1,790	175	16th, 17th, U, and V.....	1,379
194	15th, 16th, P, and Q.....	1,175	176	17th, N. H. ave., T, and U.....	887
195	15th, 16th, P, and R. I. ave.....	2,840	177	16th, 17th, S, and T.....	1,324
196	15th, 16th, Mass. ave., and M.....	1,362	190	15th, 16th, U, and V.....	2,010
208	14th, 15th, Q, and R.....	2,257	191	15th, 16th, S, and T.....	1,820
209	14th, 15th, P, and Q.....	1,531			
210	14th, 15th, P, and R. I. ave.....	2,460		Total area.....	52,056
211	14th, 15th, N, and R. I. ave.....	620			

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 11, THURSDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
482	5th, 6th, L, and M.....	758	509	4th, N. J. ave., Q, and R.....	700
484	5th, 6th, K, and Mass ave.....	414	509	5th, N. J. ave., Q, and R.....	1,272
485	5th, 6th, H, and I.....	595	510	5th, N. J. ave., P, and Q.....	2,186
486	5th, 6th, G, and H.....	947	520	3d, 4th, Q, and R.....	563
488	5th, 6th, E, and F.....	471	11	2d, 3d, B, and C.....	2,300
512	4th, 5th, N, and O.....	3,053	12	2d, 3d, B, and Pa. ave.....	364
513	4th, 5th, M, and N.....	1,305	517	4th, 5th, Mass. ave., and H.....	1,081
514	4th, 5th, M, and N. Y. ave.....	3,104	518	4th, 5th, G, and H.....	1,483
515n	4th, 5th, L, and N. Y. ave.....	503	574	1st, 2d, B, and C.....	930
515s	4th, 5th, L, and K.....	3,666	574	1st, 2d, B, and Pa. ave.....	1,485
515	4th, 5th, I, and K.....	2,485	633	1st, N. J. ave., B, and C.....	1,356
533	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, C, and Ind. ave.....	2,168	634	N. J. ave., N. Cap., B, and C.....	1,058
511	5th, N. J. ave., O, and P.....	2,060	685	Del. ave., N. Cap., B, and C.....	407
444	6th, 7th, Q, and R.....	2,171	630	N. Cap., N. J. ave., D, and E.....	1,253
445	6th, 7th, P, and Q.....	1,691			
478	5th, 6th, P, and Q.....	241		Total area.....	42,065

ROUTE NO. 12, THURSDAY.

534	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, B, and C.....	4,493	640	E, Canal, S. Cap., and Del. ave.....	1,760
535	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, C, and D.....	1,085	642	$\frac{1}{2}$, Del. ave., F, and G.....	973
536	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, D, and Va. ave.....	850	643	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1st, G, and H.....	1,500
545	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, M, and N.....	2,721	590	Del. ave., 2d, H, and I.....	100
546	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, N, and O.....	2,355	591	2d, 3d, I, and K.....	800
577	2d, 3d, B, and C.....	1,116	592	2d, 3d, K, and L.....	1,000
579	2d, 3d, C, and D.....	483	595	1st, Del. ave., M, and N.....	500
581	2d, 3d, D, and Va. ave.....	1,051	593	1st, 2d, K, and L.....	265
582	1st, 2d, D, and Va. ave.....	1,748	645	1st, $\frac{1}{2}$, I, and K.....	831
584	1st, 2d, F, and Va. ave.....	863	544	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, L, and M.....	2,522
586	1st, 2d, F, and G.....	1,017	491	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, C, and Pa. ave.....	2,247
594	3d, Del. ave., L, and M.....	540	737	1st, 2d, G, and I.....	985
638	1st, Del. ave., D, and E.....	1,122	740	1st, N. J. ave., K, and L.....	384
490	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, C, and La. ave.....	2,204	743	1st, N. J. ave., M, and L.....	949
691	C, D, S. Cap., and N. J. ave.....	436	797	3d, 4th, Va. ave., and I.....	287
693	D, E, S. Cap., and N. J. ave.....	1,008	801	3d, 4th, M, and N.....	1,000
692	C, D, 1st, and N. J. ave.....	242	802	3d, 4th, Ga. ave., and N.....	331
767	I, K, 2d, and 3d.....	276	825	5th, 4th, L, and M.....	264
697	K, L, S. Cap., and $\frac{1}{2}$	500	798	3d, 4th, I, and K.....	1,037
653	N, O, S. Cap., and $\frac{1}{2}$	288	824	5th, 4th, I, and K.....	290
652	N, O, 1st, and $\frac{1}{2}$	527	799	3d, 4th, K, and L.....	1,000
598	N, O, 1st, and Canal.....	480	743	1st, N. J. ave., M, and N.....	706
650	L, M, $\frac{1}{2}$, and Canal.....	2,000	744	N, O, 1st, and 2d.....	500
650	M, N, $\frac{1}{2}$, and Canal.....	100	635	C, Canal, Del. ave., and 2d.....	202
580	1st, 2d, C, and D.....	792			
635	1st, Del. ave., B, and C.....	2,000		Total area.....	50,807

ROUTE NO. 13, FRIDAY.

205	14th, 15th, T, and U.....	3,287	334	10th, Vt. ave., S, and T.....	200
206	14th, 15th, S, and T.....	2,267	302	11th, 12th, W, and Fla. ave.....	733
234	13th, 14th, W, and Fla. ave.....	1,459	358	10th, Vt. ave., V, and W.....	1,482
235	13th, 14th, W, and V.....	2,470	45	14th, 15th, Chapin, and Well-	
236	13th, 14, U, and V.....	3,272		ing.....	1,634
271	12th, 13th, W, and Fla. ave.....	1,169	333	11th, 12th, T, and U.....	676
273	12th, 13th, U, and V.....	1,670	357	9th, 10th, Fla. ave., and W.....	434
274	12th, 13th, T, and U.....	2,323	189	15th, N. H. ave., U, and V.....	915
275	12th, 13th, S, and T.....	3,475	203	14th, 15th, V, and W.....	900
276	12th, 13th, R, and S.....	1,743	303	11th, 12th, V, and W.....	450
305	11th, 12th, T, and U.....	770	359	10th, Vt. ave., U, and V.....	470
306	11th, 12th, S, and T.....	670	360	Fla. ave., Vt. ave., U, and V.....	4,721
331	10th, 11th, V, and W.....	561	361	9th, Vt. ave., T, and U.....	2,220
332	10th, 11th, U, and V.....	754	362	9th, 10th, S, and T.....	2,151
335	10th, 11th, R, and S.....	869	363	9th, 10th, R, and S.....	1,000
336	10th, 11th, Q, and R.....	550	363	do.....	1,000
337	10th, 11th, R. I. ave., and P.....	270	364	9th, 10th, R. I. ave., and R.....	2,513
338	10th, 11th, O, and P.....	563	365	9th, 10th, P, and Q.....	1,362
	14th, 15th, Staughton, and Fla.		366	9th, 10th, O, and P.....	1,163
	ave.....	198	27	13th, 14th, Clifton, and Roa-	
	14th, 15th, Chapin, and Staugh-			noke.....	182
	ton.....	1,255	202	14th, 15th, W, and Fla. ave.....	500
	do.....	790			
307	12th, Vt. ave., R, and S.....	228		Total area.....	57,779
204	14th, 15th, U, and V.....	2,460			

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 14, FRIDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
527	3d, 4th, I, and K.....	658	622	1st, N. Cap., I, and K.....	1,335
528	3d, 4th, I, and H.....	682	623	1st, N. Cap., H, and I.....	1,687
529	3d, 4th, G, and H.....	1,092	624	1st, N. Cap., G, and H.....	3,265
530	3d, 4th, G, and F.....	705	626	N. J. ave., N. Cap., Mass. ave., and F.....	970
560	2d, 3d, I, and K.....	265	628	N. J. ave., N. Cap., E, and F.....	3,244
561	1st, N. J. ave., I, and K.....	881	629	N. J. ave., 1st, D, and E.....	468
562	2d, 3d, I, and H.....	1,431	625	1st, N. Cap., Mass. ave., and G..	1,335
563	2d, N. J. ave., Mass. ave., and H.	257	555	Kirby, N. J. ave., M, and N.....	1,117
564	2d, 3d, Mass. ave., and G.....	1,479	n 557	1st, N. J. ave., Pierce, and M....	779
565	2d, N. J. ave., Mass. ave., and G.	84	s 557	1st, N. J. ave., Pierce, and L....	1,111
566	2d, 3d, F, and G.....	1,092	559	1st, N. J. ave., K, and L.....	1,481
567	2d, N. J. ave., F, and G.....	1,341	618	1st, N. Cap., N. Y. ave., and N...	260
568	2d, 3d, F, and E.....	2,297	619	1st, N. Cap., N. Y. ave., and M...	3,342
569	1st, 2d, E, and F.....	1,759	620	1st, N. Cap., L, and M.....	4,372
570	2d, 3d, D, and E.....	1,089	621	1st, N. Cap., L, and K.....	4,363
571	1st, 2d, D, and E.....	1,975			
572	2d, 3d, D, and Ind. ave.....	81			
573	1st, 2d, Ind. ave., and D.....	444		Total area.....	46,741

ROUTE NO. 15, FRIDAY.

495	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, E, and F.....	2,364	C	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, Me. ave., and Md. ave..	2,556
496	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, F, and G.....	2,227	D	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, Me. ave., and Md. ave.	2,742
497	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, G, and H.....	2,346	492	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, C, and Md. ave.....	1,535
498	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, H, and I.....	2,348	494	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, Va. ave., and E.....	539
499	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, I, and K.....	1,859	583	2d, 3d, E, and F.....	1,158
500	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, K, and L.....	1,657	585	2d, 3d, F, and G.....	1,527
501	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, L, and M.....	2,296	587	2d, 3d, G, and H.....	1,762
538	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, E, and F.....	2,170	588	2d, Del. ave., G, and H.....	362
539	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, F, and G.....	2,153	589	2d, 3d, H, and I.....	1,826
540	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, G, and H.....	2,450	597	2d, Del. ave., M, and N.....	650
541	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, H, and I.....	2,449	493	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, C, and D.....	433
543	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, K, and L.....	1,848			
542	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, I, and K.....	2,077		Total area.....	43,334

ROUTE NO. 16, SATURDAY.

395	8th, 9th, R, and S.....	803	2	T, Thomas, 1st, and 2d.....	669
417	7th, 8th, S, and T.....	664	475	5th, 6th, R. I. ave., and S.....	332
419	7th, 8th, R, and S.....	590	551	1st, 3d, Q, and R.....	4,742
441	6th, 7th, S, and T.....	2,283	393	8th, 9th, T, and Fla. ave.....	627
442	6th, 7th, R. I. ave., and S.....	1,866	18	Wilson, Pomeroy, 2d, and 4th..	1,410
475	5th, 6th, S, and Fla. ave.....	396	2	Pomeroy, Trumbull, 6th, and 7th.....	506
476	5th, 6th, R. I. ave., and R.....	155	3	Howard, Trumbull, 6th, and 7th	350
507	4th, N. J. ave., R. I. ave., and R.	2,337	3	Q, Quincy, Lincoln, and 1st....	1,377
508	5th, R. I. ave., R, and N. J. ave..	666	4	Quincy, R, Lincoln, and 1st....	1,360
	LE DROIT PARK.		5	R, Prospect, Lincoln, and 1st...	1,080
3	Fla. ave., Maple ave., 4th, and 5th.....	557	6	R, Prospect, 1st, and 2d.....	1,172
5	Fla. ave., Maple ave., 5th, and 6th.....	200	3	Quincy, R, 2d, and 3d.....	773
15	Spruce, Elm, 5th, and Bohrer..	992	7	Quincy, R, 1st, and 2d.....	1,222
Extended	Alley between 8th and 9th, Fla. ave., and V.....	330	5	R, Randolph, 1st, and 2d.....	281
Block 1	Fla. ave., Spruce, 6th, and Bohrer.....	182	e 475	5th, N. J. ave., S, and Fla. ave..	200
615	N. Cap., 1st, P, and Q.....	3,240	8	S, Seaton, N. Cap., and 1st.....	1,800
	7th ext., 8th, Fla. ave., and Grant.....	277	11	R, Quincy, N. Cap., and 1st....	1,648
	8th ext., 9th, Fla. ave., and Grant.....	100	10	R, Randolph, N. Cap., and 1st..	1,705
Block 6	6th, Bohrer, 7th, and Fla. ave..	194	440	T, Fla. ave., 6th, and 7th.....	154
19	Wilson, Pomeroy, 4th, and 5th.	462	669	N. Cap., O, 1st, and P.....	3,129
20	Oak, Wilson, 3d, and 4th.....	398	616	N. Cap., 1st, O, and P.....	2,587
7	Elm, Oak, 3d, and 4th.....	333	554	1st, 3d, N, and O.....	2,481
10	Elm, Oak, 2d, and 3d.....	272	553	1st, 3d, O, and P.....	2,696
8	Spruce, Elm, 3d, and 4th.....	376	617	1st, N. Cap., N, and O.....	3,332
13	T, Spruce, 3d, and 4th.....	706	553	3d, N. J. ave., O, and P.....	379
12	Fla. ave., T, 3d, and 4th.....	268	521	3d, 4th, P, and Q.....	202
			614	N. Cap., 1st, Q, and Fla. ave....	385
			670	N. Cap., 1st, O, and N. Y. ave...	586
			394	8th, 9th, S, and T.....	700
			9	R, Seaton, N. Cap., and 1st.....	1,875
				Total area.....	58,407

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 17, SATURDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
674	1st, N. Cap., K, and L.....	1,775	833	5th, 6th, G, and H.....	868
676	1st, N. Cap., H, and I.....	2,767	559	6th, 7th, G, and H.....	3,581
716	2d, Del. ave., I, and K.....	880	890	7th, 8th, G, and H.....	922
749	2d, 3d, K, and L.....	1,712	912	8th, 9th, G, and H.....	881
750	2d, 3d, I, and K.....	390	934	9th, 10th, G, and H.....	895
774	3d, 4th, K, and L.....	900	1003	12th, 13th, H, and I.....	1,152
776	3d, 4th, H, and I.....	1,436	1026	13th, 14th, H, and I.....	1,997
805	4th, 5th, L, and M.....	907	1027	13th, 14th, G, and H.....	3,793
808	4th, 5th, H, and I.....	536	1004	12th, 13th, G, and H.....	1,145
829	5th, 6th, L, and M.....	882	981	11th, 12th, H, and I.....	1,499
855	6th, 7th, L, and M.....	872	982	11th, 12th, G, and H.....	958
856	6th, 7th, K, and L.....	1,072	958	10th, 11th, H, and I.....	95
858	6th, 7th, H, and I.....	2,153	980	11th, 12th, K, and Fla. ave.....	160
911	8th, 9th, H, and I.....	1,009	717	1st, Del. ave., H, and I.....	100
775	3d, 4th, I, and K.....	1,005	1	12th, Trinidad, M, and Fla. ave.....	2,435
889	7th, 8th, H, and I.....	799	1049	14th, 15th, Md. ave., and H.....	90
672	N. Cap., 1st, M, and N.....	1,300	29	Gales, 15th, 16th, and H.....	648
806	K, L, 4th, and 5th.....	200	30	Gales, H, 16th, and 17th.....	1,702
832	H, I, 5th, and 6th.....	676	27	Gales, Kramer, 16th, and 17th..	616
887	K, L, 7th, and 8th.....	356	27	Rosedale, Kramer, 16th, and 17th.....	650
888	I, K, 7th, and 8th.....	223	28	Rosedale, Gales, 15th, and 16th..	663
910	I, K, 8th, and 9th.....	665	857	6th, 7th, I, and K.....	774
932	9th, 10th, I, and K.....	634	886	7th, 8th, L, and Fla. ave.....	295
933	9th, 10th, H, and I.....	560			
777	3d, 4th, G, and H.....	799			
809	4th, 5th, G, and H.....	318			
				Total area.....	50,745

ROUTE NO. 18, SATURDAY.

231	14th, 15th, B, and C.....	953	464	6th, 7th, Va. ave., and D.....	246
263	13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14th, B, and C.....	1,739	465	6th, 7th, D, and E.....	1,800
296	12th, 13th, B, and C.....	1,627	466	6th, 7th, E, and F.....	2,030
297	12th, 13th, C, and D.....	1,180	467	6th, 7th, F, and G.....	1,387
325	11th, 12th, C, and Va. ave.....	150	468	6th, 7th, G, and H.....	2,318
327	11th, 12th, E, and Md. ave.....	1,017	469	6th, 7th, H, and I.....	2,086
351	10th, 11th, C, and Va. ave.....	566	470	6th, 7th, I, and K.....	1,364
383	9th, 10th, B, and Va. ave.....	1,684	471	6th, 7th, K, and L.....	1,376
384	9th, 10th, Va. ave., and C.....	151	472	9th, 7th, L, and M.....	706
385	9th, 10th, C, and Md. ave.....	102	390	9th, 10th, G, and H.....	1,000
387	9th, 10th, D, and E.....	4,457	389	9th, 10th, F, and G.....	1,500
388	9th, 10th, E, and F.....	1,442	354	10th, 11th, E, and F.....	598
409	8th, 9th, B, and Md. ave.....	294	328	11th, 12th, E, and F.....	186
410	8th, 9th, C, and D.....	289	326	11th, 12th, C, and D.....	200
411	8th, 9th, D, and E.....	1,172	266	13th, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, C, and D.....	1,000
412	8th, 9th, E, and F.....	1,018	265	13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14th, C, and D.....	1,000
413	8th, 9th, F, and G.....	714	264	13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13th, B, and C.....	1,641
435	7th, 8th, D, and E.....	1,111	502	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, M, and N.....	4,091
436	7th, 8th, E, and F.....	749	503	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, N, and O.....	3,414
462	6th, 7th, B, and Md. ave.....	1,863			
463	6th, 7th, C, and Md. ave.....	242			
				Total area.....	50,463

REPORT OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith submit to you my report as measurer and inspector of lumber for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

I have measured and inspected 8,291,181 feet B. M.

Gross receipts	\$1,868.22
Expense, handling	939.43
Net	928.79

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. T. BALLARD.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 28, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I herein make my report of the amount of lumber measured by me for the year ended June 30, 1900:

Merchantable lumber, 4,357,072 feet; condemned lumber, 134,217 feet.

Fees	\$917.48
Expenses	458.79
Net	458.69

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. Z. COLISON,
823 Sixth street SW.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected and measured for the year ended June 30, 1900, 1,328,172 feet of lumber, at 30 cents per thousand.

Fees	\$398.40
Expenses	181.13
Net	217.27

EDW. J. DAW, *Inspector.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF WOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have inspected and measured in the Rock Creek district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, 8,624 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord, amounting to \$776.23.

Total expenses for the year were, for 2,000 certificates at \$2 a thousand, \$4.

The present method of inspecting and measuring wood in the Rock Creek district seems to meet with satisfaction, and I have, therefore, no suggestions to make as to any change therein.

Respectfully,

WM. O. ORNDORFF,

Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Rock Creek District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 16, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith tender my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, according to request of circular letter of 15th ultimo.

The outlook for the coming year seems to be about the same as past year.

Statement of wood inspected and measured in Anacostia district from July, 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Date.	Pine.	Oak.	Total.	Total cash.	Ex-penses.	Total net cash.	Vessels.
1899.	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>				
July.....	679 $\frac{2}{3}$	51 $\frac{6}{8}$	731	\$65.79	-----	-----	23
August.....	1,064 $\frac{4}{8}$	21 $\frac{6}{8}$	1,086 $\frac{2}{8}$	97.76	-----	-----	36
September.....	795 $\frac{2}{8}$	52 $\frac{6}{8}$	841 $\frac{1}{8}$	76.34	-----	-----	25
October.....	247	53 $\frac{6}{8}$	301 $\frac{4}{8}$	27.14	-----	-----	10
November.....	540 $\frac{2}{8}$	47 $\frac{6}{8}$	588	52.92	-----	-----	19
December.....	544	33 $\frac{6}{8}$	578 $\frac{1}{8}$	52.03	-----	-----	14
1900.							
January.....	234 $\frac{7}{8}$	-----	234 $\frac{7}{8}$	21.13	-----	-----	5
February.....	83	-----	83	7.47	-----	-----	1
March.....	193 $\frac{2}{8}$	29	222 $\frac{2}{8}$	20.00	-----	-----	6
April.....	545	10	555 $\frac{6}{8}$	50.00	-----	-----	16
May.....	971	46 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,018 $\frac{2}{8}$	91.64	-----	-----	29
June.....	711 $\frac{4}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	724	65.20	\$5.00	-----	19
Total.....	6,611 $\frac{1}{8}$	360 $\frac{2}{8}$	6,971 $\frac{3}{8}$	627.42	5.00	\$622.42	203

Six thousand six hundred and eleven and one-eighth cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord, amounting to \$627.42.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. EATON,

Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Anacostia District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

538 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully report that I have inspected and measured in the Potomac district for the year ending June 30, 1900, 15,999 cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord, amounting to \$1,439.91. Expenses, \$360.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. O'MEARA,

Inspector and Measurer, Potomac District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, *October 3, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your instructions the board of medical supervisors submits the following report of the work done by it during the year ended June 30, 1900:

PHYSICIANS' LICENSES.

Ninety-five applications have been received for licenses to practice medicine in this District. In eight instances the applications were based on registration at the health office prior to the passage of the law now in force regulating the practice of medicine, and in one on a State license. In the remaining cases, 36, the applicants sought the right to practice in this District through examinations to determine their qualifications. Licenses to applicants of the class first mentioned (officially designated as Class A) are issued on the mere establishment of the fact of registration prior to the passage of the current law. The number of applicants represents the number of licenses issued. In order to secure a license by virtue of a certificate issued by a State medical examining board (this class of applicants being designated as Class B) it is necessary that the State which has issued such license recognize the licenses issued by the board of medical supervisors, to the extent of issuing to the holders thereof licenses to practice medicine in such State, without fee and without examination. In the single instance which came before the board during the past year, and in fact in all instances previously submitted to it, the State law did not provide for the necessary recognition of the licenses of this board. This application was therefore rejected.

It will be noted from the preceding paragraph that by far the largest number of applicants for licenses to practice medicine are those who neither were registered prior to the existence of the present statute nor hold State licenses, all of whom must submit satisfactory evidence as to age, moral character, and previous medical education, and demonstrate their qualifications by means of a written and oral examination. At the beginning of the year 31 applicants of this class (Class C), whose applications had been filed in the latter part of June, 1899, were awaiting examination. During the year 55 applications have been received, of which, however, 36 were filed in the latter part of June, 1900, and therefore necessarily held over for examination in July. The total number of applicants entitled to examination during the year was 50. For the examination of such applicants examinations were held in July, October, and January. No applications were pending at the time fixed by law for the April examination, and therefore no such examination was held. Of the applicants just mentioned, 37 passed the required examinations, 11 were unsuccessful, 1 did not appear at the appointed time, and 1 formally withdrew his application. Of the candidates examined, therefore, 22.92 per cent failed. This percentage of failure was greater than during 1898-99, when it was but 15.5, and about equal to that of 1897-98, when it was 22.2.

MIDWIVES' LICENSES.

Nine applications have been received for licenses to practice midwifery, based on registration at the health office prior to the passage of the act now regulating the practice of medicine. All such applications were favorably acted on, their issue depending, as in the issue of corresponding licenses to practice medicine, merely on the determination of the question whether the applicant was or was not registered. Three such licenses, not included among those referred to in the preceding sentence, were issued to replace others which had become invalid by reason of the failure of the licentiates to record them within the time allowed by law. Women desiring to become midwives, and willing to submit to examination as now required by law in order to demonstrate their qualifications for such work, appear to be scarce. But 4 applications have been received for licenses involving examination of the applicants. Of such applicants 3 received licenses.

A synopsis of the facts set forth above appears in the accompanying table.

EXPENSES.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board is appended. From such statement it will be seen that the compensation of the seventeen officers, acting as members of the boards of medical examiners or of the board of medical supervisors, in three instances of both, for twelve months' work was \$236.45. Of this amount the two lay members of the board of medical supervisors received, by order of the Commissioners, \$25 each. The distribution of the balance in accordance with law resulted in the payment to the board of medical examiners of \$178.68, practically equivalent to \$35.74 per member; to the board of homeopathic medical examiners, of \$7.77, representing the payment to each member of approximately \$1.55. The board of eclectic medical examiners received nothing.

In view of the large amount of work devolving upon the several members of the boards of medical examiners and of this board, the board of medical supervisors believes that some arrangement should be made whereby a reasonable compensation can be paid for their services. It respectfully renews the recommendation made last year that an appropriation of \$1,600 be asked for this purpose. The law requires four examinations to be held every year, and every examination may involve two meetings of each of the four boards—that is, eight meetings. At each such meeting five members should be present. Five members are therefore required to attend each of 32 meetings, so that the amount asked, \$1,600, would be just sufficient to provide for the compensation of each member of each board of examiners and of the board of medical supervisors, at the rate of \$10 per meeting.

In conclusion, this board desires to express its appreciation of the kindness of the law school of the University of Georgetown, which has granted, without compensation, the use of a room in which to hold examinations.

Respectfully,

J. S. McLAIN, M. D.,
President.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of receipts and expenditures.

To balance forward.....	\$25.00	By miscellaneous expenses.....	\$295.65
To fees received.....	530.00	By amount paid lay members of board of medical supervisors	50.00
		By amount paid board of medical ex- aminers	178.68
		By amount paid board of homeopathic medical examiners	7.77
		By balance forward	22.90
Total.....	555.00	Total	555.00

Synopsis of applications received and licenses issued.

LICENSES TO PRACTICE MEDICINE.

Series A: Applications received, 8; licenses issued, 8.

Series B: Applications received, 1; licenses issued, 0.

Series C: Applications received, 50; licenses issued, 37.

LICENSES TO PRACTICE MIDWIFERY.

Series A: Applications received, 9; licenses issued, 9; licenses reissued, 3.

Series C: Applications received, 4; licenses issued, 3.

Table showing the number of applications and the colleges from which the applicants graduated.

College of graduation.	Applications.			Candidates.					
	Held over from 1898-99.	Received in 1899-1900.	Total.	Examined.		Withdrawn.	Failed to ap- pear.	Awaiting ex- amination.	Total.
				Passed.	Failed.				
Baltimore Medical College	1		1	1					1
Bellevue Hospital Medical College		1	1		1				1
Columbian University	20	18	38	16	5			17	38
Fort Worth University	1		1		1				1
University of Georgetown	5	6	11	5				6	11
Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.	1	2	3	1	1			1	3
Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.		1	1	1					1
Howard University	2	7	9	4	1		1	3	9
Jefferson Medical College		1	1	1					1
University of Maryland		2	2		1			1	2
Miami Medical College	1		1	1					1
National University	1	5	6	1				5	6
New York Homeopathic Medical College		1	1	1					1
Ohio Medical College		1	1	1					1
University of Pennsylvania		1	1	1					1
Physicians and Surgeons, College of, Keo- kuk, Iowa	1		1		1				1
Physicians and Surgeons, College of, New York, N. Y.		1	1	1					1
Tufts Medical College	1		1			1			1
Tulane University		1	1	1					1
University of Virginia		2	2	1				1	2
Total	34	50	84	37	11	1	1	34	84

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, term expires 1902.
JAMES T. DU BOIS, term expires 1902.
R. ROSS PERRY, term expires 1902.
THEODORE W. NOYES, term expires 1904.
CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1904.
RUFUS H. THAYER, term expires 1904.
SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, term expires 1906.
BRAINARD H. WARNER, term expires 1906.
JOHN B. LARNER, term expires 1906.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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 BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Vice-President.*
 WESTON FLINT, *Librarian, Secretary, and Treasurer.*

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SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.

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LEGISLATION.

CHARLES J. BELL, *Chairman.* BRAINARD H. WARNER.
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DONATIONS.

SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, *Chairman.* BRAINARD H. WARNER.
CHARLES J. BELL.



PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: During the past year the work of modifying the accepted design of the new public library building so that the structure might be built for the money available for that purpose without substantial alteration of its lines, and without sacrifice of either working usefulness or artistic attractiveness, has occupied much time and required much anxious consideration on the part of the architects, superintendent of construction, and the library commission.

The original design submitted by the architects, Ackerman & Ross, in competition in July, 1899, and adopted by the commission, proposed a building consisting of a rectangular central pavilion with equal wings east and west, respectively, all having a basement and two stories. To save cost and to concentrate the interior arrangement of spaces the dimensions of the original plan were at the very beginning reduced somewhat by the library commission, both in the length of the central pavilion and in the width of the wings, and other modifications tending to economy of construction were suggested to the architects.

The working drawings prepared by the architects after this first revision of the plans were on a scale of detail, materials and workmanship, so elaborate and expensive as to far exceed in cost the funds available. This design contemplated a rich treatment in raised surfaces, molding, and ornamental work on the exterior stone walls; copper and very heavy green slate on the roofs; bronze window sashes, entrance doors, pilaster caps and other ornaments; rich, iron balustrades and grilles, mosaic floors, very richly ornamented stucco cornices, panels, ceilings, and vaultings; colored marble finish for the interior of the general-delivery room, limestone walls for the bicycle room in the basement, fine oak wainscoting and paneling throughout the first and second stories, ornamental ceiling lights, etc.

The design also required the best white marble exterior above the basement and Milford pink granite in the basement walls and all outside curbing, main entrance exedra, platforms and steps, and the curved walls of the rear driveways.

Proposals for the construction of the building secured in May, 1900, upon the modified drawings considerably exceeded the amount available and were necessarily rejected, while the plans and specifications were subjected to further revision.

Finally the desired end has been attained. The foundation work is completed, having been provided for under separate contract. On August 1, 1900, proposals for the general construction were invited by public advertisement upon the finally amended drawings and specifications, and a contract was made with Richardson & Burgess, of this city, for the erection of the building complete and equipped with all apparatus, excepting book stack, elevator, lighting fixtures, and furniture, for the sum of \$277,000, which, with the cost of the omitted items, foundation work, commissions to architects and superintendent of construction, and miscellaneous expenses, will exhaust the \$350,000 donated for public library purposes by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

The building to be provided under the contract and now in course of construction is to consist of a rectangular central pavilion 111 feet 5 inches long (north and south) and 90 feet 10 inches broad, with equal wings east and west, respectively, each 63 feet 6 inches long

(north and south) and 54 feet 10 inches broad. The structure will thus have a maximum width on the basement line of 219 feet 10 inches at its front (east and west) and a maximum depth of 111 feet 5 inches in its central pavilion on the north and south line.

The building is to stand in the center of Mount Vernon square, east and west, but is to approach at its rear close to the north line of the square, thus placing considerable park space south of the structure and enhancing its architectural effect as its long south front and main entrance are approached.

The accompanying cut shows the situation of the library in the square and the percentage of ground surface occupied by the building.

The area of Mount Vernon square is 130,219 square feet (509 feet 2 inches by 255 feet 9 inches). The area to be occupied by the library is 17,307 square feet. Thus nearly seven-eighths of Mount Vernon square are untouched by the new building and the park space available for public use includes the ground upon which the best trees are growing. The park surrounding the library building will furnish it a setting of green and will increase both its comfort and its attractiveness. On the other hand, the location of the library upon a small fraction of the square will insure greater care and attention and expenditure of money in developing the remainder of the park for the purposes of public use and recreation. It will not be permitted to remain neglected and unkempt.

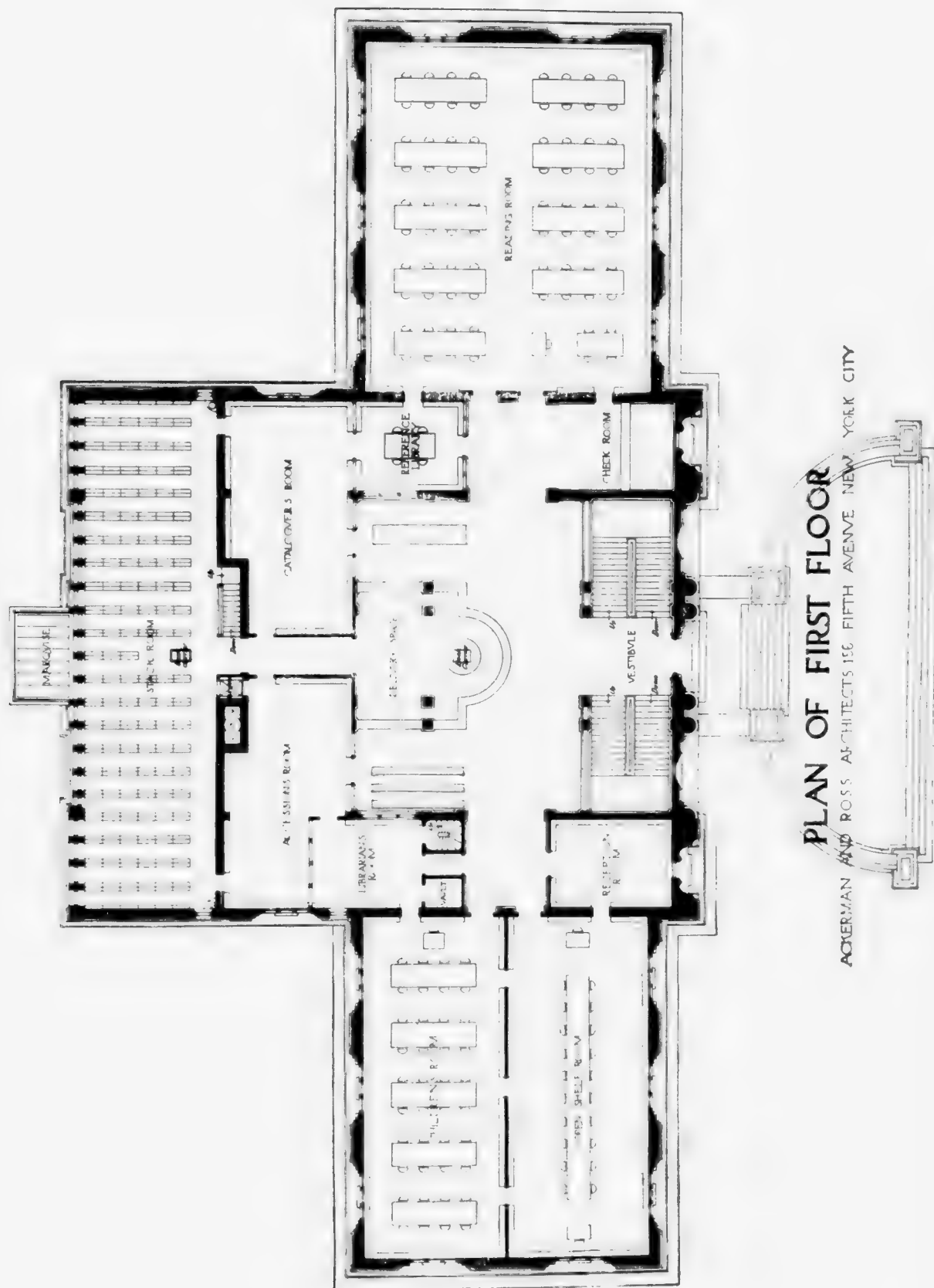
Cuts accompanying this report show the convenient arrangement of the rooms of the library and suggest the exceeding attractiveness of its exterior appearance.

The basement is but partly below the ground level and is admirably lighted, well ventilated, and in every way serviceable for any library use. In the central pavilion the basement is occupied by the entrance hall and bicycle room, the lavatories, packing room, receiving rooms, lunch room, bindery, and the boiler room extending down to the sub-basement. The east wing is devoted to storerooms and rooms for the janitor and house cleaners and scrubwomen. In the west wing the basement is one entire room not yet assigned. This may ultimately become the children's reading room when the demand for juvenile accommodations outgrows the space provided on the first floor for this purpose or when the children's room on the first floor is needed to enlarge the open-shelf accommodations.

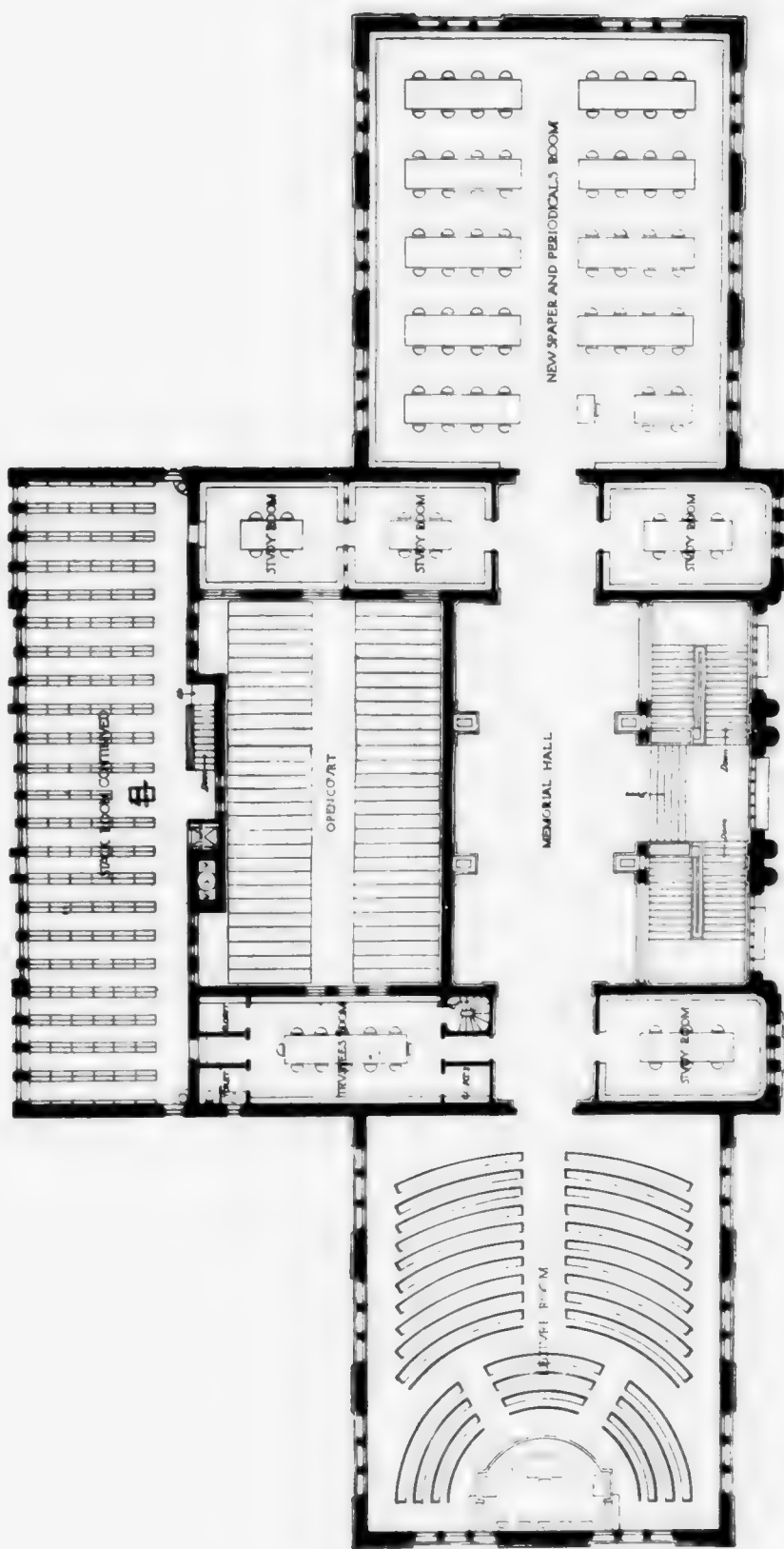
In the first or principal story the central pavilion contains the entrance and general delivery hall, in which also are the staircases to the second floor. Here also are the so-called reception room, which is really an annex of the open-shelf room, public catalogue room, and the librarian's office. Behind the long delivery counter for the service of books to readers is a wide passage to the book stack that occupies the whole north end of this pavilion, extending up through both the first and second stories. On one side of this passage is located the accessions room and on the other the catalogue room.

The east wing is used as the general public reading room, and the west wing is divided equally by partition between the children's reading room and the main open-shelf room. The latter and the two reading rooms will be provided with wall shelving all around within easy reach of readers. There is considerable flexibility in the area available for the open-shelf and children's rooms, which are among the notable features of the new building. Ample provision is made for future expansion in these two directions.

In the second story the central pavilion contains a memorial or exhi-



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR
 ACKERMAN AND ROSS ARCHITECTS 156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

ACKERMAN AND ROSS ARCHITECTS 156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

bition hall, several private study rooms, and the trustees' room. The east wing in this story contains the public reading room for periodicals and newspapers, and the west wing may also be used as a reading room, but is designed as a lecture or class room.

There are altogether 36 rooms and halls, of which 17 are in the basement, 10 in the first story, and 8 in the second story, beside the main book room, or book stack, occupying the north end of the central pavilion and, as stated, extending from the first-story floor to the roof.

The areas, in square feet, of the various rooms, exclusive of passages, stairways, etc., as calculated by Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, are as follows:

Basement:	Sq. feet.
Hall in west wing	2,850
Hall in central pavilion, for passageway and bicycles	1,380
Two packing rooms in rear, of nearly equal size	1,454
Bindery and storeroom	501
Janitor's room	343
Scrubwomen's room	331
Two storerooms in east wing	1,425
Lunch room	453
Kitchen and storerooms	346
Two lavatories, each	348
Boiler and fan rooms	1,636
First story:	
General delivery room	2,310
Public reading room	2,938
Children's reading room	1,454
Open-shelf rooms (one large, one small)	1,791
Librarian's office	270
Cloakroom (about)	100
Reference rooms (two), about	500
Cataloguing room	760
Accessions room	675
Main stack room	2,000
Second story:	
Periodical and newspaper reading room	2,938
Lecture hall	2,938
Exhibition hall	1,440
Four private study rooms (nearly equal)	1,306
Trustees' room	418

MODIFICATIONS OF THE ORIGINAL PLANS.

In making the revisions of the plans which have been noted no change has been permitted in the arrangement and proportionate areas of spaces in the building or in its general architectural design. The exterior stonework is somewhat plainer than originally proposed, but of a good quality of white marble, and the Milford pink granite for the basement is retained. The roof will be covered with black slate with the sheet-metal work thereon of galvanized iron, and the gutters, flashings, and flat portions are to be copper.

All bronze work and all mosaic floors, except borders in the general delivery room and exhibition hall, have been omitted. White marble is retained for the stairways, but all other interior marble finish is omitted. The original elaborate stucco enrichments of ceilings, vaults, and cornices are generally omitted, but fine moldings and good forms are retained. The door and wainscot trims of the general delivery room will be in cement instead of marble. All oak wainscoting in the second story, except the trustees' room, is omitted. Metal sashes and bronze doors are altered to oak. All oak and parquet flooring is changed to plain, hard, Southern pine. No change has

been made in the original design of the heating and ventilating apparatus and electric lighting. Polished plate glass is retained for all windows. It is expected that the funds will permit a pleasing color treatment for the interior walls.

The building will be entirely fireproof throughout, solidly and strongly constructed, and in every way a truly monumental and permanent structure, appropriate for its purposes as a public library building in a public square. The building will be well furnished and ready for use, except as to books and materials for the library proper. The book stack will be made entirely of steel and iron and with glass or marble decks. It will be five stories of 7 feet each in height, and have a capacity of about 264,500 volumes.

Although the several revisions of plans have caused some six months' time to be lost in the commencement of construction on the ground, the excavation, foundations, basement walls, outside drainage, and the main grading of the ground about the building have already been accomplished, and it is expected that the building will be completed within the time originally fixed by law, namely, March 3, 1902.

The report of the librarian of the Public Library, which is transmitted herewith, makes a gratifying showing of the growth and increasing usefulness of the library in its present crowded rented quarters on New York avenue. It shows an increase during the year in the number of library books of 2,265, an enlarged circulation of books per day among readers, and an increase of 3,747 in the number of registered borrowers. Special attention is called to the demonstration made by the librarian of the absolute need of a considerably increased library force and a notable enlargement of the supply of books.

The law provides that the new Public Library building shall be finished by March 4, 1902, and the contract which has been made for its construction provides that it shall be completed by the 1st of March of that year.

WANTED: BOOKS FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The appropriations for the year 1901-1902, to be made by the approaching session of Congress, will probably cover the date of occupying the new building, and perhaps four or five months of such occupancy. Within the same fiscal year will certainly be included the preliminary period of securing the books with which to fill the shelves of the new building. The library is enjoying a healthy growth in its present cramped quarters, but everything in the new building will be on so much larger a scale that special attention must be given to the labor of securing a very great increase in the number of books. The present library contains less than 19,000 volumes. While they overflow the shelves of the building now in use, they will be lost in the structure on Mount Vernon square. The wall shelves and book stack on the first floor alone of the new library will accommodate 71,670 volumes, as follows: First tier book stack, 52,900; public reading room, 7,770; children's room, 5,500; open shelf room, 5,500. The permanent wall shelving and book stack will accommodate 283,270 volumes, leaving portable cases or book presses out of the calculation. The special labor of all friends of the library will be to so increase the number of volumes on its list that the shelves of the new building, at least so far as the first floor is concerned, may be filled when the library enters upon its new quarters.

The acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift of a library building carries

with it the pledge of a suitable maintenance of the library by Congress, upon which the donation was conditioned. Congress, acting as the District's legislature, will undoubtedly fulfill the pledge of suitable maintenance, and in meeting this obligation a liberal appropriation in the District bill for the purchase of books is the first and most important item.

The estimates submitted by the trustees urge an appropriation of \$20,000 for this purpose, and this amount, while large compared with the current appropriation for books, is very small when the book accommodations of the new building are considered and when comparisons are made with the appropriations for books in the first years of other public libraries. Up to this time the District taxpayers, national and local, have contributed for books from the District's tax money only \$1,000, for the reason that the library as it at present exists has neither the room space to shelve nor the library force to catalogue any considerable increase in the number of volumes. But these reasons for a small appropriation disappear with entrance into the new building, and our Congressional legislators will undoubtedly make the book appropriation for 1901-2 adequate in amount.

The accumulation of books for the new building during the year 1901-2 should be accompanied by their cataloguing and systematic arrangement, and to this end a considerable increase in the library force of cataloguers and assistants will be essential. This enlarged force will be necessary even if removal to the new building shall not occur until after June 30, 1902. But since the building is to be completed March 1, 1902, it is probable that the new building may be utilized several months at least before the close of the fiscal year 1901-2, and the need will immediately arise of the provision of the much larger force required to handle the new library of books and to care for the spacious building. The estimated pay roll of 1901-2 contemplates the use of 18 employees at a total cost of \$12,560.

In stocking new library buildings with collections of books and in providing ample cataloguing and circulating library forces American municipalities have not been illiberal.

The libraries of Salem, Mass., and Newark, N. J., began with approximately the same number of books as the Washington Public Library, and their growth for the first two years was approximately the same as that of the local collection.

Salem (Mass.) Public Library:

Disbursements, 1889 (first year), for books	\$12,252.00
Disbursements, 1890, for books	6,746.00
	18,998.00

Total books, 1890, 19,691.

Newark (N. J.) Public Library:

Disbursements, 1889 (first year), books	14,572.35
Disbursements, 1890, books	14,986.59
	29,558.94

Total books, 1890, 22,848.

In the first two years of its life Salem's library secured 19,691 books, with appropriations amounting to \$18,998; Newark's library secured 22,848 volumes, with appropriations aggregating \$29,558.94; Washington's library secured 19,000 volumes at a cost of no appropriation whatsoever, all coming from private donations and subscriptions. Washington now asks \$20,000 appropriation for books, that amount being less than Newark's appropriation for the period already passed by Washington's library without any appropriation from the municipal funds.

NEED OF AN ENLARGED LIBRARY FORCE.

The itemized disbursements of the Newark library for 1889, 1890, and 1895 were as follows:

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Disbursements, 1889.

[Force, 1 librarian, 5 permanent assistants, 4 expert cataloguers; books, 13,000.]

Binding	\$54.35
Books	14,572.35
Furniture and repairs	6,872.88
Incidentals	1,033.88
Light and fuel	139.50
Pay roll	7,592.60
Periodicals	1,451.71
Rent	2,625.00
Printing and stationery	1,237.50

35,570.78

Disbursements, 1890.

[Force, 31; books, 22,848.]

Binding	\$287.53
Books	14,986.59
Furniture and repairs	5,058.50
Light and fuel	3,475.98
Pay roll	14,230.50
Periodicals	2,414.31
Rent	3,500.00
Printing and stationery	2,609.69
Incidentals	449.84

47,012.94

Disbursements, 1895.

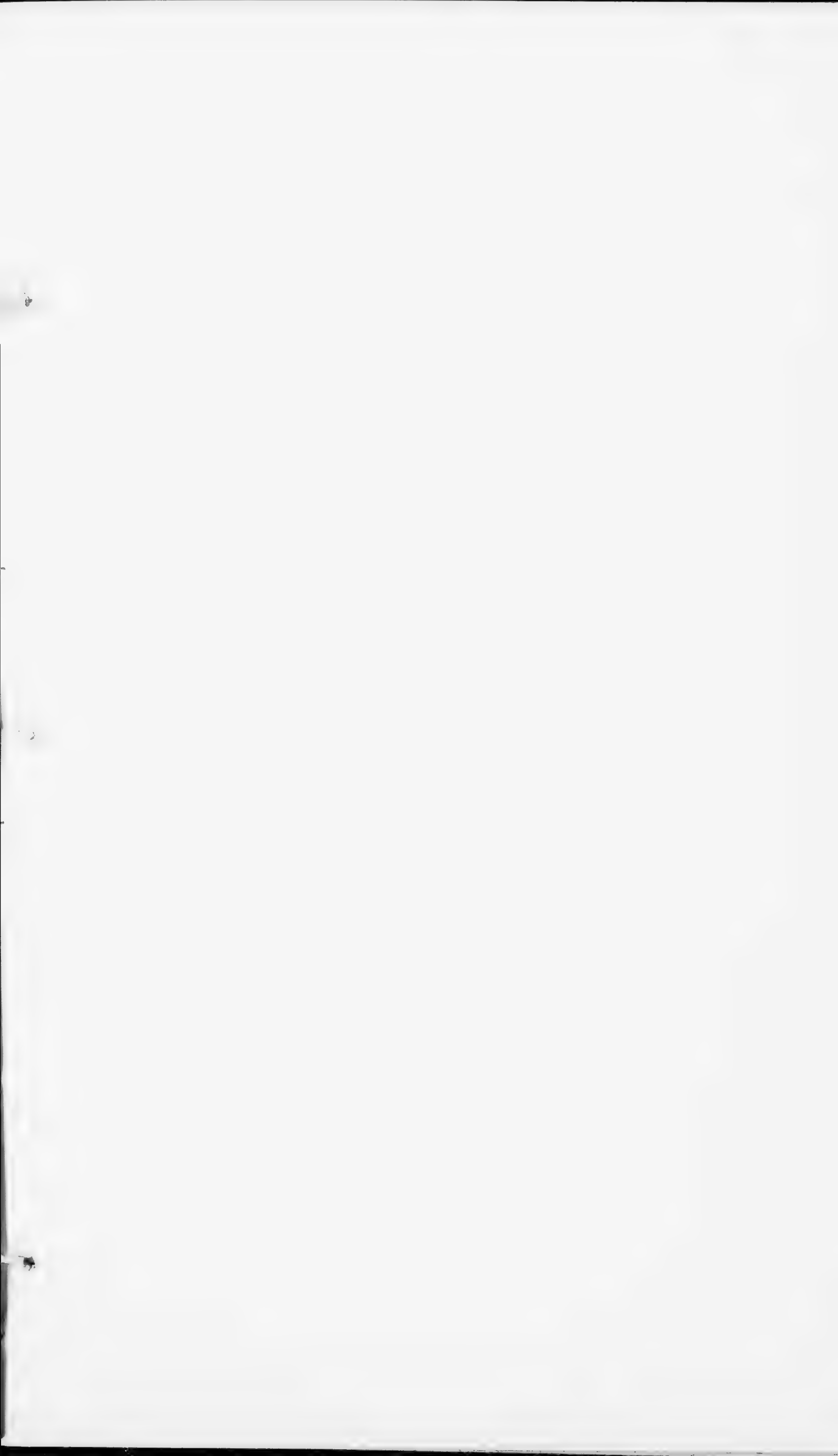
[Force, 25; books, nearly 50,000.]

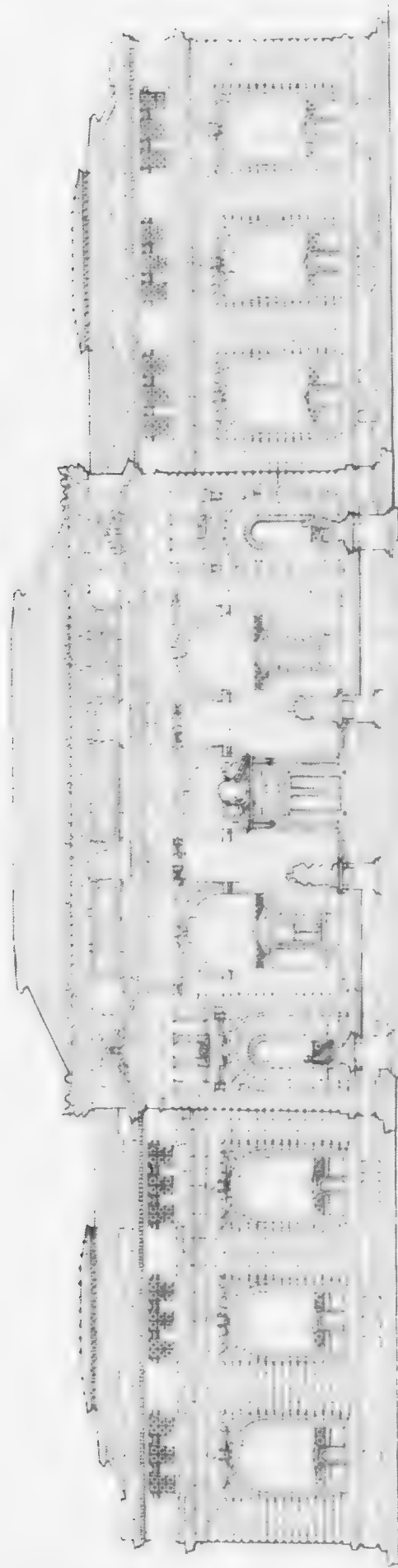
Binding	\$2,216.91
Books	9,077.86
Delivery stations	1,324.38
Furniture and repairs	1,044.83
Incidentals	1,963.21
Light and fuel	4,038.69
Pay roll	14,883.90
Periodicals	1,669.37
Printing and stationery	932.63
Rent	3,500.00

40,651.78

The appropriation for the library force of Newark in 1890, when the books numbered 22,848, was \$14,230.50. Even at the past rate of increase Washington's library will, by the time the new building is occupied, largely exceed in number of volumes the Newark collection of 1890. But as a result of special efforts for book appropriations and donations that will be made the Washington collection should be three times as great. The proposed Washington pay roll amounts, however, only to \$12,560.

The average appropriations for library maintenance after the first heavy purchases of books have been made are suggested by the following list of the public libraries of the United States containing between 50,000 and 100,000 volumes in 1893, with a statement of their





SOUTH ELEVATION

annual income. It is taken from Fletcher's Public Libraries in America:

Location.	Number of volumes.	Annual income.
San Francisco, Cal.....	71,500	\$40,000
Springfield, Mass.....	85,103	25,000
Worcester, Mass.....	92,500	28,360
Minneapolis, Minn.....	65,000	55,000
St. Louis, Mo.....	86,000	54,000
New York, N. Y.....	69,000	34,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	72,078	28,725
Providence, R. I.....	62,776	22,298
Milwaukee, Wis.....	70,027	30,982

The detailed estimates of the Washington Public Library for 1901-2 are as follows:

Librarian (increase of \$400)	\$2,000
Assistant librarian (new)	1,200
Assistant	900
Assistant	720
2 assistants, at \$600 each (1 new)	1,200
1 cataloguer (new)	900
1 cataloguer (increase \$120)	720
1 stenographer and typewriter (new)	600
1 assistant, children's room (new)	720
1 assistant, reference room (new)	720
1 janitor	480
2 attendants, at \$480 each (new)	960
2 attendants, at \$360 each (1 new)	720
2 messengers, at \$360 each (new)	720
For purchase of books (increase, \$19,000)	20,000
For binding (increase, \$2,500)	4,000
For contingent expenses.....	3,500
Total	40,060

THE CAMPAIGN FOR LIBRARY BOOKS.

The public spirit and beneficent liberality of the citizens of Washington, which have furnished the 19,000 volumes constituting the present public library, will not fail because the public revenues contribute in proper proportion to the greater work of filling the shelves of the new building. It is indicated that when the alcoves in the new library are ready to receive their treasure special and valuable collections of books belonging to Washingtonians will be donated and made accessible to the public. They will be safe in a fireproof building, vigilantly cared for, held together so that they retain identity as the collections of their donors, and they are made to contribute in the highest degree to the welfare of the community. Through the energetic labors of the donations committee of the library trustees, large accessions to the number of books and to the subscription fund for the purchase of books are confidently anticipated.

There is a possibility that legislation may be secured from Congress which will turn over to the Library the miscellaneous books not necessary for reference and official use in the departmental libraries. These number between 20,000 and 30,000. Their withdrawal from the 300,000 volumes of the departmental libraries would not injure the latter as technical reference collections for official use, but would cause the Washington Public Library to become a general depart-

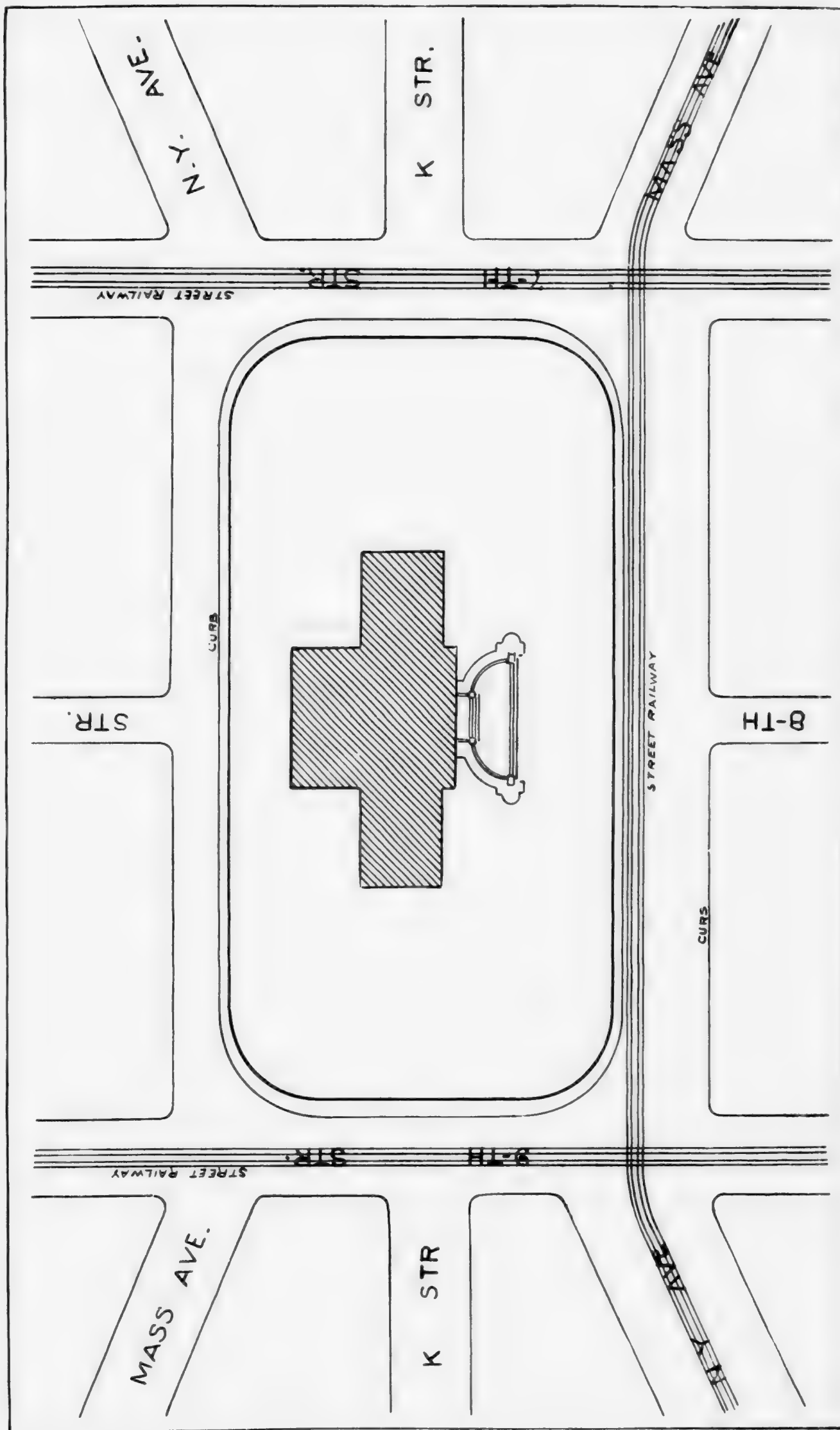
mental library for the enjoyment and free circulating use of all the employees in all the departments. These books, accessible in the main only to the clerks in three of the departments, and accessible to them only so far as the fraction contained in their own library is concerned would, if collected in the Washington Public Library, be open to all the clerks, and a great body of Government employees would enjoy privileges of which they are now entirely deprived. The establishment of such a general departmental library, open also to the public, would save the Government the expensive duplication of books in numerous small collections and would also economize in the room-space devoted to departmental library purposes.

There is also a possibility of securing the use for circulating purposes of some of the duplicates, copyrighted or uncopyrighted, in the Library of Congress. The creation of a circulating department of the latter library has been forcibly urged in Congress, but has met with determined opposition. A compromise between these conflicting views of the true functions of the Library of Congress should result in the popular circulating use of many of these books through their loan to the Washington Public Library.

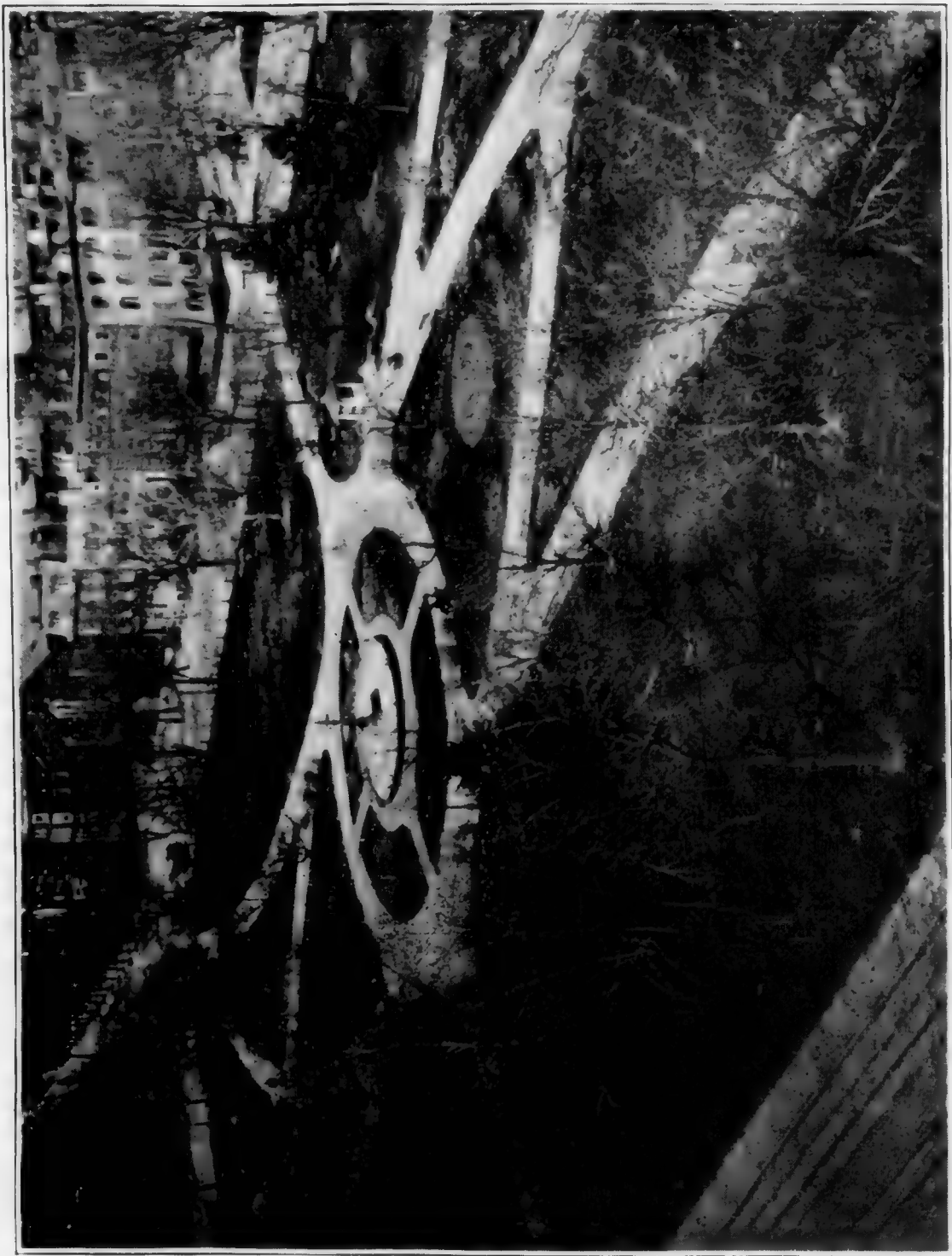
The relations of nation and capital make the Washington Public Library as much a Government institution in principle as the Library of Congress. By continuing to develop the latter exclusively along its natural lines as a great reference library for scholars and students, and by rendering available for public use its circulating books through the medium of the Washington Public Library, as the national local lending library, the nation will waste no fraction of its library resources, and instead of permitting thousands of miscellaneous volumes, copyrighted or uncopyrighted, to decay unused on the shelves, they will all be rendered most fully available, both for reference and circulating purposes, for the benefit of the people of the Republic.

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President Library Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



LOCATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.



VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON SQUARE, 1899. (FROM PHOTO BY WESTON BROWN FLINT.)

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is submitted a report of the work of the library for the year ending June 30, 1900, with brief statements as to the present condition, and suggestions and recommendations as to the work for the coming year. This is the first report for a complete year since the organization of the library, and it will be seen from tables and statements herewith, that the estimates made in the last report have been fully realized during the present year. The arrangements for the new library building having been begun before the present fiscal year, the expectations of the public have been thereby greatly increased, and the desire for larger facilities in the matter of books and periodicals has been much more marked than usual. With a small library, limited appropriations, and insufficient force, it has been of course impossible to supply the public as fully as it would naturally expect, and this difficulty can be remedied only when the new building is completed and sufficient appropriations are given to meet the ordinary demands of so large a reading public as exists in Washington.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The library shows its necessity and value and its use to the public by the circulation of its books. On the 1st of July, 1899, the number of volumes in the library was 16,675, and on the 30th of June, 1900, it had increased to 18,940. Most of the books having come by donations and a large portion from a former library, they were necessarily much worn and many of them unserviceable for lack of binding during the early part of the year.

The issue of books for home reading has been quite uniform during the whole year. The monthly circulation varied from 8,630 in June, 1900, to 11,529 in November, 1899. The following table (A) gives the circulation by months and the number of the different classes of books taken out:

A.—Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Class.	1899.						1900.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	
Philosophy and religion.....	124	121	142	169	213	161	216	191	224	164	160	133	2,018
Biography.....	257	274	248	268	318	276	320	359	382	290	253	244	3,489
History and travel.....	396	432	394	527	625	528	643	590	748	595	499	509	6,486
Social science.....	84	89	83	114	117	96	129	129	163	154	125	90	1,373
Natural science.....	125	99	134	138	174	144	172	136	176	163	172	142	1,775
Useful arts.....	34	36	32	46	57	42	81	71	62	58	62	68	649
Recreation and fine arts.....	57	80	84	96	118	109	99	101	120	90	73	77	1,104
Literature.....	431	482	438	539	648	548	648	662	845	664	559	443	6,907
English fiction and juvenile.....	8,624	7,983	8,088	8,533	8,519	7,617	8,920	7,870	8,630	7,055	7,161	6,924	95,914
Reading room, Aug. 15 to Nov. 4.....		637	987	1,088	197								2,909
Total.....	10,132	10,112	10,743	11,529	10,978	9,546	11,091	10,109	11,308	9,251	9,064	8,630	122,624
Average daily circulation.....	405½	374½	469½	461½	457½	381½	426½	439	419	370	349	332	402+

Library open 305 days, 1899-1900.

In the foregoing table no account is taken of periodicals or books used in the reference room, except for portions of four months. If this had been included for the entire year it would materially add to the amount of the circulation. The total issue of books for the year is 122,624, or an average of 10,219 volumes a month. As the number of volumes in the library at the beginning of the year was 16,675, and on June 30, 1900, 18,940, the average number of books during the year was about 17,800, hence the circulation has been on an average of seven times the whole library during the year. This amount may be considered a fair proportion when it is remembered that a large part of the library is made up of books that are not new and for which little demand is made. The average number of registered borrowers during the year was about 8,585, and the average number of books issued to each registered borrower was $14\frac{1}{4}$; that is, taking into account all that were registered, each borrower had a book 203 days out of the 305 days that the library was open during the year.

The largest circulation on any one day was November 27, 1899, 689 volumes, and the smallest, March 15, 1900, 146 volumes. The average daily circulation for the different months, as shown by the table, has varied from 332 to $469\frac{3}{4}$, the largest circulation in September, 1899, and the smallest circulation in June, 1900. The average circulation per day was a little over 402 volumes, a slight increase over last year.

The percentage of fiction and juvenile works circulated is about the same as last year, not larger in amount than in most public libraries; the other classes in their order being literature, history and travel, biography, philosophy and religion, social science, natural science, recreation, and fine arts.

The circulation of books from some portions of the library can be measured by the present condition of the book stacks, especially those devoted to fiction and juvenile works. When the library was opened every shelf in that section was filled to overflowing. Notwithstanding the large number of additions during the year, the circulation of these books was so great that portions of two sections were vacated entirely, and at one time of over 6,000 volumes in these classes, it was found by actual count there were but a little over one-tenth of the number on the shelves.

As a natural result of this lack of books to supply the daily demands of the readers, it has been found that many of the readers' cards have been unused for portions of the time, and it is probable that even with the registration already made, with a proper supply of books, the circulation would have been two or three times greater, although from 10 to 30 copies of the more popular works have been placed on the shelves.

DUPLICATE COLLECTION.

The constant demand for new books, especially of popular fiction, suggested the propriety of having a small duplicate collection from which books might be issued to readers at 10 cents per week and could be had at once without waiting a long time for the return of the copies on the regular shelves. This plan was begun in April, 1899. The duplicate list has increased steadily during the year, 317 volumes having been added and 274 paid for and transferred to the general shelves. Of some books 20 to 30 copies were purchased, and by this means many more readers were supplied with the new works, and very soon all the readers had the benefit of the increased facilities of the library, for as soon as a book had paid for itself it was taken from the collec-

tion and placed on the regular shelves. The demand for books has been so great that it is certain that a larger increase of this collection would be an advantage owing to the lack of sufficient funds to purchase books at present.

READING AND REFERENCE ROOM.

The limited space in the present building and the lack of sufficient assistants have made it necessary to place in one room the general reference books and the periodicals, and this crowded room is the only one conveniently available for readers in consulting books taken from the shelves. The attendance has been large at all times, but no account has been taken of the number of readers. The periodical list is a fairly good one, supplied by purchase from the book fund, by donations of periodicals from various sources, and by the collection of technical and scientific periodicals from the interest on the Henry Pastor memorial fund, given by James T. Du Bois, a member of the board of trustees. Lists of periodicals in the library furnished by gift, by purchase, and by the memorial fund will be found in tables D, E, and F in the appendix. The collection of reference books has been largely increased and quite a number of sets of bound periodicals added during the year. It will be impossible to furnish the reading public with the necessary conveniences for reading and study without largely increased funds for the books and periodicals needed for this purpose. The demand of teachers and students in the schools alone will require much more in the future.

Better provisions should be made for the proper use of the valuable periodicals of the Henry Pastor Memorial fund, especially for having more space allotted to them in the reading room, or a separate room. There is also required an attendant to take proper charge of the collection to make it as useful as it ought to be to the many desiring to study without cost these special subjects, as there is no other place in the city where this can be done. It is believed that with proper care this part of the library will become one of great importance to the inventors, students, and workingmen in the various industrial pursuits—more especially to the latter, as the collection is open at night.

SCHOOLS AND THE CHILDREN.

Although it has been impossible to have a regular children's department, owing to reasons already stated, yet during the year there has been a steady increase in the number of readers among the children, and largely from those attending the public schools. I would especially emphasize what was stated in last year's report as to the absolute necessity of having, as soon as possible, a separate room for the children, and particularly for the younger ones who would be greatly benefited by having a place to meet and an assistant properly trained to aid them in their reading and studies. In a limited way this has been done by having the children's books placed apart on separate shelves, but the demand has been probably ten times greater than the supply, and at present but a small fraction of the number of children in the schools avail themselves of the privileges of the library, and the great majority can not do so at all until the arrangements of the new building make this possible. It has been noticed with great satisfaction that the intelligent use of the library by the children has been a marked feature of the year, showing an education in the selection and han-

dling of books; while one desirable result has been the good care taken by very many readers of the books issued to them and their manifest desire to aid the library in teaching these lessons to others. All these matters are of consequence, because in the growth of interest in the library and in the increased use of the books, the children will regard the library a very important, if not the most important, feature in the coming years, and their training in the proper use of books at the present time will have a large influence upon their future education.

REGISTRATION.

The registration of borrowers during the year was 3,747, making the entire number at present 10,459. The number of students' extra cards given out has increased steadily, and as these cards can be used only for class books, and not for fiction, this indicates the increased use of the more instructive works.

LIBRARY FORCE.

The appropriations for the past year gave salaries for persons as follows:

Librarian	\$1,600
Assistant librarian	900
Assistant	720
Assistant	600

Provisions have been made for the year ending June 30, 1901, for one assistant and one cataloguer, at \$600 each, and a janitor, at \$480, thus increasing the entire salaried force to seven. During the first year of the library's existence considerable aid was rendered in the work of cataloguing and issuing of books by volunteer assistants from the library school, but during the past year scarcely any such extra help has been given. The force absolutely needed in the issue room has had to be provided for in other ways, but for the reading room and care of the periodicals no adequate force has been available; yet, notwithstanding all the difficulties, the work has been fairly well done by the faithful service of those in charge. There have not been sufficient attendants to wait upon the readers properly in the crowded hours of the day, and doubtless some complaints have arisen from this cause, as it is expected in a public library the force will be sufficient in number to meet all ordinary demands.

There are especially needed more attendants in the delivery room and in the reading room. There is also a great need of a largely increased force to be provided for the year ending 1902, for the reason that it is hoped that for a considerable portion of that year the library will be in the new building, which is required to be completed by March 4, 1902. If the work of construction can be done in the time required by law, the building will be ready for use at least four months before the end of the next fiscal year, and it is possible this time may be increased to six months. The preparation, moving, extra labor to be done in the new building, and additional service required to meet the demands of the public, will necessitate a much larger force than at present for the greater portion of the year. In the delivery room the long hours—from 9 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night—require practically a double force, which must be provided for, as this work is very exacting, and three or four hours at a time is all that should be required without change. Heretofore

no provision has been made for attendants in the alcoves to assist in selecting books, nor for messengers to get books for readers when called for. This need should be supplied as soon as possible, as the one thing most demanded by readers is prompt service in the discharging and issuing of books. At present, owing to a lack of force, it has been impossible to properly examine the books returned, before they were discharged and placed on the shelves. Owing to this hurried service, it is possible that a book that has been injured may be given to another reader before the damage has been discovered, which not only causes ill feeling, but is a positive injury, by showing that the library does not take sufficient care to notice the condition of the books, and excuses carelessness and injury on the part of borrowers.

The cataloguing and arranging of several thousand books that will be absolutely necessary to properly open the new building will require quite a force the earlier part of the year, so that the estimate for expenses should be practically for the needs of the new building for the entire year, which upon this basis should not be less than the following:

Librarian	\$2,000
Assistant librarian	1,200
Assistant	900
Assistant	720
2 assistants, at \$600 each	1,200
1 cataloguer	900
1 cataloguer	720
1 stenographer and typewriter	600
1 assistant, children's room	720
1 assistant, reference room	720
1 janitor	480
2 attendants, at \$480 each	960
2 attendants, at \$360 each	720
2 messengers, at \$360 each	720
Total	12,560

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The reasons just given for the increase in the force apply still more strongly to the other expenses.

The item for the purchase of new books to make the contents of the library to any reasonable extent adequate to the necessities of a large city, and to secure proper provisions to meet, on our part, by a liberal supply of books on the shelves, the generous donation by Mr. Carnegie of the library building, will require for a few years large appropriations.

Until something like 100,000 volumes are procured, distributed among the various classes, and made accessible by catalogues and other necessary arrangements for readers, the library can not give to the public what will naturally be expected, or what is now supplied in other cities not so large as Washington. The item for binding will be steadily increased by the constant wear of the books in circulation and the need of rebinding most of the present collection. The amounts needed for the coming year will not be less than the following:

For purchase of books	\$20,000
For binding	4,000
For contingent expenses	3,500
Total	27,500

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

The following table (B) gives the amounts of moneys received at the delivery desk for fines, finding lists, books lost, duplicate collections, and other items:

TABLE B.—*Monthly statement of fines, etc., July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.*

	1899.						1900.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Fines.....	\$55.39	\$48.67	\$57.44	\$62.26	\$66.57	\$79.91	\$72.10	\$66.28	\$65.74	\$71.13	\$73.79	\$64.44	\$783.72
Finding lists.....	.50	.45	1.10	.95	.60	.30	.30	.65	.35	.15	.20	.10	5.65
Duplicate collection.....	11.90	18.80	30.35	34.40	33.45	25.60	27.60	27.30	33.30	30.60	32.50	22.20	327.95
Books lost and injured.....		.85	5.65	.50	1.05	2.75	2.75	.95	1.60	.50	2.05	1.85	20.50
Reserves.....	1.06	2.12	3.34	3.42	3.83	2.58	2.82	3.90	4.44	3.91	2.38	2.00	35.80
Reissued cards.....	.20			.20	.10	.20						.20	.90
Total.....	69.05	70.89	97.88	101.73	105.60	111.34	105.57	99.08	105.43	106.29	110.92	90.79	1,174.52

The largest item in the table is for fines, amounting to \$783.72 for the year, or an average of \$65.31 per month, this being collected at 2 cents a day for overdue books. This shows a payment for 39,186 days, indicating a large use of the books in a small library.

This collection is made solely for the prompt return of books and is not a source of revenue, as the cost of service probably exceeds the return, and especially when books have to be sent for by messenger.

The other items are small, except that for the duplicate collection, \$327.95, which should not be taken into account, as the amount is used for the purchase of books to sustain the collection.

The total amount of this table, \$1,174.52, indicates the fidelity and care of those in charge of the delivery desk.

SPECIAL GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

The past year has not equaled the former in the matter of large gifts of money or books, but there has been a continual increase to the library by small donations of books from a large number of persons. The only moneys received were \$100 from Mr. B. H. Warner and \$100 from Mr. James T. Du Bois, interest on the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

The number of donors of books during the year was 227, and the gifts were, bound books, 2,688; pamphlets, 315; periodicals, 291; among these the following: Hon. John W. Hoyt, 267 miscellaneous books and 651 reports, etc., some very valuable works, from his private library; Hon. James T. Du Bois, a set of Brockhaus' Conversations Lexicon, 17 volumes; the Star of Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T., of their library, 113 volumes; Mr. Gist Blair, 137 volumes; Hon. George B. McClellan, M. C., Encyclopædia Britannica and Edinburgh Encyclopædia; Miss Minnie H. Pilling, a finely bound set of publications of United States Bureau of Ethnology, special papers, etc., amounting to 151 volumes; the Evening Star Newspaper Company, 106 miscellaneous books; Mrs. F. P. Gross, 79 books; Messrs. Dodge & Son, a bound set of the Scientific American and Supplement from the beginning; Mrs. C. N. Miller, a collection of 119 volumes; a complete set of the 58 annual reports of the Providence (R. I.) Athenæum; Miss Tisdell, a bound set of Harpers' Monthly from the commencement. The entire list of donors, with the number of books given, will be found in Table G in the report.

The list of periodicals given during the year in Table F amounts to 40, an increase of 13, a few of them being duplicates, popular magazines, and other valuable publications from libraries.

CATALOGUING.

During the year several thousand of the old library cards have been revised, corrected, made more uniform, and arranged according to the latest Cutter classification. The urgent need of a sufficient force at the delivery desk has made it necessary to take from the cataloguing force from time to time when needed, as the issue of books has to be carried on, whatever else may be delayed. The collection of works on bibliography has been very limited, not sufficient for doing the work properly, and it has been necessary at times to borrow books from other libraries for this purpose. During the latter part of the year quite an addition was made to this class, including encyclopedias, dictionaries, general biographies, and other works of reference, and especially such catalogues as that of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Boston Athenæum, and several others. Our list of bibliographical works is still limited and it is hoped liberal allowance will be made for this necessary part of the working tools of the library at the earliest possible date. The 2,265 new books catalogued show but a part of the labor done, as the preparing of book cards for not only the new books, but the constant renewal of the cards in the more popular books, and the preparation of binding lists, new cards, and labels for the rebound books, has added largely to the work of our limited cataloguing force. During the year some 35,000 catalogue cards have been copied on the typewriter, thus furnishing a good duplicate set for the use of the cataloguers without interfering with the work of the readers in the delivery room, and making it possible in the future to have at least one entire set of the card catalogue ready for use by the public. The convenience of having the cards in easily-read type instead of writing, may lead to the use of the typewriter in the future for all cataloguing, as the most economical method of doing the work.

CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY.

The following table (C) gives the number of volumes in the library for use, arranged by classes, and includes also duplicate copies of works:

TABLE C.

General works	1,029
Philosophy and religion	905
Biography	1,327
History and travel	2,692
Social science	923
Natural science	817
Useful arts	410
Athletics and recreation	139
Fine arts	252
Language and literature	3,658
Total of classed books	12,152
Fiction and juvenile works	6,361
Total	18,513

The proportion of the various classes is fairly good, but there must be taken into consideration the fact that much the greater part of the library is composed of old books, and this fact alone emphasizes the

necessity of largely increased purchases, especially in the line of general works, biography, history and travel, the sciences, the arts, and language and literature. The teachers and students in the public schools and other institutions of learning have during the past year made requests for books in their various courses of study which the limited resources of the library were unable to properly supply. It is greatly to be desired that this condition shall be remedied as soon as possible, and shows the need of sufficient appropriations, as mentioned elsewhere in this report.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The additions to the library during the year, as far as classified, are: classed books, 1,260, divided as follows: general works, 129; philosophy and religion, 112; biography, 210; history and travel, 299; social science, 153; natural science, 112; useful arts, 38; athletics and recreation, 19; fine arts, 46; language and literature, 142. The fiction list amounts to 1,185, which includes also the duplicate collection and juvenile works.

Quite a number of books lately received have not yet been catalogued, including the Library of Old English authors, 44 volumes; the quarto edition of Knight's History of England, 9 volumes; Pickering's Shakespeare, 11 volumes; Hudson's Shakespeare, 12 volumes, and a fairly complete set of the British Almanac.

The following are some of the additions of reference and bibliographical works: National Cyclopædia of American Biography, 9 volumes; Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; Smith's Greek and Roman Geography; Smith's Greek and Roman Biography; Phillips's Dictionary of Biographical Reference; Low & Pulling, Dictionary of English History; Hamst, O., Handbook for Fictitious Names; Adams's Dictionary of English Literature; Jackson's Concise Dictionary of Religious Knowledge; Seyffert's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities; Brewer's Character Sketches of Romance, Fiction, etc., 4 volumes; International Cyclopædia, 15 volumes; International Yearbooks; De Puy's University of Literature, 20 volumes; Drake's Dictionary of American Biography; Spooner's Biographical History of Fine Arts; Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature, 2 volumes; Peabody Institute Library, Catalogue, 5 volumes; Peabody Institute Library, Second Catalogue, 4 volumes; Milwaukee Public Library, Systematic Catalogue; Brockhaus' Conversations Lexicon, 15 volumes; Brockhaus' Kleines Conversations Lexicon, 2 volumes; Notes and Queries, 16 volumes; Notes and Queries, 3 volumes of Series 4; American Cyclopædia, 16 volumes; Annual Cyclopædias, 10 volumes; Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia, 8 volumes; Century Dictionary, 10 volumes.

BINDING.

Heretofore there has been no appropriation for binding, and the condition of many of the books became so bad that it was found necessary to withdraw them from the shelves, but during the latter part of the year a small portion of the contingent fund has been used for repairing and binding 1,051 books at a cost of \$429.75. The very hard usage to which most of the books are subject made it necessary to use as strong a style of binding as could be had at a moderate price, and that selected was American Russia leather backs with cloth sides, good strong sewing being insisted upon as an absolute necessity. On account of the constant use of the books for quite a time before the rebinding

began, a considerable number were laid aside to be replaced by new books, and, owing to lack of money for binding and repairing, some 2,479 books have been taken from the shelves as worn out. In future this proportion will not be so large if sufficient funds are given for promptly sending to the binder as the necessity occurs.

GENERAL NOTES.

By direction of the board of trustees the librarian attended the opening ceremonies of the new building of the Public Library at Providence, R. I., March 15, 1900. After the exercises, the day was spent in examining carefully the details of the construction of the building with the architect, and the arrangement of the library as planned by the librarian, Mr. W. E. Foster. The general plan of the building is similar to the proposed Washington library—a long front with narrow wings on each side, the middle of the structure extending back, for delivery and stack rooms; the reading, periodical, and children's rooms being also similarly located, and the general arrangement being one of the best yet planned. On the return the Public Library at Pawtucket, R. I., the Astor and Mercantile Library in New York, and the Free Public Library in Philadelphia were visited, the latter to observe the open-shelf system.

On June 6, 1900, the librarian attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Montreal, Canada, visiting en route the State library and library school at Albany, N. Y.

In closing this report it is but proper to acknowledge the uniform courtesy of the board of trustees and the generous assistance given by them to the library in every way. The president has given much time and thought to the details of the work in the library, and in connection with the new building has rendered valuable service in securing plans best adapted for the library. The vice-president, during the absence of the president for some months, rendered great assistance, and the members of all the committees have aided largely in making the library more valuable to the public; especially has additional work fallen upon the chairmen of the book and finance committees.

WESTON FLINT, *Librarian*.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

D.—List of scientific periodicals purchased by the *Henry Pastor memorial fund*.

[M., monthly; W., weekly; Q., quarterly; F., fortnightly.]

M. American Electrician.	M. Engineering Magazine.
W. American Architect and Building News.	W. Engineering Record.
W. American Gardening.	M. Ice and Refrigeration.
M. American Journal of Science.	M. Inland Printer.
W. American Machinist.	W. Iron Age.
M. American Naturalist.	M. Marine Engineering.
M. Anthony's Photographic Bulletin.	M. Meehan's Monthly.
M. Art Amateur.	M. Mines and Minerals.
M. Art Interchange.	M. Photographic Times.
Q. Auk.	M. Popular Science Monthly.
M. Carpentry and Building.	W. Scientific American.
M. Cassier's Magazine.	W. Scientific American, Supplement.
W. Country Gentleman.	M. Scientific American, Builders' Edition.
W. Electrical Engineer and Electrical World.	M. Sibley Journal of Mechanical Engineering.
W. Engineering.	M. Street Railway Journal.

E.—List of periodicals purchased from book fund.

M. Atlantic Monthly.	M. Literature.
M. Birds.	M. Little Folks (Cassino's.)
Bi. M. Bird-Lore.	W. Living Age (Littell's.)
M. Blackwood's Magazine.	M. McClure's Magazine.
M. Bookman.	M. Munsey.
M. Cassell's Little Folks.	W. Nation.
M. Century Magazine.	M. Nineteenth Century.
M. Chautauquan.	M. North American Review.
M. Contemporary Review.	M. Outing.
M. Cosmopolitan.	W. Outlook.
M. Critic.	M. Physical Culture.
M. Dial.	M. Plant World.
M. Dramatic Magazine.	M. Public Libraries.
M. Fortnightly Review.	W. Public Opinion.
M. Forum.	W. Publishers' Weekly.
Q. Edinburgh Review.	M. Puritan.
M. Education.	M. Review of Reviews.
W. Great Round World.	W. Science.
W. Harper's Bazar.	M. Scribner's Magazine.
M. Harper's Monthly.	M. St. Nicholas.
W. Harper's Weekly.	M. Self-Culture.
M. House Beautiful.	M. Studio, The.
W. Independent.	M. Westminster Review.
M. Kindergarten Review.	M. Windsor Magazine.
M. Ladies' Home Journal.	M. Woman's Home Companion.
M. Leslie's Popular Monthly.	W. Youth's Companion.
M. Library Journal.	

F.—List of periodicals donated by publishers and others.

Title.	Vols.	Nos.	Donor.
Q. American Historical Review.....	5	2, 3	Gen. J. A. Holdeman.
F. Association Review.....	2	1, 2, 3	Publisher.
M. Brewer's Journal.....	23	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Do.
M. Book Review.....	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Do.
M. Bookman.....	8	5, 6	Merrill A. Martin.
W. Boston Ideas.....			Publishers.
Q. Bulletin of Bibliography.....	2	1, 2, 3	Do.
W. Capital, Washington, D. C.....	15, 16	6-9, 1, 5, 8	Do.
W. Christian Science Journal.....	27, 28	4-11, 1-3	Do.
W. Christian Science Sentinel.....	2	1, 2, 5, 7-51	Do.
Q. Conservative Review.....	1	1, 2	Neale Publishing Co.
M. Contemporary Review, New York edition.....	75	397-402	Dr. E. B. Loring.
M. Elliott's Magazine.....	30, 31	3-5, 1-4	Publisher.
M. Fortnightly Review, New York edition.....	65	385-389	Dr. E. B. Loring.
M. Forum.....	26, 27	5, 6, 1, 2	Magazine Club, Mrs H. W. Turner.

F.—List of periodicals donated by publishers and others—Continued.

Title.	Vols.	Nos.	Donor.
W. Fraternal Record	2, 3, 4	34, 36, 38-40, 43, 42, 45-49, 51-54, 57-68, 70-77, 79, 2	Publisher.
M. Herald of the Golden Age	5	1-6	Do.
M. Library Association Record	2	1-3, 5-8	Do.
M. Library News Letter	9, 10	10, 12, 2, 3, 4	Osterhout Free Li- brary.
M. Library World	2	19-21, 23-25	Publisher.
M. Literary News	20	1-9	Mary A. Barkley.
F. Literary World	30	1-17	Publisher.
M. National Geographical Magazine	10	1-8	National Geograph- ical Society.
M. New England Anti-Vivisection Society			New England Anti- Vivisection So- ciety.
New Haven Public Library Bulletin, 4th ser.			
New York Public Library Bulletin	3	8	New York Public Library.
M. Nineteenth Century, New York edition	45	263-268	James Lowndes.
M. Omaha Public Library Bulletin		20-25	Omaha Public Li- brary.
M. Paradise and Pacific	13	1-3	
Peabody Institute Library Bulletin		4-5	Peabody Institute Library.
M. Plant World	2	4-11	
M. Popular Science Monthly	54, 55	3-5	Magazine Club.
Pratt Institute Free Library Bulletin	1	1	Pratt Institute Free Library.
M. Providence, R. I., Library Bulletin	1	1-5	Providence Library.
Q. Sociology	4	1-5	Magazine Club.
M. Sound Currency	6-7	7-12, 1, 4-6	
M. Suggestive Therapeutics	8-9	3-4, 2	Publisher.
M. Sunset	3, 4, 5	4-6, 1-6, 1-2	Do.
M. Vegetarian Magazine	4	4-5	Do.

G.—Gifts of books to the Library, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Donors	227
Volumes	2, 688
Pamphlets	315
Periodicals	291

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
James O'Neil	3		
Mrs. W. R. Woodward	11		
W. A. Meloy		1	
W. B. Bryan	13		
Mrs. M. L. O'Donoghue	3		
United States Bureau of Education	2	5	
Howard Townsend, New York	2		
Mrs. A. K. Jacobson	1		
State Department	7		
Mrs. Richard Paine	3		
James T. Dubois	17		
Mrs. A. W. Hodges		11	112
Miss May S. Oliver	1		
L. C. Ferrell	1		
Mrs. Weston Flint			4
Neale Company			7
Clarence Jacobson	2		
Commissioner of Public Works, New York City, twenty-third annual report	1		
Mrs. Delia H. Ferguson	1		
J. A. Haldeman	1		
Miss Sarah S. Chapin	1		
Mrs. R. Rothwell	68		
Miss Adele Dyer	4		
A. C. Floyd	13		
Mrs. Thomas Williams	3		
Miss M. E. Mann	2		
Wodward & Lothrop	8		
Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N.		1	
Boston Public Library, forty-seventh annual report		1	
Pittsburg Carnegie Library, third annual report		1	
Dayton, Ohio, Public Library, annual report		2	
Mrs. Pattison	19		
Mrs. F. P. Gross	79		

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G.—Gifts of books to the Library, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900—Continued.

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
United States Civil Service Commission	1		
Mrs. G. P. Read	4		
Miss M. F. Perlie	20		
E. J. Skinner		34	23
William Shaw Russell	2		
J. Vinton Birch	28		
Mrs. H. M. Eskew	2		
Department of Agriculture	3		
N. D. Adams	2		
W. T. Moore			401
Religious Tract Society, London, England	1		
Mrs. Mary Biedenkoph, Baltimore, Md.			125
Weston Flint	2		
Mrs. E. J. Camp	14		
Ralph Standeford	1		
J. A. Dumont, United States Treasury	12		
E. Whittlesey	1		
Albert K. Smiley, Mohawk Lake, New York	1		
H. Carrington Bolton			14
J. W. Cadly, Albany, N. Y.		1	
Thomas Wilson	1		
L. C. Root, New York	1		
Miss Ida M. Gould	1		
I. R. T. Smith	1		
C. H. Rust, Toronto, Canada	1		
C. L. D. Washburn	2		
Mrs. C. A. Tinkham	13	1	
Reub. Sharpe		2	
Charles L. Loomis	5		
George L. Benedict, Burlington, Vt.	1		
Public Library Commission, Washington, D. C.		75	
R. P. Hayes, Chicago, Ill.	2		
J. B. Nichols		9	
D. S. Sakillarios, Athens, Greece	3		
H. A. Heise, Montpelier, Vt.	1		
J. P. Alexander	13		
Charles Moore	4		
L. C. Loomis	2		
Miss Caroline Lanman, Star of Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T.	113		
Anonymous	6		
Theodore W. Noyes		1	
W. H. Prentiss	1		
Smithsonian Institution	2		
Mrs. John Davis	6		
Miss Helen S. Flammer	1		
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.		1	
Mrs. A. W. Fleming	3		
Miss May L. Hall	1		
W. T. Russell	1		
H. M. Rochester	13	1	
E. W. J. Tuckerman	12		
War Department library	1		
William H. Dall	29		
Miss D. Winchell			13
Antioch College, Ohio		1	
Henry Benson	1		
New Haven Public Library, annual reports 1893, 1898		2	
Providence, R. I., Athenæum annual reports		58	
F. J. Metcalf		1	
United States Senate	1		
B. A. Finney, Ann Arbor, Mich.		1	
Library Journal			4
W. Clark & Son, Dunfermline, Scotland	3		
Gist Blair	137		
E. H. Rawson, U. S. N.	21		
C. G. Dawes, Treasury Department	1		
George T. Watts	1		
John McMakin, Albany, N. Y.	1		
Miss Ida M. Stone	1		
Berks County Medical Society, Pennsylvania		1	
F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, Germany		2	12
L. H. Jones, Cleveland, Ohio		1	
L. T. Michener	7		
R. H. Morehouse	30		
Miss Nina Morse			75
George H. Daniels			
Chas. R. Dean	1		
Miss Julia A. Lum	6		
Jamestown, N. Y., James Prendergast, Free Library	14		
Lemcke & Buchner, New York		3	8

G.—Gifts of books to the Library, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900—Continued.

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
American Humane Society, Fall River, Mass., twenty-third annual report		2	
John W. Hoyt:			
Miscellaneous books	267		
Reports, etc	651		
Hon. Geo. B. McClellan, M. C.	44		
Fred. A. Schmidt		3	
Daniel Murray	1		
The Audubon Society, District of Columbia	9		
Capt. F. P. Gross, U. S. A.	5		
Comptroller of the Currency	1		
Wm. L. Kimmell	2		
Syracuse, N. Y., Central Library, annual report 1899		1	
Scranton, Pa., Public Library, annual report 1899		1	
Superintendent of Documents, annual report 1899		2	
Mrs. D. O. Knight	1		
Mrs. P. G. Reed			45
C. D. Crane, Yarmouth, Me.		1	
Miss Sarah Clementson	3		
Joseph A. Deeble	4		
Crammond Kennedy	9		
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., annual report		2	
Chase Roys		1	
Providence, R. I., Library Bulletin			12
Toronto, Canada, fifteenth annual report 1898		1	
Union League Society, New York	1		
Mrs. C. N. Miller	119		
Ipswich, Mass., Historical Society	1		
North Adams, Mass., Public Library, annual report 1899		1	
J. K. McCammon	4		
Archibald Hopkins	2		
Secretary United States Senate	1		
Oakland, Cal., Free Library, annual reports 19 and 20		2	
United States Light-House Board	1		
J. F. Scott	1		
Cornell University, New York bulletins		2	
University of California	1		
C. F. Mowbray	13		
Benziger Bros., New York	2		
Mrs. Mary L. Hall	1		
Dodge & Son	109		
Edwin Wright	4		
Chief Engineer, War Department, annual report 1899	6		
St. Louis Mercantile Library, fifty-fourth annual report 1899		1	
Newark, N. J., Public Library, eleventh annual report 1899		1	
Peabody Institute, Massachusetts, forty-eighth annual report 1892		1	
C. K. Wead			50
M. Selinger	1		
Mrs. Eliza Gardner	22		
Mrs. R. M. Stocking	2		
Woburn, Mass., Public Library, annual report 1899		1	
Mrs. Fannie P. Holmead	20		
Watertown, Mass., Public Library, thirty-second annual report 1899		1	
E. L. Morris		1	
F. E. Woodward	6		
Dr. S. C. Busey	1		
Hon. C. M. Depew, United States Senate	1		
Burlington, Vt., Fletcher Free Library, twenty-sixth annual report 1899		1	
Miss Helen M. Campbell	1		
University of Michigan, library report 1899		1	
Miss P. M. Stocking	4		
Quincy, Mass., Thos. Crane Public Library, annual report 1899		1	
New York Mercantile Library, bulletins; reports		2	
Philadelphia Free Library, annual report 1899		1	
Robt. N. Cust, London, England	1		
Salem, Mass., Public Library, annual report 1899		1	
C. F. Libbie & Co.		1	
Edward Homans, New York			1
R. J. Fisher	1		
Allen McLane		10	79
Chas. L. Laureat & Co., Boston, Mass.		1	
Philadelphia, Pa., City Institute Library, forty-eighth annual report		1	
Miss Tisdell	70		
Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.	1		
Interstate Commerce Commission	13		
Henry Wood, Boston, Mass.	1		
Brockton, Mass., Public Library, annual report 1899		1	
K. P. McElroy	1		
St. Louis, Mo., Public Library	1		
H. Cummings	1		

564 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

G.—*Gifts of books to the Library, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900—Continued.*

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Volta Bureau	1		
Miss E. Rathbun	32		
Edward Eberbach	6		
Johannes Bohl, St. Gall, Switzerland	1		
Chelsea, Mass., Fitz Public Library, report 1899	1	1	
Buffalo, N. Y., Merchants' Exchange	1		
George Marsh	14		294
Washington Board of Trade	1		
O. W. Humphrey	2		
Manchester, N. H., City Library, annual report 1899		1	
J. S. B. Hodges, Baltimore, Md	1		
War Department Library	9		
Wilmington, Del., Library, forty-third annual report 1900		1	
D. J. Carroll	42		
Funk & Wagnalls		1	
Mrs. J. B. Hood	4		
Capital Book Club	9		
Miss Lily Babcock	3		
Mrs. Agnes Hodges	15		12
Mrs. Archibald Hopkins	5	39	
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library, annual report 1899		1	
Hon. Geo. P. Wetmore, United States Senate	10		
Alex. Fullerton	1		
Mrs. Minnie H. Pilling	151		
Hon. Carroll D. Wright	1		
Paul Cockerille	2		
W. E. McElhenry	18		
Wm. N. Grinnell	1		
Mrs. James E. Wilkins	2		
Lynn, Mass., Public Library, annual report 1899		1	
Hon. James McMillan, United States Senate	3		
Council Bluff, Iowa, Public Library, eighteenth annual report 1899		1	
Detroit, Mich., Public Library, thirty-fifth annual report 1899		1	
Mrs. Margaret Keough	8		
Evening Star Newspaper Co.	106		
Medford, Mass., Public Library, annual report 1899		1	

H.—*Money donations to library.*

Mr. B. H. Warner	\$100
Mr. James T. Du Bois, Henry Pastor memorial fund (interest on \$2,000) ...	100

I.—*Other donations.*

Mrs. George W. Dyer, 2 engravings of General Grant; Brookline, Mass., Public Library, school reference collections and class cards; Philadelphia Free Library, 2 collections of forms, etc.; Ackerman & Ross, 5 plans of new library building.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the board of trustees of the public library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Current expenses:		
Appropriated salaries		\$3,820.00
Expended		3,820.00
Contingent fund:		
Appropriated		3,500.00
Expended as per statement herewith	\$3,145.49	
Bills not yet rendered	354.51	
Total		3,500.00
Book fund:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1899	\$903.15	
Received gifts, per statement herewith	221.24	
Total		1,124.39
Expended as per statement herewith		1,101.06
Balance		23.33
Henry Pastor memorial fund:		
Received interest on \$2,000		100.00
Expended for scientific periodicals as per statement herewith		96.39
Balance		3.61
Moneys collected at the delivery desk:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1899		369.84
Received for fines		783.72
Received for finding lists		5.05
Received for duplicate collection		327.95
Received for books lost and injured		20.50
Received for reserves		35.80
Received for reissued cards		.90
Total		1,544.36
Expended for books	\$101.12	
Expended for assistants at delivery desk	283.17	
Total		384.29
Balance on hand		1,160.07

The amounts appropriated for salaries and for contingent expenses are audited and paid by the District government; the others, special funds, gifts of moneys, and other small items, are the only moneys disbursed by the treasurer of the board of trustees.

Respectfully submitted.

WESTON FLINT, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOK FUND, INCLUDING HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

Weston Flint, treasurer, in account with the Public Library.

DR.			CR.		
1899.			1899.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	\$903.15	July 11	By paid L. H. Hayden, books	\$40.00
Aug. 9	To James T. Du Bois, Henry Pastor memorial fund interest, 1899	100.00	13	By paid C. G. Sloan & Co., books	10.80
Oct. 5	To credit interest in deposits to Jan. 1, 1899, Washington Loan and Trust Co	3.10	Aug. 9	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	20.97
	To credit interest in deposits to July 1, 1899, Washington Loan and Trust Co	12.05	Sept. 12	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	170.00
1900.			Oct. 5	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals, H. Pastor fund	84.85
Jan. 31	To credit interest in deposits to Dec. 3, 1899, Washington Loan and Trust Co	6.09	7	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	84.65
Feb. 20	To B. H. Warner, donation	100.00	9	By paid C. G. Sloan & Co., books	5.50
			11	By paid Lewis C. Jones, books	2.50
			12	By paid James O'Neil, books	3.25
			Nov. 4	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	42.65
			16	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	81.25
			16	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals, 1900	124.30
			20	By paid R. F. Stevens & Brown, periodicals	9.00
			20	By paid C. G. Sloan & Co., books	.90
			20	By paid Chautauqua Press, periodicals, 1900	1.00
			23	By paid C. G. Sloan & Co., books	1.75
			Dec. 1	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	97.25
			1900.		
			Jan. 3	By paid R. R. Bowker, periodicals, 1900	5.00
			3	By paid Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	23.35
			3	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	42.55
			15	By paid C. G. Sloan & Co., books	1.50
			16	By paid W. Andrew Boyd, books	10.00
			31	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	61.80
			Feb. 19	By paid C. G. Sloan & Co., books	2.50
			28	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	77.80
			28	By paid Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	13.25
			Mar. 20	By paid Wm. H. Butt, books	5.00
			20	By paid W. J. Maxwell, books	10.00
			31	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	53.87
			31	By paid Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	6.25
			Apr. 21	By paid B. F. Stevens & Brown, periodicals	5.76
			23	By paid Lemcke & Buechner, books	2.41
				Balance in hands of treasurer	1,101.06
				Total	23.33
				Total	1,124.39
	Total	1,124.39			

Weston Flint, treasurer, in account with the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

DR.			CR.		
1899.			1899.		
Aug. 12	To J. T. Du Bois, interest, 1899	\$100.00	July 1	By overexpended last year	\$2.54
			Oct. 5	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals	84.85
			Nov. 20	By paid B. F. Stevens & Brown, periodicals	9.00
				By balance on hand	3.61
				Total	100.00
	Total	100.00			

Contingent fund.

To amount appropriated for 1900 \$3,500.00

Expended as follows:

Rent	1,000.00
Electric lighting	120.98
Coal and wood	68.93
Printing	141.58
Stationery	86.13
Ice	2.96
Care of building	305.00
Insurance	58.80
Library appliances	60.15
Library stamps	38.15
Furniture	98.10
Reference books	510.60
Freight storage, etc.	109.13
Duplicate card catalogue	181.87
Magazine binders	107.95
Electric lamps and clock	38.50
Binding	115.00
Expenses of librarian to Providence and Montreal	72.00
Miscellaneous	31.78
Bills not yet rendered	354.51

Total 3,500.00

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 26, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: The record system in operation in the executive office appears to meet all the practical requirements of the business of the office, and to be sufficiently adapted to the character of the work performed to justify its retention until it shall be thought advisable to rearrange the whole method of keeping the correspondence records of the District government.

A number of propositions on the subject have been considered. The most alluring of these plans is to have one record office for the entire municipal correspondence system, with a single numerical series of the letters received and another of the letters sent. At present nearly every office or department has a separate series of its own. While a single-series system might be productive of delay and embarrassment in an organization having branches or subordinates doing business in parts of the country or parts of the District remote from the central office, the fact that it is practicable to have all of the offices of the District government in the same city, and nearly all in the same building, seems to render the project feasible.

As an alternative to such a record system, the correspondence records of all of the several offices under each Commissioner could have a series distinct from those of the offices under the other Commissioners, as is now the case in the Engineer Department. At present the record of the one entry clerk in the secretary's office, with the work of the clerk who keeps the account of papers in transit between the Commissioners, and the system provided by the order of July 1, 1897, suffice to obviate embarrassment in the premises, but must be regarded as a tentative provision.

It is very desirable that a card index of the minutes and orders of the Commissioners from July 3, 1874, and a card index of the opinions of the several attorneys of the District of Columbia should be prepared as early as practicable, and thereafter kept up to date; also that a like index of the letters received from the same date until the date of the adoption of the present card system for those records should be made.

Large portions of the indexes of those records which are now in use, as well as the records themselves, are in many respects not only unsatisfactory and defective, but discreditable to the office. Some of the persons who were engaged at different times in the preparation of those indexes were materially unfitted to adequately perform the work intrusted to them. The results of their employment were such as to lend emphatic indorsement to the Commissioners' recommendations for civil-service requirements in the matter of appointments of District officials, which would preclude a repetition of such a state of affairs; but I am glad to state that this criticism is not applicable to any of the clerks at present employed in the District service. Not

only was the character of the work done under those circumstances defective, but in consequence of the insufficient clerical force in the executive office for years many forms of records indispensable to a proper standard of official business were altogether precluded.

The accumulation of laws, reports, and documents of various kinds, and the necessity for frequent reference thereto, as well as to the old records of former municipalities in the District, has reached the stage when the creation of the office of librarian is advisable. The librarian might, in addition to ordinary duties of arranging and caring for the books, be subject to the duty of organizing and preparing statistical information and other miscellaneous work. The compensation should be sufficient to obtain an incumbent having capabilities commensurate with the character of the service he would be expected to perform.

With the \$300 provided in the deficiency appropriation of June 6, 1900, "For completing an index of the laws affecting the municipal government of the District of Columbia," very encouraging progress was made upon a system of card indexes to the municipal laws, ordinances, and regulations in force in the District, and to other facts of current and historical importance to which a means of ready reference is desirable.

An item for \$300 more for the same purpose was included in the Commissioners' annual estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1902, and, it is believed, will complete the work to date; after which it can be kept up by the regular office force.

During the year systems of card indexes to appointments made by the Commissioners, and to the correspondence between the Commissioners and Congress, were devised and established, and are very satisfactory media of reference.

The return to this office of one of the clerks who had been detailed to another branch of the District government has enabled the office force to more nearly cope with the exacting demands upon it.

This report can not justly be closed without commendatory allusion to the competent assistance rendered the Commissioners by the force in the executive office:

To Mr. Clifford Howard, for his capable, prompt, and tactful disposition of the routine correspondence of the office, and as acting secretary of the board during the absence of the secretary; to Mr. Daniel Curry, for services rendered in the preparation and revision of municipal regulations pending their consideration by the Commissioners, in supervising the promulgation of the various kinds of advertisements which the District authorities are required to publish, and in the performance of many other duties; to Mr. William F. Meyers, who is specially charged with indexing the correspondence between the Commissioners and Congress, supervising the publication of the Commissioners' annual reports, compiling an edition of the laws and reports of each session, and keeping files of Congressional laws and bills and other records; to Miss Emilie Buhler, who, as a clerk and typewriter, has creditably met all the exacting demands made by the nature of her duties, which require much discrimination and skill; to Miss Lydia Marshall, who has kept the record of letters received since the card-index system was first applied to that branch of the office correspondence, and has since performed that duty with a highly commendable degree of skill and judgment; to Mr. Louis C. Wilson, for his services in reporting the hearings before the Board of Commissioners and in connection with the intricate duties which devolve

upon him in many ways as the general utility clerk of the office; to Mr. F. G. Mattingly, for careful and accurate work as a typewriter and stenographer, and to Mr. George Lawrence and Mr. Ross Fish, who, in addition to their regular work as messengers, have frequently and acceptedly rendered important services of a quasi clerical nature.

To all the office force I wish also to make grateful acknowledgments for suggestions and advice which have tended to improve the methods of conducting the business of the office and its standing with all who have had occasion to deal with it.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUND.

On September 11, 1900, I was directed by the Commissioners to receive and transmit to the authorities of the State of Texas all contributions that should be made through the Commissioners for the relief of the sufferers by the storm which occurred in that State on September 8 last, and herewith submit a detailed statement of the amounts I have received and of the manner in which they were forwarded:

September 12, 1900:		September 19, 1900—Continued.	
William C. Woodward	\$5. 00	Smithsonian Institution (of-	
B. F. Bittinger	20. 00	ficers and employees) ...	\$170. 20
John W. Ross	25. 00	Epworth Sunday School M.	
Henry B. Looker	1. 00	E. Church South	11. 50
E. S. Greenwell	1. 00	September 20, 1900:	
Aldis B. Browne	25. 00	Cash	2. 00
George H. Dana	10. 00	J. Smith Kirk (at Inter-	
September 13, 1900:		Ocean Building)	24. 00
Saks & Co.	50. 00	September 21, 1900:	
F. O. Beckett	10. 00	J. Smith Kirk (at Inter-	
Admiral J. A. Greer	10. 00	Ocean Building)	2. 75
C. S. Sperry	5. 00	Thomas C. Noyes (proceeds	
C. H. M.	1. 00	of theater entertain-	
T. J. Heiberger	20. 00	ments)	2, 977. 35
J. Eldridge Burns	2. 00	September 22, 1900:	
W. H. Stoutenburgh	10. 00	F. W. Huidekoper	25. 00
September 14, 1900:		Mrs. John B. Lord	
Henry Franc & Sons	10. 00	(through Mrs. D. Marean)	10. 00
The Journeymen Plumbers		Dr. W. C. Fowler	2. 00
and Gas Fitters' Associa-		September 24, 1900:	
tion	100. 00	The Washington Post	692. 52
W. F. Holtzman	15. 00	September 25, 1900:	
J. Smith Kirk (at Inter-		William F. Meyers (for	
Ocean Building)	100. 00	Saengerbund and Arion	
A. W. Dow	3. 00	singing societies)	25. 00
September 15, 1900:		The Murray Universalist	
H. Randall Webb	5. 00	Society (through P. A.	
The Evening Star	1, 984. 00	Auer, secretary)	16. 05
James B. Lambie (for		September 27, 1900:	
Charles Schneider Bak-		Dr. George B. Welch	15. 00
ing Company)	20. 00	September 28, 1900:	
M. I. Weller	10. 00	The Evening Star	2, 061. 81
September 17, 1900:		Frank T. Browning	10. 00
G. C. Fraser	25. 00	Cash	. 04
C. S. Bundy	5. 00	October 10, 1900:	
J. Spliedt	5. 00	Police Department	348. 25
J. Smith Kirk (at Inter-		October 24, 1900:	
Ocean Building)	25. 00	The Evening Star	315. 46
September 18, 1900:		November 21, 1900:	
John R. Carmody	5. 00	The Evening Star	146. 53
Matthew G. Emery	50. 00	December 22, 1900:	
A Friend	5. 00	The Evening Star	5. 00
September 19, 1900:		Total	9, 429. 46
Forsberg & Murray	5. 00		
J. E. Walsh	2. 00		

Transmitted by drafts to Governor Joseph D. Sayers—

September 12, 1900	\$51.00
September 14, 1900	254.00
September 15, 1900	2,127.00
September 20, 1900	341.50
September 22, 1900	3,000.00
September 24, 1900	711.72
September 28, 1900	2,129.00
October 24, 1900	315.46
October 10, 1900, draft to Gus Amundsen, deputy chief of police, Galveston, Tex	346.25
October 10, 1900, check Richard Sylvester	2.00
November 21, 1900, draft to Governor Joseph D. Sayers	146.53
December 26, 1900	5.00
Total	9,429.46

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,

Secretary Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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